

## NAME

perlfreq2 - Obtaining and Learning about Perl (\$Revision: 1.29 \$, \$Date: 2004/10/25 18:37:23 \$)

## DESCRIPTION

This section of the FAQ answers questions about where to find source and documentation for Perl, support, and related matters.

### What machines support Perl? Where do I get it?

The standard release of Perl (the one maintained by the perl development team) is distributed only in source code form. You can find this at <http://www.cpan.org/src/latest.tar.gz> , which is in a standard Internet format (a gzipped archive in POSIX tar format).

Perl builds and runs on a bewildering number of platforms. Virtually all known and current Unix derivatives are supported (Perl's native platform), as are other systems like VMS, DOS, OS/2, Windows, QNX, BeOS, OS X, MPE/iX and the Amiga.

Binary distributions for some proprietary platforms, including Apple systems, can be found <http://www.cpan.org/ports/> directory. Because these are not part of the standard distribution, they may and in fact do differ from the base Perl port in a variety of ways. You'll have to check their respective release notes to see just what the differences are. These differences can be either positive (e.g. extensions for the features of the particular platform that are not supported in the source release of perl) or negative (e.g. might be based upon a less current source release of perl).

### How can I get a binary version of Perl?

If you don't have a C compiler because your vendor for whatever reasons did not include one with your system, the best thing to do is grab a binary version of gcc from the net and use that to compile perl with. CPAN only has binaries for systems that are terribly hard to get free compilers for, not for Unix systems.

Some URLs that might help you are:

```
http://www.cpan.org/ports/  
http://www.perl.com/pub/language/info/software.html
```

Someone looking for a Perl for Win16 might look to Laszlo Molnar's djgpp port in <http://www.cpan.org/ports/#msdos> , which comes with clear installation instructions. A simple installation guide for MS-DOS using Ilya Zakharevich's OS/2 port is available at <http://www.cs.ruu.nl/%7Epiet/perl5dos.html> and similarly for Windows 3.1 at <http://www.cs.ruu.nl/%7Epiet/perlwin3.html> .

### I don't have a C compiler on my system. How can I compile perl?

Since you don't have a C compiler, you're doomed and your vendor should be sacrificed to the Sun gods. But that doesn't help you.

What you need to do is get a binary version of gcc for your system first. Consult the Usenet FAQs for your operating system for information on where to get such a binary version.

### I copied the Perl binary from one machine to another, but scripts don't work.

That's probably because you forgot libraries, or library paths differ. You really should build the whole distribution on the machine it will eventually live on, and then type `make install`. Most other approaches are doomed to failure.

One simple way to check that things are in the right place is to print out the hard-coded @INC that perl looks through for libraries:

```
% perl -le 'print for @INC'
```

If this command lists any paths that don't exist on your system, then you may need to move the appropriate libraries to these locations, or create symbolic links, aliases, or shortcuts appropriately. @INC is also printed as part of the output of

```
% perl -V
```

You might also want to check out "*How do I keep my own module/library directory?*" in *perlfqa8*.

### **I grabbed the sources and tried to compile but gdbm/dynamic loading/malloc/linking/... failed. How do I make it work?**

Read the *INSTALL* file, which is part of the source distribution. It describes in detail how to cope with most idiosyncrasies that the Configure script can't work around for any given system or architecture.

### **What modules and extensions are available for Perl? What is CPAN? What does CPAN/src/... mean?**

CPAN stands for Comprehensive Perl Archive Network, a ~1.2Gb archive replicated on nearly 200 machines all over the world. CPAN contains source code, non-native ports, documentation, scripts, and many third-party modules and extensions, designed for everything from commercial database interfaces to keyboard/screen control to web walking and CGI scripts. The master web site for CPAN is <http://www.cpan.org/> and there is the CPAN Multiplexer at <http://www.cpan.org/CPAN.html> which will choose a mirror near you via DNS. See <http://www.perl.com/CPAN> (without a slash at the end) for how this process works. Also, <http://mirror.cpan.org/> has a nice interface to the <http://www.cpan.org/MIRRORED.BY> mirror directory.

See the CPAN FAQ at <http://www.cpan.org/misc/cpan-faq.html> for answers to the most frequently asked questions about CPAN including how to become a mirror.

CPAN/path/... is a naming convention for files available on CPAN sites. CPAN indicates the base directory of a CPAN mirror, and the rest of the path is the path from that directory to the file. For instance, if you're using <ftp://ftp.funet.fi/pub/languages/perl/CPAN> as your CPAN site, the file [CPAN/misc/japh](ftp://ftp.funet.fi/pub/languages/perl/CPAN/misc/japh) is downloadable as <ftp://ftp.funet.fi/pub/languages/perl/CPAN/misc/japh>.

Considering that there are close to two thousand existing modules in the archive, one probably exists to do nearly anything you can think of. Current categories under [CPAN/modules/by-category/](http://www.cpan.org/modules/by-category/) include Perl core modules; development support; operating system interfaces; networking, devices, and interprocess communication; data type utilities; database interfaces; user interfaces; interfaces to other languages; filenames, file systems, and file locking; internationalization and locale; world wide web support; server and daemon utilities; archiving and compression; image manipulation; mail and news; control flow utilities; filehandle and I/O; Microsoft Windows modules; and miscellaneous modules.

See <http://www.cpan.org/modules/00modlist.long.html> or <http://search.cpan.org/> for a more complete list of modules by category.

CPAN is not affiliated with O'Reilly Media.

### **Is there an ISO or ANSI certified version of Perl?**

Certainly not. Larry expects that he'll be certified before Perl is.

### **Where can I get information on Perl?**

The complete Perl documentation is available with the Perl distribution. If you have Perl installed locally, you probably have the documentation installed as well: type `man perl` if you're on a system resembling Unix. This will lead you to other important man pages, including how to set your \$MANPATH. If you're not on a Unix system, access to the documentation will be different; for example, documentation might only be in HTML format. All proper Perl installations have fully-accessible documentation.

You might also try `perldoc perl` in case your system doesn't have a proper man command, or it's

been misinstalled. If that doesn't work, try looking in `/usr/local/lib/perl5/pod` for documentation.

If all else fails, consult <http://perldoc.cpan.org/> or <http://www.perldoc.com/> both offer the complete documentation in html format.

Many good books have been written about Perl--see the section below for more details.

Tutorial documents are included in current or upcoming Perl releases include *perltoot* for objects or *perlboot* for a beginner's approach to objects, *perlopentut* for file opening semantics, *perlretut* for managing references, *perlretut* for regular expressions, *perlthrtut* for threads, *perldebtut* for debugging, and *perlxstut* for linking C and Perl together. There may be more by the time you read this. The following URLs might also be of assistance:

```
http://perldoc.cpan.org/  
http://www.perldoc.com/  
http://bookmarks.cpan.org/search.cgi?cat=Training%2FTutorials
```

## What are the Perl newsgroups on Usenet? Where do I post questions?

Several groups devoted to the Perl language are on Usenet:

```
comp.lang.perl.announce    Moderated announcement group  
comp.lang.perl.misc       High traffic general Perl discussion  
comp.lang.perl.moderated   Moderated discussion group  
comp.lang.perl.modules    Use and development of Perl modules  
comp.lang.perl.tk         Using Tk (and X) from Perl
```

```
comp.infosystems.www.authoring.cgi  Writing CGI scripts for the Web.
```

Some years ago, `comp.lang.perl` was divided into those groups, and `comp.lang.perl` itself officially removed. While that group may still be found on some news servers, it is unwise to use it, because postings there will not appear on news servers which honour the official list of group names. Use `comp.lang.perl.misc` for topics which do not have a more-appropriate specific group.

There is also a Usenet gateway to Perl mailing lists sponsored by `perl.org` at [nntp://nntp.perl.org](http://nntp.perl.org) , a web interface to the same lists at <http://nntp.perl.org/group/> and these lists are also available under the `perl.*` hierarchy at <http://groups.google.com> . Other groups are listed at <http://lists.perl.org/> ( also known as <http://lists.cpan.org/> ).

A nice place to ask questions is the PerlMonks site, <http://www.perlmonks.org/> , or the Perl Beginners mailing list <http://lists.perl.org/showlist.cgi?name=beginners> .

Note that none of the above are supposed to write your code for you: asking questions about particular problems or general advice is fine, but asking someone to write your code for free is not very cool.

## Where should I post source code?

You should post source code to whichever group is most appropriate, but feel free to cross-post to `comp.lang.perl.misc`. If you want to cross-post to `alt.sources`, please make sure it follows their posting standards, including setting the `Followup-To` header line to NOT include `alt.sources`; see their FAQ ( <http://www.faqs.org/faqs/alt-sources-intro/> ) for details.

If you're just looking for software, first use Google ( <http://www.google.com> ), Google's usenet search interface ( <http://groups.google.com> ), and CPAN Search ( <http://search.cpan.org> ). This is faster and more productive than just posting a request.

## Perl Books

A number of books on Perl and/or CGI programming are available. A few of these are good, some are OK, but many aren't worth your money. There is a list of these books, some with extensive reviews, at <http://books.perl.org/>.

The incontestably definitive reference book on Perl, written by the creator of Perl, is now (Sept 2004) in its third edition:

```
Programming Perl (the "Camel Book"):  
by Larry Wall, Tom Christiansen, and Jon Orwant  
ISBN 0-596-00027-8 [3rd edition July 2000]  
http://www.oreilly.com/catalog/ppperl3/  
(English, translations to several languages are also available)
```

The companion volume to the Camel containing thousands of real-world examples, mini-tutorials, and complete programs is:

```
The Perl Cookbook (the "Ram Book"):  
by Tom Christiansen and Nathan Torkington,  
with Foreword by Larry Wall  
ISBN 0-596-00313-7 [2nd Edition August 2003]  
http://www.oreilly.com/catalog/perlckbk2/
```

If you're already a seasoned programmer, then the Camel Book might suffice for you to learn Perl from. If you're not, check out the Llama book:

```
Learning Perl (the "Llama Book")  
by Randal L. Schwartz and Tom Phoenix  
ISBN 0-596-00132-0 [3rd edition July 2001]  
http://www.oreilly.com/catalog/lperl3/
```

And for more advanced information on writing larger programs, presented in the same style as the Llama book, continue your education with the Alpaca book:

```
Learning Perl Objects, References, and Modules (the "Alpaca Book")  
by Randal L. Schwartz, with Tom Phoenix (foreword by Damian Conway)  
ISBN 0-596-00478-8 [1st edition June 2003]  
http://www.oreilly.com/catalog/lrnperlorm/
```

If you're not an accidental programmer, but a more serious and possibly even degreed computer scientist who doesn't need as much hand-holding as we try to provide in the Llama, please check out the delightful book

```
Perl: The Programmer's Companion  
by Nigel Chapman  
ISBN 0-471-97563-X [1997, 3rd printing Spring 1998]  
http://www.wiley.com/compbooks/catalog/97563-X.htm  
http://www.wiley.com/compbooks/chapman/perl/perltpc.html (errata etc)
```

If you are more at home in Windows the following is available (though unfortunately rather dated).

```
Learning Perl on Win32 Systems (the "Gecko Book")  
by Randal L. Schwartz, Erik Olson, and Tom Christiansen,  
with foreword by Larry Wall  
ISBN 1-56592-324-3 [1st edition August 1997]  
http://www.oreilly.com/catalog/lperlwin/
```

Addison-Wesley ( <http://www.awlonline.com/> ) and Manning ( <http://www.manning.com/> ) are also publishers of some fine Perl books such as *Object Oriented Programming with Perl* by Damian Conway and *Network Programming with Perl* by Lincoln Stein.

An excellent technical book discounter is Bookpool at <http://www.bookpool.com/> where a 30% discount or more is not unusual.

What follows is a list of the books that the FAQ authors found personally useful. Your mileage may (but, we hope, probably won't) vary.

Recommended books on (or mostly on) Perl follow.

#### References

Programming Perl

by Larry Wall, Tom Christiansen, and Jon Orwant

ISBN 0-596-00027-8 [3rd edition July 2000]

<http://www.oreilly.com/catalog/ppperl3/>

Perl 5 Pocket Reference

by Johan Vromans

ISBN 0-596-00032-4 [3rd edition May 2000]

<http://www.oreilly.com/catalog/perlpr3/>

Perl in a Nutshell

by Ellen Siever, Stephan Spainhour, and Nathan Patwardhan

ISBN 1-56592-286-7 [1st edition December 1998]

<http://www.oreilly.com/catalog/perlmut/>

#### Tutorials

Elements of Programming with Perl

by Andrew L. Johnson

ISBN 1-884777-80-5 [1st edition October 1999]

<http://www.manning.com/Johnson/>

Learning Perl

by Randal L. Schwartz and Tom Phoenix

ISBN 0-596-00132-0 [3rd edition July 2001]

<http://www.oreilly.com/catalog/lperl3/>

Learning Perl Objects, References, and Modules

by Randal L. Schwartz, with Tom Phoenix (foreword by Damian Conway)

ISBN 0-596-00478-8 [1st edition June 2003]

<http://www.oreilly.com/catalog/lrnperlorm/>

Learning Perl on Win32 Systems

by Randal L. Schwartz, Erik Olson, and Tom Christiansen,

with foreword by Larry Wall

ISBN 1-56592-324-3 [1st edition August 1997]

<http://www.oreilly.com/catalog/lperlwin/>

Perl: The Programmer's Companion

by Nigel Chapman

ISBN 0-471-97563-X [1997, 3rd printing Spring 1998]

<http://www.wiley.com/compbooks/catalog/97563-X.htm>

<http://www.wiley.com/compbooks/chapman/perl/perltpc.html> (errata etc)

Cross-Platform Perl  
by Eric Foster-Johnson  
ISBN 1-55851-483-X [2nd edition September 2000]  
<http://www.pconline.com/~erc/perlbook.htm>

MacPerl: Power and Ease  
by Vicki Brown and Chris Nandor,  
with foreword by Matthias Neeracher  
ISBN 1-881957-32-2 [1st edition May 1998]  
[http://www.macperl.com/ptf\\_book/](http://www.macperl.com/ptf_book/)

### Task-Oriented

The Perl Cookbook  
by Tom Christiansen and Nathan Torkington  
with foreword by Larry Wall  
ISBN 1-56592-243-3 [1st edition August 1998]  
<http://www.oreilly.com/catalog/cookbook/>

Effective Perl Programming  
by Joseph Hall  
ISBN 0-201-41975-0 [1st edition 1998]  
<http://www.awl.com/>

### Special Topics

Mastering Regular Expressions  
by Jeffrey E. F. Friedl  
ISBN 0-596-00289-0 [2nd edition July 2002]  
<http://www.oreilly.com/catalog/regex2/>

Network Programming with Perl  
by Lincoln Stein  
ISBN 0-201-61571-1 [1st edition 2001]  
<http://www.awlonline.com/>

Object Oriented Perl  
Damian Conway  
with foreword by Randal L. Schwartz  
ISBN 1-884777-79-1 [1st edition August 1999]  
<http://www.manning.com/Conway/>

Data Munging with Perl  
Dave Cross  
ISBN 1-930110-00-6 [1st edition 2001]  
<http://www.manning.com/cross>

Mastering Perl/Tk  
by Steve Lidie and Nancy Walsh  
ISBN 1-56592-716-8 [1st edition January 2002]  
<http://www.oreilly.com/catalog/mastperltk/>

Extending and Embedding Perl  
by Tim Jenness and Simon Cozens  
ISBN 1-930110-82-0 [1st edition August 2002]  
<http://www.manning.com/jenness>

Perl Debugger Pocket Reference  
by Richard Foley  
ISBN 0-596-00503-2 [1st edition January 2004]  
<http://www.oreilly.com/catalog/perldebugpr/>

## Perl in Magazines

The first (and for a long time, only) periodical devoted to All Things Perl, *The Perl Journal* contains tutorials, demonstrations, case studies, announcements, contests, and much more. *TPJ* has columns on web development, databases, Win32 Perl, graphical programming, regular expressions, and networking, and sponsors the Obfuscated Perl Contest and the Perl Poetry Contests. Beginning in November 2002, *TPJ* moved to a reader-supported monthly e-zine format in which subscribers can download issues as PDF documents. For more details on *TPJ*, see <http://www.tpj.com/>

Beyond this, magazines that frequently carry quality articles on Perl are *The Perl Review* (<http://www.theperlreview.com/>), *Unix Review* (<http://www.unixreview.com/>), *Linux Magazine* (<http://www.linuxmagazine.com/>), and Usenix's newsletter/magazine to its members, *login:* (<http://www.usenix.org/>)

The Perl columns of Randal L. Schwartz are available on the web at <http://www.stonehenge.com/merlyn/WebTechniques/>, <http://www.stonehenge.com/merlyn/UnixReview/>, and <http://www.stonehenge.com/merlyn/LinuxMag/>

## Perl on the Net: FTP and WWW Access

To get the best performance, pick a site from the list at <http://www.cpan.org/SITES.html>. From there you can find the quickest site for you.

You may also use `xx.cpan.org` where "xx" is the 2-letter country code for your domain; e.g. Australia would use `au.cpan.org`. [Note: This only applies to countries that host at least one mirror.]

## What mailing lists are there for Perl?

Most of the major modules (Tk, CGI, libwww-perl) have their own mailing lists. Consult the documentation that came with the module for subscription information.

A comprehensive list of Perl related mailing lists can be found at:

<http://lists.perl.org/>

## Archives of comp.lang.perl.misc

The Google search engine now carries archived and searchable newsgroup content.

<http://groups.google.com/groups?group=comp.lang.perl.misc>

If you have a question, you can be sure someone has already asked the same question at some point on c.l.p.m. It requires some time and patience to sift through all the content but often you will find the answer you seek.

## Where can I buy a commercial version of Perl?

In a real sense, Perl already *is* commercial software: it has a license that you can grab and carefully read to your manager. It is distributed in releases and comes in well-defined packages. There is a very large user community and an extensive literature. The `comp.lang.perl.*` newsgroups and several of the mailing lists provide free answers to your questions in near real-time. Perl has traditionally been supported by Larry, scores of software designers and developers, and myriad programmers, all working for free to create a useful thing to make life better for everyone.

However, these answers may not suffice for managers who require a purchase order from a company whom they can sue should anything go awry. Or maybe they need very serious hand-holding and



contractual obligations. Shrink-wrapped CDs with Perl on them are available from several sources if that will help. For example, many Perl books include a distribution of Perl, as do the O'Reilly Perl Resource Kits (in both the Unix flavor and in the proprietary Microsoft flavor); the free Unix distributions also all come with Perl.

### Where do I send bug reports?

If you are reporting a bug in the perl interpreter or the modules shipped with Perl, use the *perlbug* program in the Perl distribution or mail your report to [perlbug@perl.org](mailto:perlbug@perl.org).

If you are posting a bug with a non-standard port (see the answer to "What platforms is Perl available for?"), a binary distribution, or a non-standard module (such as Tk, CGI, etc), then please see the documentation that came with it to determine the correct place to post bugs.

Read the *perlbug(1)* man page (*perl5.004* or later) for more information.

### What is perl.com? Perl Mongers? pm.org? perl.org? cpan.org?

Perl.com at <http://www.perl.com/> is part of the O'Reilly Network, a subsidiary of O'Reilly Media.

The Perl Foundation is an advocacy organization for the Perl language which maintains the web site <http://www.perl.org/> as a general advocacy site for the Perl language. It uses the domain to provide general support services to the Perl community, including the hosting of mailing lists, web sites, and other services. The web site <http://www.perl.org/> is a general advocacy site for the Perl language, and there are many other sub-domains for special topics, such as

```
http://learn.perl.org/  
http://use.perl.org/  
http://jobs.perl.org/  
http://lists.perl.org/
```

Perl Mongers uses the *pm.org* domain for services related to Perl user groups, including the hosting of mailing lists and web sites. See the Perl user group web site at <http://www.pm.org/> for more information about joining, starting, or requesting services for a Perl user group.

<http://www.cpan.org/> is the Comprehensive Perl Archive Network, a replicated worldwide repository of Perl software, see the *What is CPAN?* question earlier in this document.

### AUTHOR AND COPYRIGHT

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