

NAME

Text::ParseWords - parse text into an array of tokens or array of arrays

SYNOPSIS

```
use Text::ParseWords;
@lists = nested_quotewords($delim, $keep, @lines);
@words = quotewords($delim, $keep, @lines);
@words = shellwords(@lines);
@words = parse_line($delim, $keep, $line);
@words = old_shellwords(@lines); # DEPRECATED!
```

DESCRIPTION

The `&nested_quotewords()` and `"ewords()` functions accept a delimiter (which can be a regular expression) and a list of lines and then breaks those lines up into a list of words ignoring delimiters that appear inside quotes. `"ewords()` returns all of the tokens in a single long list, while `&nested_quotewords()` returns a list of token lists corresponding to the elements of `@lines`. `&parse_line()` does tokenizing on a single string. The `&*quotewords()` functions simply call `&parse_line()`, so if you're only splitting one line you can call `&parse_line()` directly and save a function call.

The `$keep` argument is a boolean flag. If true, then the tokens are split on the specified delimiter, but all other characters (quotes, backslashes, etc.) are kept in the tokens. If `$keep` is false then the `&*quotewords()` functions remove all quotes and backslashes that are not themselves backslash-escaped or inside of single quotes (i.e., `"ewords()` tries to interpret these characters just like the Bourne shell). NB: these semantics are significantly different from the original version of this module shipped with Perl 5.000 through 5.004. As an additional feature, `$keep` may be the keyword "delimiters" which causes the functions to preserve the delimiters in each string as tokens in the token lists, in addition to preserving quote and backslash characters.

`&shellwords()` is written as a special case of `"ewords()`, and it does token parsing with whitespace as a delimiter-- similar to most Unix shells.

EXAMPLES

The sample program:

```
use Text::ParseWords;
@words = quotewords('\s+', 0, q{this is "a test" of\ quotewords \"for
you});
$i = 0;
foreach (@words) {
    print "$i: <$_>\n";
    $i++;
}
```

produces:

```
0: <this>
1: <is>
2: <a test>
3: <of quotewords>
4: <"for>
5: <you>
```

demonstrating:

```
0    a simple word
```

- 1 multiple spaces are skipped because of our \$delim
- 2 use of quotes to include a space in a word
- 3 use of a backslash to include a space in a word
- 4 use of a backslash to remove the special meaning of a double-quote
- 5 another simple word (note the lack of effect of the backslashed double-quote)

Replacing `quotewords('\s+', 0, q{this is...})` with `shellwords(q{this is...})` is a simpler way to accomplish the same thing.

SEE ALSO

Text::CSV - for parsing CSV files

AUTHORS

Maintainer: Alexandr Ciornii <alexchornyATgmail.com>.

Previous maintainer: Hal Pomeranz <pomeranz@netcom.com>, 1994-1997 (Original author unknown). Much of the code for `&parse_line()` (including the primary regexp) from Joerk Behrends <jbehrends@multimediaproduzenten.de>.

Examples section another documentation provided by John Heidemann <johnh@ISI.EDU>

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