

# PERL LOG FUNCTION

[http://www.tutorialspoint.com/perl/perl\\_log.htm](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/perl/perl_log.htm)

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## Description

This function returns the natural logarithm of EXPR, or `$_` if omitted. To get the log of another base, use basic algebra: The base-N log of a number is equal to the natural log of that number divided by the natural log of N.

## Syntax

Following is the simple syntax for this function –

```
log EXPR  
log
```

## Return Value

This function returns Floating point number in scalar context.

## Example

Following is the example code showing its basic usage –

```
#!/usr/bin/perl -w  
  
print "log10(2): ", log10(2), "\n";  
print "log10(2): ", log10(3), "\n";  
print "log10(2): ", log10(5), "\n";  
  
sub log10 {  
    my $n = shift;  
    return log($n)/log(10);  
}
```

When above code is executed, it produces the following result –

```
log10(2): 0.301029995663981  
log10(2): 0.477121254719662  
log10(2): 0.698970004336019
```