# Day 23

The Naughty-Nice Glitch

"Santa, we need to talk!" Snowball stammered, holding a stack of printouts that smelled vaguely of desperation.

Santa looked up, his patience thinner than Rudolph's battery life. "What now?"

Bernard, the senior elf, didn't mince words. "It's the Naughty-Nice List system. Legacy code. Written in JavaScript."

Santa froze. "Not even TypeScript?"

Bernard shook his head. "Plain JavaScript.

var everywhere. No types. No safety. It's a dumpster fire. Someone even polyfilled

Promise with copy-paste."

Santa slammed his mug down. "So Naughty kids get PS5s, and Nice kids get socks because JavaScript?"

Snowball nodded, sweating. "It's worse,
Santa. There's no validation. The Nice
List has a SELECT \* injection, and
someone added console.log("Merry Christmas,
LOL"); in production!"

Santa pinched the bridge of his nose.

"Rewriting it in Rust is our only hope. No globals, no runtime panics—safety guaranteed. Bernard, make it happen."

"But Santa," Bernard hesitated, "starting from scratch this late… it's risky."

Santa leaned forward, eyes blazing.

"Riskier than trusting JavaScript on Christmas Eve? I don't care how late it is. Write it in Rust."

Implement a SantaList struct that uses a HashMap to store children's names as keys and their behaviors (true for nice, false for naughty) as values.

#### Fields

The SantaList struct should have a single field:

records - a HashMap<String, bool> to
 store children's names and behaviors.

#### Methods

The struct should have the following methods and associated functions:

- new Create a new SantaList instance.
- add Add a child's name and behavior to the list.

#### Methods

- remove Remove a child from the list.
- get Retrieve a child's behavior.

#### Methods

- count Count the number of nice and naughty children as a tuple (nice, naughty).
- list\_by\_behavior Retrieve a list of children based on their behavior as Vec<String>.

### Hints

If you're unsure where to start, take a look at these tips:

- Using HashMap: Import it with use std::collections::HashMap; . Use HashMap::new() to create an empty map.
- Adding/Updating: Use insert(key, value)
   to add or update an entry.

### Hints

- Querying: Use get(key) to retrieve values. It returns an Option<bool>.
- Removing: Use remove(key) to delete an entry and get its value if it exists.
- Counting: Use values() with .filter() to count nice/naughty children.