

# Perl Hash and Arrays

## Hash

Create a hash that contains the following *first-name => last-name* pairs:

```
John Norman  
Robert Anson  
Christopher Fowler  
Robert Harris  
Dan Simmons
```

Now add code to prompt for a first name. Use the reply to obtain the last name from the hash, and print the full name.

## Arrays

### Question #1

Create a Perl script that will perform the following tasks:

- a) Create an array listing six of your favorite foods and six of your least liked foods.
- b) Move the disliked foods to another array.
- c) Print out the first three items in the favorite foods array. Include some descriptive text to clarify your output.
- d) Ask the user to input another disliked food and append this new item to the array of disliked foods.
- e) **Move** the newly added element to the beginning of the disliked foods array.
- f) For the "favorite foods" array, **move** the value of the first element of the array to become the last element of the same array.
- g) Print out the first and last elements of both arrays to show the changes from the previous step.
- h) Print to the terminal the number of elements in each array with some text.

# Perl Hash and Arrays

## Question #2

On Linux machines, the file `/etc/passwd` contains a list of users on a system.

```
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
bin:x:1:1:bin:/bin:
daemon:x:2:2:daemon:/sbin:
nobody:x:99:99:Nobody:/:
```

Each line contains a user name, password (all x here), user id, group id, name, home directory, and shell. The fields are separated by colons. Write a Perl program to do the following tasks:

- Count how many usernames that are using bash shell and those that are using nologin shell.
- Write a Perl program that prints out the largest UID number.
- Display all usernames where the user id is less than 1000.
- Display all usernames that are greater or equal to 2000, sorted by username.