## Hashes and Regexp

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## Hashes

### Anatomy of a hash

A hash is technically a list, use parentheses...

```
my %hash = ('ATG' => 'Met',

'AAA' => 'Lys',

'CCA' => 'Pro');
```

"KEY CCA is associated with VALUE Pro"

# Hashes Usage

### Arrays

#### Hashes

As a list @array

Get an element \$value = \$array[\$index]

Assign an element \$array[\$index] = \$value

Get length \$calar(@array)

%hash

\$value = \$hash{\$key}
\$hash{\$key} = \$value
scalar(keys(%hash))

## Hashes How it works

## About

### **Nesting Functions**

```
foreach my $codon (sort(keys(%genetic code))) {
            my $aa = $genetic code{$codon};
            print "$codon translates to $aa\n"
  keys (%genetic code) # returns an unnamed array of hash keys
                      # containing ('ATG', 'AAA', 'CCA')
                       ) # unnamed array is passed to sort and
              sort (
                         # sort creates a new, sorted unnamed
                          array containing ('AAA', 'ATG', 'CCA')
foreach my $codon
                         {      # loops over new unnamed array
 my $aa = %genetic code{$codon}; # using $codon to access hash
                                  # by individual element
 print "$codon translates to $aa\n";
```

## About

### Nesting Functions

```
my $key = $array[$index];
$hash{$key} = $value;
```

#### Can be combined in a nested statement...

```
$array[$index];
$hash{ } = $value;
```

#### ...to become:

```
$hash{$array[$index]} = $value;
```

# About "Offset"

Offset: the distance to travel to another point, relative to the starting position.

```
my $sequence =
"ATGTGCATCATGCGATGTAGTGAA"

my @sequence =
    ATGTGCATGCGATGTAGTGAA
```