



**Question 2. (22 points)** Define a Perl subroutine, `unique_lines`, that takes two file-names (strings) as arguments, and stores into the second file all of the lines that appear in the first file, in sorted order (using the default alphabetical ordering), with all duplicates removed. For example, if the file `input.txt` contained the four lines on the left below, then after executing the function call

```
&unique_lines("input.txt", "output.txt");
```

the file `output.txt` would contain the three lines on the right below:

<code>efg abcd</code>	<code>abc def</code>
<code>abc def</code>	<code>cd</code>
<code>efg abcd</code>	<code>efg abcd</code>
<code>cd</code>	

(Hint: think about the “grades” example from class, and how student names were collected, sorted, and printed without duplicates in that example.) Your function must **not** introduce any global variables.

**Question 3. (25 points)** Write a CGI script in Perl, *without using the CGI.pm library*, that counts the number of keyword-value pairs submitted to it. In more detail, your script must work when requested with either the GET or POST method, and return an HTML document whose body consists of a single number, the number of keyword-value pairs submitted to it. For example, if the URL of your script is `http://www.host.com/count.cgi`, then both the GET request

```
GET http://www.host.com/count.cgi?a=1&b=2&c=3 HTTP/1.0
```

and the POST request

```
POST http://www.host.com/count.cgi HTTP/1.0
Content-Length: 11
```

```
a=1&b=2&c=3
```

would result in the HTML document

```
<html><body>3</body></html>
```

being returned (because there were 3 keyword-value pairs submitted).

**Question 4. (38 points)** Use the CGI.pm library to create the following CGI/Perl application. When visited for the first time, your script should produce a form that looks like

### Simple Calculator

<input type="text"/>	plus ▾	<input type="text"/>	equals
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which consists of an H1 header with text “Simple Calculator”, a textbox, a pull-down menu with options “plus” and “times”, another textbox, and a submit button with text “equals”. The title of this document is “plus/times”. When the submit button is pressed, the form will be reprinted, with all data and selections intact (i.e., it is a “sticky” form), and then, below a **horizontal rule**, the numerical answer will be given. For example, if the user types 15 into the first textbox, selects “times” from the pull-down menu, types 12 into the second textbox, and clicks the “equals” button, then the result would be

### Simple Calculator

15	times ▾	12	equals
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180

All headers and HTML tags **must** be produced by method calls on your query object.