1. Group Anagrams.
   Given an array of strings strs, group the anagrams together. You can return the answer in any order.

   An Anagram is a word or phrase formed by rearranging the letters of a different word or phrase, typically using all the original letters exactly once.

   Example 1: Input: strs = ["eat","tea","tan","ate","nat","bat"]

   Output: [["bat"],["nat","tan"],["ate","eat","tea"]]

   Example 2: Input: strs = [""] Output: [[""]]
   Example 3: Input: strs = ["a"]   Output: [["a"]]

2. fraction-to-recurring-decimal.

A Given two integers representing the numerator and denominator of a fraction, return the fraction in string format.

If the fractional part is repeating, enclose the repeating part in parentheses. If multiple answers are possible, return any of them. It is guaranteed that the length of the answer string is less than 104 for all the given inputs.

Example 1: Input: numerator = 1, denominator = 2 Output: "0.5"

Example 2: Input: numerator = 2, denominator = 1 Output: "2"

Example 3: Input: numerator = 4, denominator = 333 Output: "0.(012)"

3. Shortest Palindrome
   You are given a string s. You can convert s to a
   palindrome
   by adding characters in front of it.

   Return the shortest palindrome you can find by performing this transformation.

   Example 1: Input: s = "aacecaaa"   Output: "aaacecaaa"
   Example 2: Input: s = "abcd"   Output: "dcbabcd"

4. Basic Calculator II
   Given a string s which represents an expression, evaluate this expression and return its value. The integer division should truncate toward zero. You may assume that the given expression is always valid. All intermediate results will be in the range of [-231, 231 - 1].Note: You are not allowed to use any built-in function which evaluates strings as mathematical expressions, such as eval().

   Example 1: Input: s = "3+2*2" Output: 7
   Example 2: Input: s = " 3/2 " Output: 1
   Example 3: Input: s = " 3+5 / 2 "   Output: 5