1. Create a function that takes a list and string. The function should remove the letters in the string from the list, and return the list.

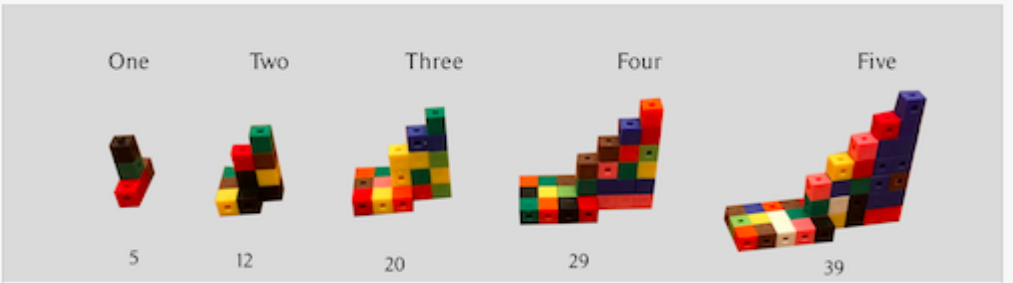
Examples

remove_letters(["s", "t", "r", "i", "n", "g", "w"], "string") ["w"]

remove_letters(["b", "b", "l", "l", "g", "n", "o", "a", "w"], "balloon") ["b", "g", "w"]

remove_letters(["d", "b", "t", "e", "a", "i"], "edabit") []

2. A block sequence in three dimensions. We can write a formula for this one:



Create a function that takes a number (step) as an argument and returns the amount of blocks in that step.

Examples

blocks(1) 5

blocks(5) 39

blocks(2) 12

3. Create a function that subtracts one positive integer from another, without using any arithmetic operators such as -, %, /, +, etc.

Examples

my_sub(5, 9) 4

my_sub(10, 30) 20

my_sub(0, 0) 0

4. Create a function that takes a string containing money in dollars and pounds sterling (seperated by comma) and returns the sum of dollar bills only, as an integer.

For the input string:

- Each amount is prefixed by the currency symbol: $ for dollars and £ for pounds.
- Thousands are represented by the suffix k.

i.e. $4k = $4,000 and £40k = £40,000

Examples

add_bill("d20,p40,p60,d50") 20 + 50 = 70

add_bill("p30,d20,p60,d150,p360") 20 + 150 = 170

add_bill("p30,d2k,p60,d200,p360") 2 * 1000 + 200 = 2200

5. Create a function that flips a horizontal list into a vertical list, and a vertical list into a horizontal list.

In other words, take an 1 x n list (1 row + n columns) and flip it into a n x 1 list (n rows and 1 column), and vice versa.

Examples

flip_list([1, 2, 3, 4]) [[1], [2], [3], [4]]
Take a horizontal list and flip it vertical.

flip_list([[5], [6], [9]]) [5, 6, 9]
Take a vertical list and flip it horizontal.

flip_list([]) []