Requirements

- Assume the language standard is C# v. 7.0
- We expect good performance.
- If missing requirements details, make reasonable assumptions
- Solution must be simple and compact
- No defensive coding, no comments, no unrequested features.
- Only one file 10-20 lines of code
- Work only inside Google Docs: no external editor/IDE/debugger, no copy-paste to/from such an editor. We must see the flow of how you write the code.

Note: you have a total of 30 minutes for both questions! Ensure you have filled all pages.

Task 1

Implement function

int verify(string text)

which verifies whether parentheses within text are correctly nested. You need to consider three kinds: (), [], <> and <u>only</u> these kinds.

Examples

```
verify("---(++++)----") -> 1
verify("") -> 1
verify("before ( middle []) after ") -> 1
verify(") (") -> 0
verify("<( >)") -> 0
verify("( [ <> () ] <> )") -> 1
verify(" ( [)") -> 0
```

Answer

Task 2

Simplify the implementation below as much as you can.

Even better if you can also improve performance as part of the simplification! FYI: This code is over 35 lines and over 300 tokens, but it can be written in 5 lines and in less than 60 tokens.

Code

```
public static int func(String s, String a, String b){
  Regex rx = new Regex(@"^$");
  MatchCollection matches = rx.Matches(s);
  if (matches.Count > 0)
     return -1;
  else
  {
     int i = s.Length - 1;
     int alndex =- 1;
     int blndex =- 1;
     while ((alndex == -1) && (blndex == -1) && (i \ge 0))
       if (s.Substring(i, Math.Max(Math.Min(i+1, s.Length-i)-i, 1)).Equals(a))
          aIndex = i;
       if (s.Substring(i, Math.Max(Math.Min(i+1, s.Length-i)-i, 1)).Equals(b))
          bIndex = i;
       i--;
     }
     if (alndex != -1)
       if (bIndex == -1)
          return alndex;
       else
          return Math.Max(aIndex, bIndex);
     else
        if (blndex != -1)
          return blndex;
       else
          return -1;
     }
}
```

Answer

```
public static int func(String s, String a, String b) {
     var lastIndexA = s.LastIndexOf(a);
     var lastIndexB = s.LastIndexOf(b);
     if (lastIndexA != -1 && lastIndexB != -1) return Math.Max(lastIndexA, lastIndexB);
     if (lastIndexA != -1) return lastIndexA;
     return lastIndexB;
}
```