1, You are given an *n* x *n* 2D matrix representing an image.

Rotate the image by 90 degrees (clockwise).

Note:

You have to rotate the image **in-place**, which means you have to modify the input 2D matrix directly. **DO NOT** allocate another 2D matrix and do the rotation.

Example 1:

```
Given input matrix =
[
  [1,2,3],
  [4,5,6],
  [7,8,9]
],


rotate the input matrix in-place such that it becomes:
[
  [7,4,1],
  [8,5,2],
  [9,6,3]
]
```

Hint & requirement :

1, use vector<vector<int>> variable to represent the matrix

2, declare a function void rotate (vector<vector<int>> & matrix){}

3, use for{for } structure to do the element operation

2, Determine whether an integer is a palindrome. An integer is a palindrome when it reads the same backward as forward.

Example 1:

```
Input: 121
Output: true
```

Example 2:

```
Input: -121

Output: false

Explanation: From left to right, it reads -121. From right to left, it become
s 121-. Therefore it is not a palindrome.
```

Example 3:

```
Input: 10

Output: false

Explanation: Reads 01 from right to left. Therefore it is not a palindrome.
```

Hint: use while and modulo operation.

3, Roman numerals are represented by seven different symbols: `I`, `V`, `X`, `L`, `C`, `D` and `M`.

Symbol	Value
I	1
V	5
X	10
L	50
C	100
D	500
M	1000

For example, two is written as `II` in Roman numeral, just two one's added together. Twelve is written as, `XII`, which is simply `X` + `II`. The number twenty seven is written as `XXVII`, which is `XX` + `V` + `II`.

Roman numerals are usually written largest to smallest from left to right. However, the numeral for four is not `IIII`. Instead, the number four is written as `IV`. Because the one is before the five we subtract it making four. The same principle applies to the number nine, which is written as `IX`. There are six instances where subtraction is used:

- `I` can be placed before `V` (5) and `X` (10) to make 4 and 9.
- `X` can be placed before `L` (50) and `C` (100) to make 40 and 90.
- `C` can be placed before `D` (500) and `M` (1000) to make 400 and 900.

Given a roman numeral, convert it to an integer. Input is guaranteed to be within the range from 1 to 3999.

Example 1:

```
Input: "III"
Output: 3
```

Example 2:

```
Input: "IV"
Output: 4
```

Example 3:

```
Input: "IX"
Output: 9
```

Example 4:

```
Input: "LVIII"
Output: 58
Explanation: C = 100, L = 50, XXX = 30 and III = 3.
```

Example 5:

```
Input: "MCMXCIV"
Output: 1994
Explanation: M = 1000, CM = 900, XC = 90 and IV = 4.
```

Hint: use for{switch{}} structure