1. Python: Multiset Implementation

A *multiset* is the same as a set except that an element might occur more than once in a multiset. Implement a multiset data structure in Python. Given a template for the *Multiset* class, implement 4 methods:

- add(self, val): adds val to the multiset
- remove(self, val): if val is in the multiset, removes val from the multiset; otherwise, do nothing
- __contains__(self, val): returns True if val is in the multiset; otherwise, it returns False
- . __len__(self): returns the number of elements in the multiset

Additional methods are allowed as necessary.

The implementations of the 4 required methods will be tested by a provided code stub on several input files. Each input file contains *several* operations, each of one of the below types. Values returned by *query* and *size* operations are appended to a *result* list, which is printed as the output by the provided code stub.

- · add val: calls add(val) on the Multiset instance
- · remove val: calls remove(val) on the Multiset instance
- query val: appends the result of expression val in m, where m is an instance of Multiset, and appends the value of that expression to the result list
- size: calls len(m), where m is an instance of Multiset, and appends the returned value to the result list

Complete the class Multiset in the editor below with the 4 methods given above (add, remove, __contains__, and __len__).

Constraints

- $1 \le$ number of operations in one test file $\le 10^5$
- if val is a parameter of operation, then val is an integer and 1 ≤ val ≤ 10⁹

▼ Input Format Format for Custom Testing

In the first line, there is a single integer, $\it q$, denoting the number of queries.

Then, q lines follow. In the i^{th} of them, there is a string denoting an operation and optionally an integer denoting the parameter of the operation.

▼ Sample Case 0

Sample Input

```
STDIN
          Function
12
       → number of queries, q = 12
query 1 → operations = ["query 1", "add 1", ..., "query 2", "size"]
add 1
query 1
remove 1
query 1
add 2
add 2
size
query 2
remove 2
query 2
size
```

Sample Output

```
False
True
False
2
True
True
True
```

Explanation

There are 12 operations to be performed. Start with an empty multiset: multiset = [].

- 1. The first operation asks if 1 is in the multiset. It is not, so False is appended to the result: result = [False].
- 2. The second operation adds 1 to the multiset: multiset = [1].
- 3. The third operation asks if 1 is in the multiset. It is now, so True is appended to the result: result = [False, True].
- 4. The fourth operation removes 1 from the multiset: multiset = [].
- 5. The fifth operation asks if 1 is in the multiset. It is not, so False is appended to the result: result = [False, True, False].
- 6. The sixth operation adds 2 to the multiset: multiset = [2].
- 7. The seventh operation adds 2 to the multiset: multiset = [2, 2].
- 8. The next operation asks what is the size of the multiset: result = [False, True, False, 2].
- 9. The next operation asks if 2 is in the multiset. It is, so True is appended to the result: result = [False, True, False, 2, True].
- 10. The next operation removes 2 from the multiset: multiset = [2]
- 11. The next operation asks if 2 is in the multiset. It is, so True is appended to the result: result = [False, True, False, 2, True, True].
- 12. Finally, the last operation asks for the size of the multiset and the length, 1, is appended to the result. result = [False, True, False, 2, True, True, 1]

▼ Sample Case 1

Sample Input

```
STDIN Function
-----
3 → number of queries, q = 3
size → operations = ["size", "add 17", "size"]
add 17
size
```

Sample Output

0

Explanation

There are 3 operations to be performed. Start with the empty multiset: multiset = [].

- 1. The first asks what is the size of the multiset. Since the multiset is empty, 0 is appended to the result: result = [0].
- 2. The second operation adds 17 to the multiset: *multiset = [17].*
- 3. The third operation asks what is the size of the multiset. 1 is appended to the result: result = [0, 1].