1 身份证号码由 17 位数字和 1 位校验码组成。校验码生成规则如下:将前面的身份证号码 17 位数分别乘以不同的系数,第 1—17 位的系数分别为: 7,9,10,5,8,4,2,1,6,3,7,9,10,5,8,4,2,将这 17 位数字和系数相乘的结果相加,用相加的结果对 11 取模。余数对应结果从 0 到 10 共 11 个数字,他们分别对应的最后一位身份证号码为 1,0, X,9,8,7,6,5,4,3,2。例如如果余数是 2,最后一位数字就是罗马数字 X,如果余数是 10 最后一位就是 2.

设计程序实现输入 18 位身份证号码,辨别真伪,若为真则进一步判断性别,并输出,若身份证号非法则提示重新输入。

提示:可以把系数和余数结果对应的最后一位号码用元组或者列表存储起来,判断结果便于直接访问。

2 You're given strings J representing the types of stones that are jewels, and S representing the stones you have. Each character in S is a type of stone you have. You want to know how many of the stones you have are also jewels. The letters in J are guaranteed distinct, and all characters in J and S are letters. Letters are case sensitive, so "a" is considered a different type of stone from "A".

Example 1:

```
Input: J = "aA", S = "aAAbbbb"
Output: 3
```

Example 2:

```
Input: J = "z", S = "ZZ"
Output: 0
```

要求输入两个字符串,输出 jewels 的数目。

样例输入

"aA"

"aAAbbbb"

样例输出

3

3 Given an array of integers, return indices of the two numbers such that they add up to a specific target.

You may assume that each input would have exactly one solution

```
Given length is 4 and nums = [2, 7, 11, 15], target = 9,

Because nums[0] + nums[1] = 2 + 7 = 9,

return [0, 1].
```

要求输入一个长度代表整数序列长度,接下来输入整数序列和 target 值,要求输出两个下标

Bonus:双重循环相当于 n^2 (n 是元素个数)次访问元素,你能只访问线性次序列比如只循环两次,也就是 Kn 次访问, k 远小于 n,就能解决这个问题吗?

样例输入

4

2 7 11 15

9

样例输出

01

ddl 11.7 ⊟