001-099

001. Length of a List

Given a list L, return length of it.

Example 1:

Input: L = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]

Output: 7

Example 2: Input: L = [] **Output:** 0

002. Reverse a List

Given a list L, return a reversed list.

Example 1:

Input: L = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]**Output:** [7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1]

Example 2: Input: L = []

Output: []

Example 3:

Input: L = [element]
Output: [element]

003. Maximum Value

Given a number A and a number B, return a maximum value.

Example 1:

Input: A = 10, B = 3

Output: 10

Example 2:

Input: A = 1, B = 7

Output: 7

Example 3:

Input: A = 2, B = 2

Output: 2

004. Maximum Value in a List

Given a list L of numbers, return a maximum value.

Example 1:

Input: L = [1, 7, 2, -3, 5, 0]

Output: 7

Example 2:

Input: L = [4]

Output: 4

Example 3:

Input: L = [-1, -9, -4]

Output: -1

Constraints:

• 1 <= Length of L

005. Membership

Given an element X and a list L, return true if X is a member of L, false otherwise.

Example 1:

Input: X = alex, L = [bob, james, alan, alex, simon]

Output: true

Example 2:

Input: X = sam, L = [bob, james, alan, alex, simon]

Output: false

Example 3:

Input: X = 5, L = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

Output: true

Example 4:

Input: X = 0, L = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

Output: false

Example 5:

Input: X = 0, L = []

Output: false

006. Parity

Given an integer N, return atom even if the parity of N even, otherwise return atom odd.

Example 1: Input: N = 5 Output: odd

Example 2: Input: N = 8Output: even

007. List Length Parity

Given a list L, return atom even if the list's length parity is even, otherwise return atom odd.

Example 1:

Input: L = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]

Output: odd

Example 2:

Input: L = [1, 2, 3, 4]

Output: even

008. Checking List Length Parity

Given a list L. Define two functions: **even_length** and **odd_length**, so that they return are true if their argument is a list of even or odd length respectively.

Example 1:

Input: L = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]

Call: even_length(L)

Output: false

Call: odd_length(L)

Output: true

Example 2:

Input: L = [1, 2, 3, 4]Call: even_length(L)

Output: true

Call: odd_length(L)

Output: false

009. Sum of Elements in a List

Given a list L of numbers, return the sum of all elements in the list.

Example 1:

Input: L = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]

Output: 28

Example 2: Input: L = [] **Output:** 0

Example 3: Input: L = [12] **Output:** 12

Example 4:

Input: L = [10, 0, -5]

Output: 5

010. Removing Last 3 Elements in a List

Given a list L, return a list without 3 last elements.

Example 1:

Input: L = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]

Output: [1, 2, 3, 4]

Example 2: Input: L = []Output: 0

Example 3:

Input: L = [sun, moon]

Output: []

Example 4:

Input: L = [jane, laura, jerry, katty]

Output: [jane]

011. Last Element

Given a list L, return the last element.

Example 1:

Input: L = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]

Output: 7

Example 2:

Input: L = [sun, moon]

Output: moon

Example 3: Input: L = [1]

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Output: 1
```

Example 4:

Input: L = [jane, laura, jerry, katty]

Output: katty

Constraints:

• 1 <= Length of L

012. Deleting an Item

Given an item X and a list L, return a list in which the first occurrence of item X has been removed.

Example 1:

Input: X = 2, L = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]

Output: [1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]

Example 2:

Input: X = elisa, L = [bob, mark, elisa, greg]

Output: [bob, mark, greg]

Example 3:

Input: X = 1, L = [1]

Output: []

013. Ordered List

Given a list L of numbers, return true if the list is ordered, false otherwise.

Example 1:

Input: L = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]

Output: true

Example 2:

Input: L = [1, 2, 7, 5, 9]

Output: false

Example 3:

Input: L = [10]Output: true

Constraints:

• 1 <= Length of L

014. Shift a List

Given a list L, return a list 'shifted rotationally' by one element to the left.

Example 1:

Input: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7] **Output:** [2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 1]

Example 2:

Input: [1, 2, 7, 5, 9] **Output:** [9, 1, 2, 7, 5]

Example 3: Input: [sun]
Output: [sun]

Example 4:

Input: [ben, julia, antony]Output: [antony, ben, julia]

015. Translate digits to words

Given a list L of numbers between 0 and 9, translate to a list of the corresponding words.

Example 1:

Input: [1, 2, 3, 4]

Output: [one, two, three, four]

Example 2:

Input: [7, 5, 9]

Output: [seven, five, nine]

Example 3:

Input: [6] **Output:** [six]

016. Between

Given two integer numbers N1, N2, return the ordered list of all integers between N1 and N2, N1 \leq N \leq N2.

Example 1:

Input: N1 = 2, N2 = 7 **Output:** [2, 3, 4, 5, 6]

Example 2:

Input: N1 = 0, N2 = 3**Output:** [0, 1, 2]

Example 3:

Input: N1 = 9, N2 = 4

Output: []

017. Factorial

Given an integer number N, return the factorial of N.

Example 1: Input: 0 Output: 1

Example 2: Input: 5 Output: 120

Example 3: Input: 8

Output: 40320

Constraints:

• 0 <= N

018. Move Zeroes

Given a list L of integer numbers, move all 0's to the end of it while maintaining the relative order of the non-zero elements.

Example 1:

Input: [0,1,0,3,12] **Output:** [1,3,12,0,0]

Example 2: Input: [0] Output: [0]

Example 3:

Input: [0,2,0,0,5,6,0,5] **Output:** [2,5,6,5,0,0,0,0]

019. Fibonacci Sequence

Given an integer number N, return the list of Fibonacci sequence, up until the Nth term.

Example 1:

Input: 1

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Output: [0, 1]
```

Example 2:

Input: 5

Output: [0,1,1,2,3,5]

Example 3: Input: 8

Output: [0,1,1,2,3,5,8,13,21]

Example 4: Input: 11

Output: [0,1,1,2,3,5,8,13,21,34,55,89]

Constraints:

• 0 <= N

020. Divide a List

Given a list L, return two lists L1 and L2, so that the elements of L are partitioned between L1 and L2, and L1 and L2 are of approximately the same length.

Example 1:

Input: L = [0, 1]

Output: L1 = [0], L2 = [1]

Example 2:

Input: L = [a, b, c, d, e]

Output: L1=[a, c, e], L2=[b, d]

Example 3:

Input: L=[1, 2, 3, 4]

Output: L1=[1,3], L2=[2,4]

021. Flatten a List

Given a list L, where L can be a list of lists, return a list "flattened" so that the elements of List's sublists are reorganized as one plain list.

Example 1:

Input: [0, [1, 2, 3], 4, [5, 6, [7, 8]], 9] **Output:** [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]

Example 2:

Input: [[[a, b]]] **Output:** [a, b]

Example 3:

```
Input: [[[[]]]]
Output: []
```

022. Permutations

Given a list L, return all permutations of the list L.

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Example 1:
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Input: [1, 2]

Output: [1, 2], [2, 1]

Example 2:

Input: [1]

Output: [1]

Example 3:

Input: [a, b, c]

Output: [a, b, c], [a, c, b], [b, a, c], [b, c, a], [c, a, b], [c, b, a]

023. Sublist

Given a list S and a list L, return true if S is a sublist of L, false otherwise.

Example 1:

Input: S = [1], L = [1,2,3]

Output: true

Example 2:

Input: S = [b, c], L = [a, b, b, c, d]

Output: true

Example 3:

Input: S = [a, b, c], L = [a, b, d, c, e]

Output: false

024. Subset

Given a list S and a list L, return true if S is a subset of L, false otherwise.

Example 1:

Input: S = [1], L = [1, 2, 3]

Output: true

Example 2:

Input: S = [b, c], L = [a, b, b, d, c]

Output: true

Example 3:

Input: S = [a, b, f], L = [a, b, d, c, e]

Output: false

025. Split a List of Numbers into Positive and Negative ones

Given a list L of numbers, split L into two lists: positive ones (including zero) and negative ones.

Example 1:

Input: L = [1, 2, 3]

Output: P = [1, 2, 3], N = []

Example 2:

Input: L = [0, -1, 2, -3, -4]

Output: P = [0, 2], N = [-1, -3, -4]

Example 3:

Input: L = [1, -1]

Output: P = [1], N = [-1]

026. Split a Mixed List into Atoms List and Numbers List

Given a mixed list L of numbers and atoms, split L into two lists: atoms only list and numbers only list.

Example 1:

Input: L = [1, one, 2, two, 3]

Output: A = [one, two], N = [1, 2, 3]

Example 2:

Input: L = [0, hello, -1, 2, -3, world]

Output: A = [hello, world], N = [0, -1, 2, -3]

Example 3:

Input: L = []

Output: A = [], N = []

027. Doubled Numbers

Given a list L of numbers, return a list with doubled numbers.

Example 1:

Input: [1, 2, 3] **Output:** [2, 4, 6]

Example 2:

Input: [0, 50, 100]

```
Output: [0, 100, 200]

Example 3:

Input: []

Output: []
```

028. Mean value

Given a list L of numbers, return the mean value of the list.

Example 1:

Input: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

Output: 3

Example 2:

Input: [100, 200] **Output:** 150

Example 3: Input: [7] Output: 7

Constraints:

• 1 <= Length of L

029. Median

Given a list L of numbers, return the median of the list.

Example 1:

Input: [-1, 1, 2, 3, 40]

Output: 2

Example 2:

Input: [23, 45, 67, 1, 4, 120, -3]

Output: 23

Example 3: Input: [1, 2]

Output: 1.5

Constraints:

• 1 <= Length of L

030. Nth Element

Given a list L, return Nth element of the list (zero based).

Example 1:

Input: L = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6], N = 2

Output: 3

Example 2:

Input: L = [mark, john, leo, george], N = 3

Output: george

Example 3:

Input: L = [1], N = 0

Output: 1

Constraints:

- 1 <= Length of L
- N >= 0, N < Length of L

031. Bubble Sort

Given a list L, return the sorted list (use Bubble Sort).

Example 1:

Input: [1, 4, 2, 7, 6, 3, 5]

Output: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]

Example 2:

Input: [3, 2, 1]

Output: [1, 2, 3]

032. Merged Sorted Lists

Given sorted lists L1, L2, return the merged sorted list.

Example 1:

Input: L1 = [1, 3, 5], L2 = [2, 4, 6]

Output: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6].

Example 2:

Input: L1 = [-1, 1], L2 = [0]

Output: [-1, 0, 1]

Example 3:

Input: L1 = [2, 7, 15, 35, 60, 115], L2 = [40, 100]

Output: [2, 7, 15, 35, 40, 60, 100, 115]

033. Matrix with Random Numbers

Given an integer number N, return the matrix NxN with random integer numbers in range 0..9.

Example 1:

Input: N = 2

Output: [[1, 6], [8, 7].

Example 2:

Input: N = 3

Output: [[1, 5, 8], [3, 2, 8], [7, 0, 6])

034. Quick Sort

Given a list L, return the sorted list (use Quick Sort).

Example 1:

Input: [3, 2, 1]

Output: [1, 2, 3]

Example 2:

Input: [2, 3, 1]

Output: [1, 2, 3]

Example 3:

Input: [1, 2, 3]

Output: [1, 2, 3]

035. Modified Quick Sort

Given a list L, return the sorted list (use Modified Quick Sort).

Example 1:

Input: [3, 2, 1]

Output: [1, 2, 3]

Example 2:

Input: [2, 3, 1]

Output: [1, 2, 3]

Example 3:

Input: [1, 2, 3]

Output: [1, 2, 3]

036. Insertion Sort

Given a list L, return the sorted list (use Insertion Sort).

Example 1:

Input: [3, 2, 1] **Output:** [1, 2, 3]

Example 2:

Input: [2, 3, 1] **Output:** [1, 2, 3]

Example 3:

Input: [1, 2, 3] **Output:** [1, 2, 3]

037. Palindrome

Given a list L, return true if list L is a palindrome, otherwise false.

Example 1:

Input: [m, a, d, a, m]

Output: true

Example 2:

Input: [c, a, t] **Output:** false

Example 3:

Input: [m, a, m] **Output:** true

038. Sub sum

Given a list L of positive integer numbers and a sub sum S, return the subset of these numbers where sum of subset equal sub sum S, otherwise an empty list.

Example 1:

Input: L = [1, 2, 3, 4], S = 5

Output: [1, 4]

Example 2:

Input: L = [1, 2, 3, 4], S = 3

Output: [1, 2]

Example 3:

Input: L = [1, 2, 3, 4], S = 20

Output: []

039. Contains Duplicate (LC217)

Given a list L of numbers, return true if any value appears at least twice in the array, and return false if every element is distinct.

Example 1:

Input: L = [1,2,3,1]

Output: true

Example 2:

Input: L = [1,2,3,4] **Output:** false

Example 3:

Input: L = [1,1,1,3,3,4,3,2,4,2]

Output: true

040. Parent Relations

Define parent/child relations using records, create tiny db of parents, print db.

Example 1:

Output: John is parent of Ann.

Julia is parent of Mike.

•••

041. Parent Relations (ETS)

Define parent/child relations using records and ets, create tiny db of parents, print db.

Example 1:

Output: John is parent of Ann.

Julia is parent of Mike.

. . .

042. Parent Relations (DETS)

Define parent/child relations using records and dets, create tiny db of parents, print db.

Example 1:

Output: John is parent of Ann.

Julia is parent of Mike.

• • •

043. Parent Relations (MNESIA)

Define parent/child relations using records and mnesia, create tiny db of parents, print db.

Example 1:

Output: John is parent of Ann.

044. Heap Sort

Given a list L, return the sorted list (use Heap Sort).

Example 1:

Input: [3, 2, 1] **Output:** [1, 2, 3]

Example 2:

Input: [2, 3, 1] **Output:** [1, 2, 3]

Example 3:

Input: [1, 2, 3] **Output:** [1, 2, 3]

045. Odd-Even Sort

Given a list L, return the sorted list (use Odd-Even Sort).

Example 1:

Input: [3, 2, 1] **Output:** [1, 2, 3]

Example 2:

Input: [2, 3, 1] **Output:** [1, 2, 3]

Example 3:

Input: [1, 2, 3] **Output:** [1, 2, 3]