

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 = 8

Output: 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]

Output: 1

Example 4:

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

Output: katty

Constraints:

- $1 \leq \text{Length of L}$

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:

- $1 \leq \text{Length of L}$

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**, $N1 \leq N < N2$.

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:

- $0 \leq N$

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

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:

- $0 \leq N$

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**.

Example 1:

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:

- $1 \leq \text{Length of } L$

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:

- $1 \leq \text{Length of } L$

030. Nth Element

Given a list **L**, return **N**th element of the list (zero based).

Example 1:**Input:** $L = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]$, $N = 2$ **Output:** 3**Example 2:****Input:** $L = [\text{mark}, \text{john}, \text{leo}, \text{george}]$, $N = 3$ **Output:** george**Example 3:****Input:** $L = [1]$, $N = 0$ **Output:** 1**Constraints:**

- $1 \leq \text{Length of } L$
- $N \geq 0, N < \text{Length of } L$

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 $N \times N$ 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.

Julia is parent of Mike.

044. Heap Sort

Given a list **L** of numbers, 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** of numbers, 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]

046. Counting Sort

Given a list **L** of integer numbers, return the sorted list (use Counting 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]

Constraints:

- $0 \leq \text{Number} < 100$

047. Pascal's Triangle

Given an integer number **N**, return Pascal's Triangle of **N**.

Example 1:

Input: 0

Output: [1]

Example 2:

Input: 2

Output: [1], [1, 1]

Example 3:

Input: 4

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

Constraints:

- $0 \leq N$

048. Timer. Counter

Create a counter from 0 to 9 that will increment every second.