# Lab: Lists

You can check your solutions in [Judge](https://judge.softuni.org/Contests/1210/Lists-Lab)

## Sum Adjacent Equal Numbers

Create a program to **sum all of the adjacent equal numbers** in a list of decimal numbers, starting from **left to right**.

* After two numbers are summed, the result could be equal to some of its neighbors and should be summed as well (see the examples below)
* Always sum the leftmost two equal neighbors (if several couples of equal neighbors are available)

### Examples

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** | **Explanation** |
| 3 3 6 1 | 12 1 | **3 3** 6 1 🡪 **6 6** 1 🡪 12 1 |
| 8 2 2 4 8 16 | 16 8 16 | 8 **2 2** 4 8 16 🡪 8 **4 4** 8 16 🡪 **8 8** 8 16 🡪 16 8 16 |
| 5 4 2 1 1 4 | 5 8 4 | 5 4 2 **1 1** 4 🡪 5 4 **2 2** 4 🡪 5 **4 4** 4 🡪 5 8 4 |

### Solution

Read a list of numbers.



Iterate through the elements. Check if the number at the **current** **index** is **equal** to the **next** number. If it is, **aggregate** **the numbers** and **reset** the loop, otherwise **don't do anything**.



Finally, you have to print the numbers joined by a single space.



## Gauss' Trick

Create a program that sums all numbers in a list in the following order:

*first* ***+*** *last*, *first + 1* ***+*** *last - 1*,*first + 2* **+** *last* ***-*** *2***,** … *first + n*, *last - n*.



### Example

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| 1 2 3 4 5 | 6 6 3 |
| 1 2 3 4 | 5 5 |

## Merging Lists

You are going to receive **two lists** of **numbers**. Create a list that **contains** the **numbers** from **both of the lists**. The **first element** should be from the **first list**, **the second** from the **second list**, and so on. If **the length** of the two lists **is not equal**, just **add the remaining** elements **at the end of the list**.

### Example

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| **3 5 2 43 12 3 54 10 23**  **76 5 34 2 4 12** | **3** **76** **5** **5** **2** **34** **43** **2** **12** **4** **3** **12** **54** **10** **23** |
| **76 5 34 2 4 12**  **3 5 2 43 12 3 54 10 23** | **76** **3** 5 **5** **34** **2** **2** **43** **4** **12** **12** **3** **54 10 23** |

### Hint

* Read the two lists.
* Create a result list.
* Start looping through them until you reach the end of the smallest one.
* Finally, add the remaining elements (if there are any) to the end of the list.

## List of Products

Read a number **n** and **n lines of products**. Print a **numbered list** of all the products **ordered by name**.

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| 4  Potatoes  Tomatoes  Onions  Apples | 1.Apples  2.Onions  3.Potatoes  4.Tomatoes |
| 5  Carrots  Artichokes  Beans  Eggplants  Peppers | 1.Artichokes  2.Beans  3.Carrots  4.Eggplants  5.Peppers |

### Solution

First, we need to read the number **n** from the console.



Then we need to create our **list of strings**, because the **products are strings.**



Then we need to iterate **n times** and **read our current product**.



The next step is to **add** the current product to the list.



After we finish reading the products, we **sort our list alphabetically.**



* The **sort method** sorts the list in ascending order.

Finally, we have to **print our sorted** list. To do that we **loop through the list**.



* We use **i + 1** because we want to **start counting from 1**, we put the **'.'**, and **finally,** we put **the actual product.**

## Remove Negatives and Reverse

Read a **list of integers**, **remove all negative numbers** from it and print the remaining elements in **reversed order**. If there are no elements left in the list, print "**empty**".

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| 10 -5 7 9 -33 50 | 50 9 7 10 |
| 7 -2 -10 1 | 1 7 |
| -1 -2 -3 | empty |

### Solution

Read a list of integers.



Remove all negative numbers.



If the list count is equal to 0, print "empty", otherwise print all numbers joined by space.



## List Manipulation Basics

Create a program that reads a list of integers. Then until you receive **"end"**, you will receive different **commands:**

* **Add {number}:** add a number to the end of the list.
* **Remove {number}:** remove a number from the list.
* **RemoveAt** **{index}:** remove a number at a given index.
* **Insert {number} {index}:** insert a number at a given index.

**Note: All the indices will be valid!**

When you receive the **"end"** command, print the **final state** of the list (**separated by spaces**).

### Example

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| 4 19 2 53 6 43  Add 3  Remove 2  RemoveAt 1  Insert 8 3  end | 4 53 6 8 43 3 |
| 23 1 456 63 32 87 9 32  Remove 5  Add 1  Insert 14 2  RemoveAt 3  Add 34  end | 23 1 14 63 32 87 9 32 1 34 |

### Solution

First let us read the list from the console.



* We **split** the string we have received from the console, then we **loop through each of the elements** and parse them to **integers.**
* This returns **IEnumerable<int>** (a **collection** of integers) and we have to keep it in the form of a list.

Next, we go through the input using a while loop and a switch case statement for the different commands.



* We stop the cycle, if the line is ended, otherwise, we **split** the input string into **tokens**.



Now, let us implement **each** of the **commands**.



* For each of the commands, **except "Insert",** **tokens[1]** is the **number/index.**
* For the **"Insert"** command we receive a **number and an index** (**tokens[1], tokens[2]**).

Finally, we **print** the numbers, joined by **a single space.**

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## List Manipulation Advanced

Next, we are going to implement more complicated list commands, **extending the previous task**. Again, read a list and keep reading commands until you receive **"end"**:

* **Contains {number}** – check if the list contains the number and if so - print **"Yes**", **otherwise** print **"No such number"**.
* **PrintEven** – print **all the even numbers**, **separated by a space**.
* **PrintOdd** – print **all the odd numbers, separated by a space**.
* **GetSum** – print the **sum of all the numbers**.
* **Filter {condition} {number}** – print all the numbers that **fulfill the given condition**. The condition will be either '**<**', '**>**', "**>=**","**<=**".

**After** the **end** **command,** print the list **only if** you have made some **changes** to the **original list**. **Changes** are made **only** from the commands from the **previous task**.

### Example

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| 5 34 678 67 5 563 98  Contains 23  PrintOdd  GetSum  Filter >= 21  end | No such number  5 67 5 563  1450  34 678 67 563 98 |
| 2 13 43 876 342 23 543  Contains 100  Contains 543  PrintEven  PrintOdd  GetSum  Filter >= 43  Filter < 100  end | No such number  Yes  2 876 342  13 43 23 543  1842  43 876 342 543  2 13 43 23 |