In the discussion sections this week (Feb 24-28) some subset of the following problems were discussed. Please see the course website for solutions to these problems.

- 1. Write a function called concatenate that takes a list of strings as a parameter and returns a long string that is the concatenation of all the strings in the list, taken in order. For example, if the given list is ["These", "are", "hello"] then the function would return "Thesearehello".
- 2. Write a function called isSorted that takes a list of numbers as a parameter and returns True if the list of numbers is sorted in ascending order and False otherwise. For example, if the given list is [3, 8.5, 8.5, 11, 22] then the function would return True; if the given list is [3, 8.5, -11, 22] then the function would return False.
- 3. Write a function called subsetOf that takes two lists and returns True if every element of the first list is also in the second list; otherwise the function returns False. For example, if the first list is [3, 8.5, -22] and the second list is ["hello", -22, "hi", 8.5, "goblin", 3] then function would return True. On the other hand, if the first list is [3, 8.5, -22] and the second list if ["hello", -22, "hi", 3] then the function would return True. True is out the first list is a second list if ["hello", -22, "hi", 8.5, 8.5, -22] and the second list if ["hello", -22, "hi", 8.5, 8.5, -22] and the second list if ["hello", -22, "hi", 8.5, 8.5, -22] and the second list if ["hello", -22, "hi", "goblin", 3] then the function would return False.
- 4. Define a function called gradeDistribution that takes a list of exam scores and returns a list that contains the *distribution* of these scores. To be more precise let us suppose that the exam scores are out of 100 and therefore these are floating point numbers in the range 0 through 100 (inclusive of 0 and 100). The distribution of the scores we want you to compute is the number of scores that are in each of the ranges [0, 10], (10, 20], (20, 30], (30, 40], (40, 50], (50, 60], (60, 70], (70, 80], (80, 90], and (90, 100] (we are using (A, B] to denote the range $A < s \leq B$ and [A, B] to denote $A \leq s \leq B$). In other words, the first element in the list returned by your function should be the number of scores in the range [0, 10], the second element should be the number of scores in the range (10, 20], etc. You should use the following function header:

def gradeDistribution(examScores):