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问题 提交代码 我的提交 状态 黑客 房间 榜单 自定义调试



B. Make Connected

time limit per test: 1.5 seconds

memory limit per test: 512 megabytes



You are given an $n \times n$ grid where some cells are colored black, and the rest are white. You may paint some of the white cells black to achieve the following conditions:

1. There is at least one black cell.
2. All black cells must be orthogonally connected, that is, it should be possible to go from any black cell to any other by crossing several vertical or horizontal cell borders while visiting **only black cells**. **You can't go directly through the corner of a cell.**
3. There are no three consecutive black cells aligned vertically or horizontally.

You can't paint black cells white.

Determine whether it is possible to paint some white cells black in order to satisfy all the conditions.

有道 翻译



你得到一个 $n \times n$ 网格，其中一些单元格是黑色的，其余的是白色的。您可以将一些白色细胞涂成黑色，以达到以下条件：

1. 至少有一个黑色牢房。

Pinely Round 5 (Div. 1 + Div. 2)

比赛进行中

02:45:57

Contestant



→ 提交?

语言: GNU G++17 7.3.0

选择文件: 未选择文件

Be careful: there is 50 points penalty for submission which fails the pretests or resubmission (except failure on the first test, denial of judgement or similar verdicts). "Passed pretests" submission verdict doesn't guarantee that the solution is absolutely correct and it will pass system tests.

→ 评分表

	Score
Problem A	488

- 2. 所有的黑色单元格必须是正交连接的，也就是说，当访问只黑色单元格时，通过跨越几个垂直或水平的单元格边界，从任何黑色单元格到任何其他单元格都应该是可能的。你不能直接穿过牢房的角落
- 3. 没有垂直或水平排列的三个连续黑色单元格。

你不能把黑色的细胞涂成白色

确定是否有可能将一些白细胞涂成黑色，以满足所有条件。



Input

Each test contains multiple test cases. The first line contains the number of test cases t ($1 \leq t \leq 1000$). The description of the test cases follows.

The first line contains an integer n ($1 \leq n \leq 100$) — the size of the grid.

The following n lines contain n characters each — the grid description, where each character represents a cell:

- . — a white cell;
- # — a black cell.

It is guaranteed that the sum of n over all test cases does not exceed 2000.

有道 翻译

输入** **

每个测试包含多个测试用例。第一行包含测试用例的数量 t ($1 \leq t \leq 1000$)。下面是测试用例的描述。

第一行包含一个整数 n ($1 \leq n \leq 100$) ——网格的大小。

下面的 n 行每行包含 n 个字符-网格描述，其中每个字符代表一个单元格：

-。 -白细胞；

• -黑色单元格。

保证所有测试用例的 n 之和不超过 2000 。

Problem B	976
Problem C	1708
Problem D	2196
Problem E	2928
Problem F	3172
Problem G	3660
Problem H	4880
Successful hack	100
Unsuccessful hack	-50
Unsuccessful submission	-50
Resubmission	-50

* If you solve problem on 00:09 from the first attempt

Output

For each test case, print "YES" if it is possible to paint some white cells black to satisfy all the conditions, and "NO" otherwise.

You may print each letter in any case (uppercase or lowercase). For example, the strings "yEs", "yes", "Yes", and "YES" will all be recognized as a positive answer.

有道 翻译

📄☰✕

**** **输出**

对于每个测试用例，如果可以将一些白色细胞涂成黑色以满足所有条件，则打印“YES”，否则打印“NO”。

您可以打印每个字母以任何形式（大写或小写）。例如，字符串“yEs”、“yEs”、“yEs”和“yEs”都将被识别为肯定的答案。

Example

input

Copy

```
11
1
.
1
#
3
.##
.##
...
3
#..
.#.
..#
3
###
...
...
3
#.#
...
```

```

.#.
4
####
#..#
#..#
####
3
..#
...
.#.
3
..#
#..
...
5
#.#.#
.#.#.
#.#.#
.#.#.
#.#.#
5
...#.
...#.
.....
##...
.....

```

output

Copy

```

YES
YES
YES
YES
NO
NO
NO
YES
YES
NO
YES

```



Note

In the first test case, there are no black cells, so we must paint one cell black.

In the second and third test cases, the grid satisfies all the conditions from the very beginning.

In the fourth test case, one of the possible solutions is:

```
##.  
.##  
..#
```

In the fifth test case, the grid violates the "*No three consecutive black cells should be aligned vertically or horizontally*" condition from the very beginning, so there is no solution.

In the sixth test case, it can be shown that it is impossible to achieve a connected grid without violating the condition about three consecutive black cells.

有道 翻译

注意

在第一个测试用例中，没有黑色单元格，因此我们必须将一个单元格涂成黑色。

在第二个和第三个测试用例中，网格从一开始就满足所有条件。

在第四个测试用例中，可能的解决方案之一是：

```
##.  
.##  
..#
```

在第五个测试用例中，网格从一开始就违反了“不允许三个连续的黑色单元格垂直或水平对齐”的条件，因此没有解决方案。

在第六个测试用例中，可以看出，在不违反三个连续的黑色单元格条件的情况下，不可能实现一个连通的网格。

GNU G++17 7.3.0

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▶ 自定义测试数据(自动保存)

▶

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