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Factor Of 3 Codevita 9 Solution

Alpha August 15, 2020

Factor Of 3 Codevita 9 Solution

Problem Description

Given an array arr, of size N, find whether it is possible to rearrange the elements of array such that sum of no two adjacent elements is divisible by 3.

Constraints

$1 \leq T \leq 10$

$2 \leq N \leq 10^5$

$1 \leq arr[i] \leq 10^5$

Input

First line contains integer T denoting the number of testcases.

Each test cases consists of 2 lines as follows-

First line contains integer N denoting the size of the array.

Second line contains N space separated integers.

Output

For each test case print either "Yes" or "No" (without quotes) on new line.

Time Limit

1

Examples

Example 1

Input

1

4

1 2 3 3

Output

Yes

Explanation

Some of the rearrangements can be {2,1,3,3}, {3,3,1,2}, {2,3,3,1}, {1,3,3,2},...

We can see that there exist at least 1 combination {3,2,3,1} where sum of 2 adjacent number is not divisible by 3. Other combinations can be {1,3,2,3}, {2,3,1,3}.

Hence the output is Yes.

Example 2

Input

1

4

3 6 1 9

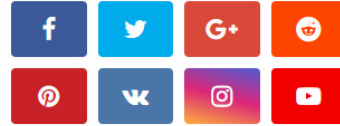
Output

No

Explanation

All possible combination of {3,6,1,9} are

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{1,3,6,9}, {1,3,9,6}, {1,6,9,3}, {1,6,3,9}, {1,9,3,6}, {1,9,6,3},
 {6,1,3,9}, {6,1,9,3}, {6,3,1,9}, {6,3,9,1}, {6,9,1,3}, {6,9,3,1},
 {3,1,6,9}, {3,1,9,6}, {3,9,1,6}, {3,9,6,1}, {3,6,1,9}, {3,6,9,1},
 {9,1,3,6}, {9,1,6,3}, {9,3,1,6}, {9,3,6,1}, {9,6,1,3}, {9,6,3,1}.

Since none of these combinations satisfy the condition, the output is No."

"2020/08/15 6:18:42 AM AST","Binary of 3","Problem Description

Mr. Binary is lost and wants to be found but the problem is he understands only binary. His house is located at a maximum binary equivalence possible, from the given set of numbers. A set is a binary equivalence if the number of 0 zeros and ones from a set of number are equal.

Constraints

1 <= N <= 20

1 <= Arr[i] <= 10^5, where Arr[i] is the ith element in the set of N numbers in second line of input

Arr[i] will be unique

Input

First line contains N denoting the number of decimal numbers

Next line contains N space separated decimal numbers

Output

Single line output printing possible binary equivalence where number of digits in this number is equal to number of bits present in the largest element in second line of input. If there is no set which has binary equivalence then return 0 padded to number of bits present in the largest element in second line of input.

Time Limit

1

Examples

Example 1

Input

3

2 7 10

Output

0011

Explanation

2 -> 0010 - 1's = 1, 0's = 3

7 -> 0111 - 1's = 3, 0's = 1

10 -> 1010 - 1's = 2, 0's = 2

Here we have taken up to 4 bits because the maximum number is 10 which needs 4 bits to be represented in binary. The number of zeroes and ones across the set is, 6 each. Hence, the set of {2,7,10} has binary equivalence. Similarly, if you consider set{2,7}, it also has binary equivalence, 4 each. But set {7,10} does not have binary equivalence. Likewise, set{10} has binary equivalence of 2 each.

Total number of unique sets where binary equivalence is possible from all combinations are 3 viz. Sets are {2,7,10}, {2,7} and {10} which is the final answer. But as Mr. Binary only understands zeroes and ones, return the binary of 3.

Since 10 is the largest element in the input on line 2, the number of bits required to represent 10 in binary is 4. Hence output needs to be padded upto 4 digits. Since binary of 3 represented as a 4-digit number is 0011, the answer is 0011

Note

Do not consider empty subset

Example 2

Input

1

7

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Output

000

Explanation

7 -> 111 - 1's = 3, 0's = 1

Since there is only one element in the set and it also does not have binary equivalence, the answer is 0. However, keeping output specifications in mind, the answer should be printed as 000 since the highest element in second line of input viz. 7 has 3 bits when represented in binary format."

"2020/08/15 6:20:06 AM AST","3 Palindrome","Problem Description

Given an input string word, split the string into exactly 3 palindromic substrings.

Working from left to right, choose the smallest split for the first substring that still allows the remaining word to be split into 2 palindromes.

Similarly, choose the smallest second palindromic substring that leaves a third palindromic substring.

If there is no way to split the word into exactly three palindromic substrings, print "Impossible" (without quotes). Every character of the string needs to be consumed.

Cases not allowed -

After finding 3 palindromes using above instructions, if any character of the original string remains unconsumed.

No character may be shared in forming 3 palindromes.

Constraints

1 <= the length of input sting <= 1000

Input

First line contains the input string consisting of characters between [a-z].

Output

Print 3 substrings one on each line.

Time Limit

1

Examples

Example 1

Input

nayannamantenet

Output

nayan

naman

tenet

Explanation

The original string can be split into 3 palindromes as mentioned in the output.

However, if the input was nayanamantenet, then the answer would be "Impossible".

Example 2

Input

aaaaa

Output

a

a

aaa

Explanation

The other ways to split the given string into 3 palindromes are as follows -

[a, aaa, a], [aaa, a, a], [aa, aa, a], etc.

Since we want to minimize the length of the first palindromic substring using left to right approach, the shortest palindrome will be [a, aaa, a].

processing, the correct way to split is [a, a, aaa].

Example 3

Input

aaaabaaaa

Output

a

aaabaaa

a

Explanation

The other ways to split the given string into 3 palindromes are as follows -

[aaaa, b, aaaa], [aa, aabaa, aa], etc.

Since we want to minimize the length of the first palindromic substring using left to right processing, the correct way to split is [a, aaabaaa, a].

Solution in python

```
for i in range (int(input("Enter Test Case"))):  
  
    N = int(input())  
  
    list1 = list(map(int,input().split()))  
    array = []  
    for i in range(N):  
        array.append(list1[i]%3)  
    x = array.count(0)  
    y = array.count(1)  
    z = array.count(2)  
    if x == 0 and y != 0 and z !=0:  
        print("NO")  
    elif x == 0 and y == 0 and z !=0:  
        print("YES")  
  
    elif x == 0 and y != 0 and z ==0:  
        print("YES")  
    elif x<=(z+y):  
        print("YES")  
    else:  
        print("No")
```

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August 15, 2020 at 4:10 PM

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August 16, 2020 at 12:32 AM

<https://github.com/rexb0tnet/TCS-CodeVita-9-Factor-of-3>

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```
#include
int main() {
// printf() displays the string inside quotation
printf("Hello, World!");
return 0;
}
```

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```
def distantAdjacentElement(a, n):
```

```
# dict used to count the frequency
# of each element occurring in the
# array
m = dict()
```

```
# In this loop we count the frequency
# of element through map m
for i in range(n):
if a[i] in m:
```

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```
m[a[i]] += 1
else:
m[a[i]] = 1
```

```
# mx store the frequency of element which
# occurs most in array .
mx = 0
```

```
# In this loop we calculate the maximum
# frequency and store it in variable mx.
for i in range(n):
if mx < m[a[i]]:
mx = m[a[i]]
```

```
# By swapping we can adjust array only
# when the frequency of the element
# which occurs most is less than or
# equal to (n + 1)/3.
if mx > (n+1) // 3:
print("Yes")
else:
print("No")
```

```
# Driver Code
if name == "main":
a = [1,2,3,3]
n = len(a)
distantAdjacentElement(a, n)
```

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runtime error bhai

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wrong approach only applies on first 2 test cases

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someone please the correct code.

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