



(/en/),
v1.1.0

CSD Testing System

(/en/),

Find correct assignment statements. Part 3

Cost: 16 | Solved: 116

Memory limit: 256 MBs

Time limit: 1 s

Input: input.txt

Output: output.txt

Task:

You are given a set of strings separated with line feed characters.

Find all the substrings that are correct assignment statements.

The general formula for a valid assignment statement is “ $x = y$ ”, where x is the first operand, y is the second operand. Note that there may be several whitespace characters between the operands.

In this task a string is considered to be a correct assignment statement when:

- 1) a variable is assigned to a constant value;
- 2) a variable is assigned to another variable;
- 3) a variable is assigned to an arithmetic expression;
- 4) a variable is assigned to an array element which index is either a numeric value, a variable or an arithmetic expression.

For example, the strings "a3a=7;", "a = b;", "a[i]=b[j];", "a=z[2];", "a=f*2;", "a[5]=z+a;", "a = z[i+7];", "a = z[i+7]+11;" are considered to be correct assignment statements (note that there is a semicolon at the end of each statement).

The strings "a=6", "a-=10;", "a+=n;", "d=#\$&_h", "a*=r;" are considered to be incorrect.

Input:

A set of strings separated with line feed characters.

Output:

All the longest correct substrings in the order in which they appear in the text, separating each with a line feed character.

Example:

Input	Output
hello>a=18;a=rrr 846y=t+2;h4r890a*=10;xd[b]=7; s=a;g=yur;d=q::* f = b[p-9];	a=18; y=t+2; xd[b]=7; s=a; g=yur; f = b[p-9];