

Q7. Minesweeping Field (40 marks):

The rule of Minesweeper game is very simple. To win the game, you must click to open all the cells that do not contain a mine in an $M \times N$ minesweeping field, where M is the number of rows and N is the number of columns, as shown in Fig. 1.

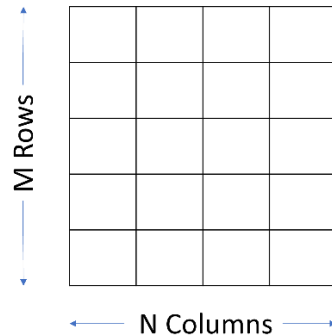


Fig. 1: An $M \times N$ minesweeping field

Each cell in the field contains either a mine, or a number that indicate how many mines are adjacent to that cell. Note that each cell can have at most eight adjacent/neighbour cells, as shown in Fig. 2.

Neighbour	Neighbour	Neighbour
Neighbour	Cell	Neighbour
Neighbour	Neighbour	Neighbour

Fig. 2: The maximum number of neighbours of a cell is 8

The minesweeping field can actually be represented by M lines of N characters, as shown in Fig. 3. This example shows a 4×5 minesweeping field, where each cell with a mine is represented by '*', and each cell without a mine contains a number that indicates the number of mines adjacent to it.

```
*1011
2211*
1*111
11100
```

Fig. 3: A 4×5 minesweeping field

Let $\text{Cell}(m, n)$ denote the n -th character of the m -th line in the above representation, where $0 \leq m \leq M - 1$, and $0 \leq n \leq N - 1$.

For the above example, $\text{Cell}(0, 0) = \text{Cell}(1, 4) = \text{Cell}(2, 1) = *$ indicate that there is a mine in each of these cells. On the other hand, $\text{Cell}(1, 0) = 2$ means that there are two mines in its neighbourhood.

Write a programme to

Input, in sequence,

- Three positive integers M, N and Z, where M and N represent the numbers of rows and columns in the minesweeper field, respectively; and Z represents the number of mines in the field. The above inputs satisfy the following conditions:
 $1 \leq M, N \leq 30$
 $1 \leq Z \leq 50$
- Subsequent inputs are Z lines of number pairs, and each pair contains two non-negative integers that represent the coordinate of a mine in the field.

Output, in sequence, M lines of N characters. The n-th character of the m-th line indicates the element of Cell (m, n), whereby it is either a * or a number as defined above.

Note: There must not be any space in between two adjacent characters in a line.

试题 7. 扫雷场 (40 分) :

扫雷游戏的规则非常简单。要赢得游戏，您必须点击打开一个大小为 $M \times N$ 的扫雷场中所有不包含地雷的格子，其中 M 为行数， N 为列数，如图 1 所示。

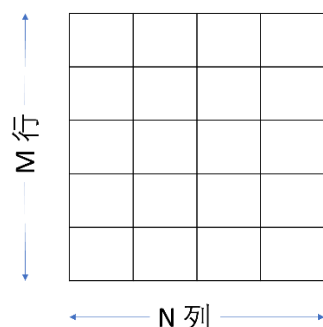


图 1: 一个 $M \times N$ 的扫雷场

扫雷场中的每个格子可能包含一个地雷；若无地雷则是一个数字，用以表示与该格子相邻的地雷数量。请注意，每个格子最多能有八个相邻的其他格子，如图 2 所示。



图 2: 一个格子最多可有 8 个相邻格子

这样的扫雷场实际上可以用 M 行、每一行包含 N 个字符的序列来显示。请参照图 3，本例显示了一个 4×5 的扫雷场，其中每个有地雷的格子用 '*' 表示，没有地雷的格子则包含一个数字，表示与其相邻的地雷数量。

```
*1011
2211*
1*111
11100
```

图 3: 一个 4×5 的扫雷场

令 $\text{Cell}(m, n)$ 表示以上描述中的第 m 行的第 n 个字符，其中 $0 \leq m \leq M-1$ ，以及 $0 \leq n \leq N-1$ 。

参考上面的例子， $\text{Cell}(0, 0) = \text{Cell}(1, 4) = \text{Cell}(2, 1) = *$ 表示这些格子中都有一个地雷。另一方面， $\text{Cell}(1, 0) = 2$ 表示其附近有两个地雷。

试写一程式以

依序输入,

- 三个正整数 M 、 N 和 Z ，其中 M 和 N 分别代表扫雷场中的行数和列数；
 Z 则代表该场地雷的数量。已知以上输入满足以下条件：
 $1 \leq M, N \leq 30$
 $1 \leq Z \leq 50$
- 随后的输入，是 Z 行的数字对，每一组数字对包含两个非 0 整数，用以表示一个地雷的坐标。

依序输出, M 行、每一行 N 个字符的序列。其中第 m 行的第 n 个字符表示在 $\text{Cell}(m,n)$ 里的元素。也就是说这可能是 * 的符号，或一个上述定义的数字。

注意：一行中两个相邻字符之间不能有任何空格。

Test Cases:

Input (输入)	Output (输出)
6 3 7 0 2 2 0 2 1 2 2 3 0 3 2 5 1	01* 243 *** *5* 232 1*1
5 5 15 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 3 0 4 2 0 2 1 2 2 2 3 2 4 4 0 4 1 4 2 4 3 4 4	***** 46664 ***** 46664 *****
7 9 7 0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6	*21000000 2*2100000 12*210000 012*21000 0012*2100 00012*210 000012*10
11 13 15 0 7 0 8 1 6 1 9 2 3 2 10	0000012**2100 001111*33*210 002*211112*21 002*20000112* 0011111100011 000001*100000 0011112210000

2 2	012*10
10 10 36 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 3 0 4 0 5 0 6 0 7 0 8 0 9 1 0 1 9 2 0 2 9 3 0 3 9 4 0 4 9 5 0 5 9 6 0 6 9 7 0 7 9 8 0 8 9 9 0 9 1 9 2 9 3 9 4 9 5 9 6 9 7 9 8 9 9	***** *53333335* *30000003* *30000003* *30000003* *30000003* *30000003* *30000003* *53333335* *****
9 9 17 4 0 4 1 4 2 4 3 4 4 4 5 4 6	0002*2000 0003*3000 0003*3000 2335*5332 ***** 2335*5332 0003*3000 0003*3000

4 7 4 8 0 4 1 4 2 4 3 4 5 4 6 4 7 4 8 4	0002*2000
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