

Programming Using C

week 11 practice session coding

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Two strings **A** and **B** comprising of lower-case English letters are compatible if they can be made equal by following the very few number of steps:

- 1) Select a prefix from the string **A** (possibly empty), and increase the alphabetical value of all the characters in the prefix by the same odd constant. For example, if the string is **ape** and we select the prefix **ap**, then we can convert it to **gpy** by increasing the alphabetical value by 7. But if we select the prefix **ape**, then we cannot increase the alphabetical value of the last character.
- 2) Select a prefix from the string **B** (possibly empty), and increase the alphabetical value of all the characters in the prefix by the same odd constant. For example, if the string is **ape** and we select the prefix **ap**, then we can convert it to **gpy** by increasing the alphabetical value by 7. But if we select the prefix **ape**, then we cannot increase the alphabetical value of the last character.

Note that in the definition of prefix, **A** and **B** are considered.

Input: Normal
First Run Time
Hard Run Time

For each line, a star (★) indicates a variable associated to writing, a yellow star (★) indicates a variable associated to writing, and a yellow star (★) indicates a variable associated to writing.

Continuando:

$f \in \text{Int}(\mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow \exists \delta > 0$
 $f \in \text{Int}(\mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow \exists \delta > 0$

SAMPLE INPUT

1000
 1000

SAMPLE OUTPUT

1

Performance

The string **abracadabra** can be converted to **ababba** by one operation and to **abbbba** in two operations.

Amazon (usually import EU)

[illegible]

| | Input | Expected | Got | |
|---|----------|----------|------|---|
| ✓ | 00000000 | 0000 | 0000 | ✓ |

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| | Input | Expected | Got | |
|---|--------|----------|------|---|
| ✓ | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ✓ |
| | 100 | | | |
| | 1000 | | | |
| | 10000 | | | |
| | 100000 | | | |

1. Input

2. Output

3. Solution

4. Test Cases

5. Submit

Long lives to me! Please. But here is secret as the quality of your reading mind of the emplacements is deteriorating. The last line points covered by hand did not disappear. I long is feeling extremely hungry and weak in my point. But there is no doubt about the emplacements from where he should order. As always he will. Chandler for help.

Chandler suggests that Long should get most emplacements corner points, and then choose the emplacements having **most corner points**. If more than one emplacements has same points, Long can choose the one with **least long optically covered** corner.

Long has assigned points to all the emplacements, but can't figure out which emplacements satisfy Chandler's criteria. Can you help him out?

Input

First line has N, the total number of emplacements.

Next N lines contain Name of Emplacement and Points covered by Long, respectively in space. Emplacement name has **no spaces**, all lowercase letters and will not be more than 20 characters.

Output

Print the name of the emplacements that Long should choose.

Constraints

1 ≤ N ≤ 10⁵

1 ≤ x ≤ 10⁵

SAMPLE INPUT

3

Point1 100

Point2 100

Point3 100

SAMPLE OUTPUT

Point1

Explanation

Chandler has maximum points.

Answer (Initially requires 2 Ns)

```
1. Read N, the total number of emplacements.
2. Read N lines, each containing the name of the emplacements and the points covered by Long.
3. Store the points in an array.
4. Sort the array in descending order.
5. Iterate over the array and find the maximum points.
6. If there are multiple emplacements with the same maximum points, choose the one with the least long optically covered corner.
7. Print the name of the emplacements that Long should choose.
```

| Input | Expected | Got |
|------------|----------|--------|
| 3 | Point1 | Point1 |
| Point1 100 | Point1 | Point1 |
| Point2 100 | Point1 | Point1 |
| Point3 100 | Point1 | Point1 |

Passed all tests. ✓

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

There is a function $f(x)$ that is defined for all natural numbers x . It is defined as follows: $f(x)$ is the sum of all divisors of x that are not equal to x . For example, $f(6) = 1 + 2 + 3 = 6$. Your task is to calculate the value of $f(x)$ for a given x .

You are given a string S and you have to determine whether it is a valid number or not. A valid number is a string that consists of digits, a sign, and a decimal point.

Input

The first line of input contains a single integer n representing the number of test cases.
The next n lines contain a string S as described in the problem statement.

Output

For each test case, if S is a valid number, print "YES".
Otherwise, print "NO".

Constraints

$1 \leq n \leq 100$
The length of S is at most 100.

SAMPLE INPUT

```
3
123456789
123456789.
123456789.
```

```
YES
NO
NO
```

Answer (currently rejected 0/0)

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 using namespace std;
3
4 int main()
5 {
6     int n;
7     cin >> n;
8     while (n--)
9     {
10         string s;
11         cin >> s;
12         int len = s.length();
13         int flag = 0;
14         int sign = 0;
15         int dot = 0;
16         int i = 0;
17         while (i < len)
18         {
19             if (s[i] == '+' || s[i] == '-')
20             {
21                 sign = 1;
22                 continue;
23             }
24             if (s[i] == '.')
25             {
26                 dot = 1;
27                 continue;
28             }
29             if (s[i] < '0' || s[i] > '9')
30             {
31                 flag = 1;
32                 continue;
33             }
34             i++;
35         }
36         if (flag == 0)
37             cout << "YES" << endl;
38         else
39             cout << "NO" << endl;
40     }
41     return 0;
42 }
```

| Input | Expected | Got |
|------------|----------|-----|
| 123456789 | YES | YES |
| 123456789. | NO | NO |
| 123456789. | NO | NO |

Passed all tests! 100%