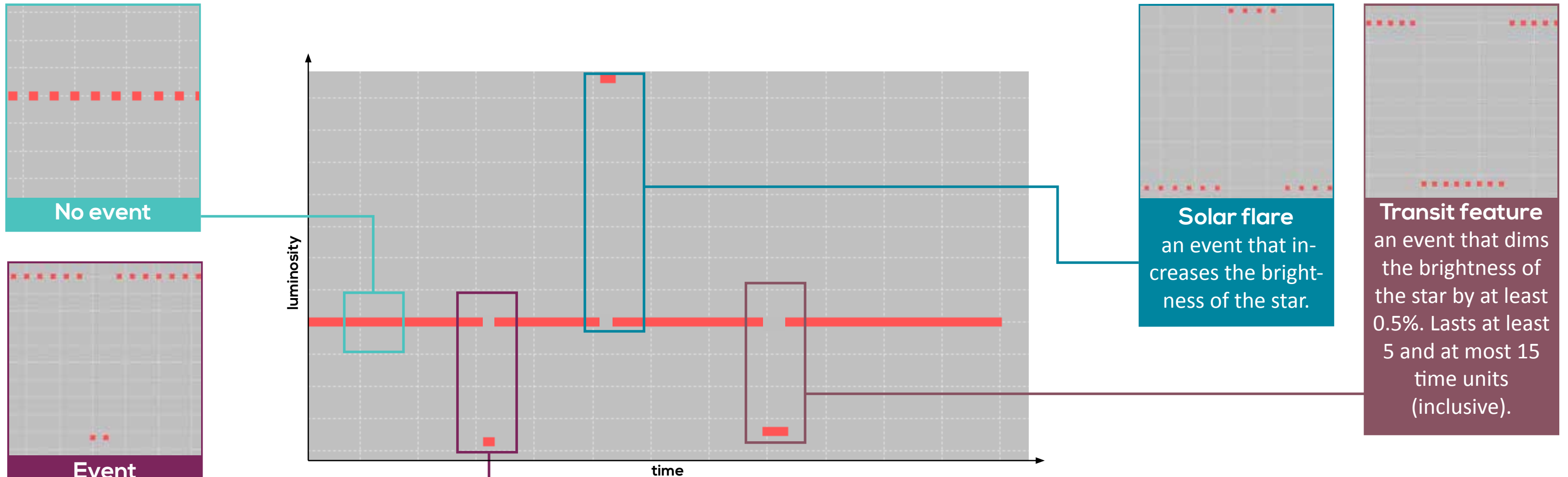


Now we'll need to analyse the light curve. **Your task: Find all the events, and classify them.**



### Event example:

100 100 99 99 99 100 100 100

random event (neither solar flare or transit feature)

### Solar flare example:

100 100 101 101 100 100 100

is a solar flare because it increases in value

### Transit feature example:

100 100 75 75 75 75 75 100 100

decreases by at least 0.5%, has length of at least 5

## Input:

- format: same as for level 1
- file: same as for level 1

### Input Example:

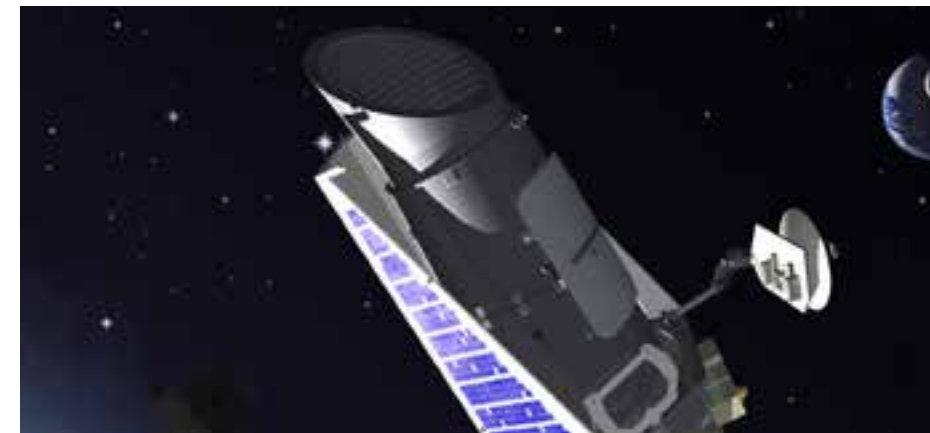
```
1 Star1 24 100 100 99 99 99 100 100 100 100 100 101 101 100 100 100 100 100 75 75 75 75 75 100 100
```

## Output:

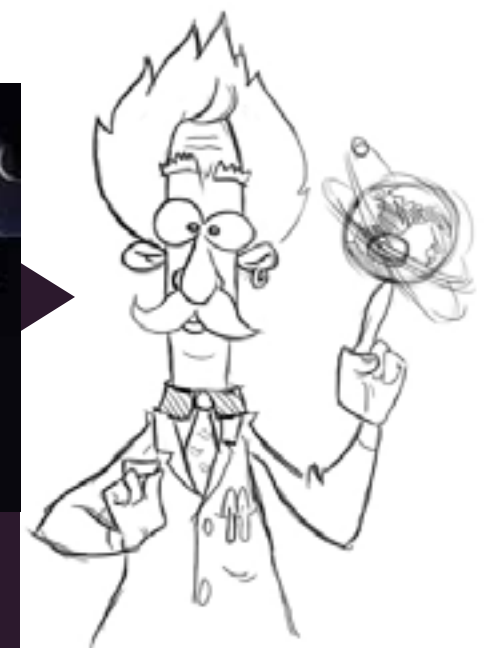
- starName1 [solarFlareCount] [transitFeatureCount] starName2 [solarFlareCount] [transitFeatureCount] ... starNameM [solarFlareCount] [transitFeatureCount]
- Output items are separated by space characters.
- The output has to be ordered the same way as the input.

### Output Example

```
Star1 1 1
```



The Kepler Space Telescope is the first satellite made by NASA for detecting exoplanets



## Constraints (it is guaranteed that):

- During a single event the luminosity is constant.
- Events (solar flares, transit features, or random events) do not overlap.
- There is a distance of at least 5 time units between two events.
- An event can last from 1 to 15 time units. (inclusive)
- There is a maximum of 5 events per star.
- The first element of the luminosity array is not part of an event.

## Remember that

- Solar flares are events that increase the brightness of the star.
- Transit features are events that decrease the brightness of the star by at least 0.5% and have a length of at least 5.

## Transit feature visualization

