Description Hints Submissions Discussions Notes

Description

You have given an array of length *N*, and a number *X*. Find the number of subsets with the sum of elements less than equal to *X*.

Note:

1. The sum of elements in an empty subset is 0.
2. The set may contain duplicates elements.

Input Format

The first line of input contains *T* - the number of test cases.

The first line of each test case contains two space-separated numbers *N* and *X*.

The second line of each test case contains *N* space-separated integers $A_1, A_2, ..., A_N$.

Output Format

Print the number of subsets with a sum less than equal to *X* in a new line for each test case.

Constraints

$1 \le T \le 5$

$1 \le N \le 35$

$0 \le A_i \le 10^4$

$0 \le X \le 10^6$

C++14 00:00:00 12 px

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
#define endl "\n"
using ll=long long;
vector<int> SumofSubArrays(vector<int
    int n=v.size();
    vector<int>ans;

    for(int mask=0;mask<(1<<n);mask++
        int sum=0;
        for(int j=0;j<n;j++){
            if((mask>>j)&1){
                sum+=v[j];
            }
        }
        ans.push_back(sum);
    }
    sort(ans.begin(),ans.end());
    return ans;
}
ll solve(){
    int n,x;
    cin>>n>>x;
    ll cnt=0;
    vector<int>ele;
    vector<int>v1;
    vector<int>v2;
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
        int temp;
        cin>>temp;
        ele.push_back(temp);
        if(i&1){
            v1.push_back(ele[i]);
```

Console Run on Sample