The Subsequences

Let's define a function split(n) where n is an integer. This function returns an array of the digits of n.

For example split(5125) returns [5,1,2,5].

You are given three integer numbers: A, B and C. Your task is the following:

Find all numbers X between A and B inclusive such that split(C) is a subsequence of split(X).

Return how many X's you've found.

Example:

A = 100, B = 650, C = 65

The result is 11 and the numbers found are:

165, 265, 365, 465, 565, 605, 615, 625, 635, 645, 650

Input parameters:

1. - integer, the starting point
2. - integer, the end point
3. - integer, the number whose digits will be searched for

Constraints:

A,B and C will each be between 1 and 1000000 (million) A will always be less than or equal to B

Return value: int - the count of numbers between A and B inclusive that fulfill the problem

requirements.

Class Name: TheSubsequences

Method signature:

public int count(int A, int B, int C)

*Test cases below are used to check the validity of your programm. If the program code is correct all the test cases will be returned as in the below example.*

Test Case 1: count(26, 69, 3) = 13

Test Case 2: count(11, 100, 4) = 18

Test Case 3: count(77, 78, 4) = 0

Test Case 4: count(13834, 26066, 1380) = 14

Test Case 5: count(1, 1000000, 1) = 468560

Test Case 6: count(25272, 31576, 757) = 33

Test Case 7: count(23051, 27967, 62) = 383

Test Case 8: count(6122, 30043, 8) = 8674

Test Case 9: count(10, 999999, 46) = 114265

Test Case 10:

count(9, 6405, 95) = 172