Summation

Input file:	`standard input`
Output file:	`standard output`
Time limit:	2 seconds
Memory limit:	64 megabytes

Given a number N and an array A of N numbers. Print the **absolute summation** of these numbers.

absolute value : means to remove any negative sign in front of a number .

EX : |-5| = 5 , |7| = 7

Input

First line contains a number N ($1 \leq N \leq 10^5$) number of elements.

Second line contains N numbers ($-10^9 \leq A_i \leq 10^9$).

Output

Print the **absolute summation** of these numbers.

Examples

standard input	standard output
4 7 2 1 3	13
3 -1 2 -3	2

Note

Second Example :

-1 + 2 + -3 = -2 and it absolute is 2 so the answer is **2**.

Searching

Input file:	`standard input`
Output file:	`standard output`
Time limit:	2 seconds
Memory limit:	64 megabytes

Given a number N and an array A of N numbers. Determine if the number X **exists** in array A or **not** and print its position **(0-index)**.

Note: X may be found **once** or **more than once** and **may not be found**.

Input

First line contains a number N ($1 \leq N \leq 10^5$) number of elements.

Second line contains N numbers ($0 \leq A_i \leq 10^9$).

Third line contains a number X ($0 \leq X \leq 10^9$).

Output

Print the **position** of X in the first time you find it. If it doesn't **exist** print **-1**.

Examples

standard input	standard output
3 3 0 1 0	1
5 1 3 0 4 5 10	-1
4 2 3 2 1 2	0

Replacement

Input file:	`standard input`
Output file:	`standard output`
Time limit:	1 second
Memory limit:	256 megabytes

Given a number N and an array A of N numbers. Print the array after doing the following operations:

- Replace every **positive** number by 1.
- Replace every **negative** number by 2.

Input

First line contains a number N ($2 \leq N \leq 1000$) number of elements.

Second line contains N numbers ($-10^5 \leq A_i \leq 10^5$).

Output

Print the array after the **replacement** and it's values separated by space.

Example

standard input	standard output
5 1 -2 0 3 4	1 2 0 1 1

Positions in array

Input file:	`standard input`
Output file:	`standard output`
Time limit:	1 second
Memory limit:	256 megabytes

Given a number N and an array A of N numbers. Print all array **positions** that store a number less than or equal to **10** and the **number stored** in that position.

Input

First line contains a number N ($2 \leq N \leq 1000$) number of elements.

Second line contains N numbers ($-10^5 \leq A_i \leq 10^5$).

it's guaranteed that there is at least one number in array less than or equal to 10.

Output

For each number in the array that is equal to or less than **10** print a single line contains "A[i] = X", where **i** is the **position** in the array and X is the number **stored in the position**.

Example

standard input	standard output
5 1 2 100 0 30	A[0] = 1 A[1] = 2 A[3] = 0

Lowest Number

Input file:	`standard input`
Output file:	`standard output`
Time limit:	1 second
Memory limit:	256 megabytes

Given a number N and an array A of N numbers. Print the **lowest number** and its **position**.

Note: if there are more than one answer print **first one's** position.

Input

First line contains a number N ($2 \leq N \leq 1000$) number of elements.

Second line contains N numbers ($-10^5 \leq A_i \leq 10^5$).

Output

Print the **lowest number** and its **position (1-index)**.

Examples

standard input	standard output
3 1 2 3	1 1
5 5 6 2 3 2	2 3

Reversing

Input file:	`standard input`
Output file:	`standard output`
Time limit:	1 second
Memory limit:	64 megabytes

Given a number N and an array A of N numbers. Print the array in a **reversed order**.

Note:

*Don't use built-in-functions.

Input

First line contains a number N ($1 \leq N \leq 10^3$) number of elements.

Second line contains N numbers ($0 \leq A_i \leq 10^9$).

Output

Print the array in a **reversed order**.

Examples

standard input	standard output
4 5 1 3 2	2 3 1 5
5 1 2 3 4 5	5 4 3 2 1

Palindrome Array

Input file:	`standard input`
Output file:	`standard output`
Time limit:	1 second
Memory limit:	256 megabytes

Given a number N and an array A of N numbers. Determine if it's **palindrome** or **not**.

Note:

An array is called **palindrome** if it reads the same backward and forward, for example, arrays { **1** } and { **1,2,3,2,1** } are **palindromes**, while arrays { **1,12** } and { **4,7,5,4** } are **not**.

Input

First line contains a number N ($1 \leq N \leq 10^5$) number of elements.

Second line contains N numbers ($1 \leq A_i \leq 10^9$).

Output

Print "**YES**"(without quotes) if A is a **palindrome** array, otherwise, print "**NO**"(without quotes).

Examples

standard input	standard output
5 1 3 2 3 1	YES
4 1 2 3 4	NO

Sorting

Input file:	`standard input`
Output file:	`standard output`
Time limit:	1 second
Memory limit:	64 megabytes

Given a number N and an array A of N numbers. Print the numbers after **sorting** them.

Note:

- Don't use built-in-functions.
- try to solve it with bubble sort algorithm or Selection Sort.
- for more information watch : `https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EnodMqJuQEo`.

Input

First line contains a number N $(0 < N < 10^3)$ number of elements.

Second line contains N numbers $(-100 \leq A_i \leq 100)$.

Output

Print the numbers after **sorting** them.

Examples

standard input	standard output
3 3 1 2	1 2 3
4 5 2 7 3	2 3 5 7

Smallest Pair

Input file:	`standard input`
Output file:	`standard output`
Time limit:	1 second
Memory limit:	256 megabytes

Given a number N and an array A of N numbers. Print **the smallest** possible result of $A_i + A_j + j$ - i , where $\mathbf{1} \leq \mathbf{i} < \mathbf{j} \leq N$.

Input

The first line contains a number T ($1 \leq T \leq 100$) number of test cases.

Each test case contains two lines:

- The first line consists a number N ($2 \leq N \leq 100$) number of elements.
- The second line contains N numbers ($-10^6 \leq A_i \leq 10^6$).

Output

For each test case print a single line contains **the smallest** possible sum for the corresponding test case.

Example

standard input	standard output
1 4 20 1 9 4	7

Note

First Case :

All possibles **(i,j)** where ($\mathbf{1} \leq \mathbf{i} < \mathbf{j} \leq N$) are :

$\mathbf{i = 1}$, $\mathbf{j = 2}$ then result $= a_1 + a_2 +$ **j - i** $=$ **20 + 1 + 2-1 = 22**.

$\mathbf{i = 1}$, $\mathbf{j = 3}$ then result $= a_1 + a_3 +$ **j - i** $=$ **20 + 9 + 3-1 = 31**.

$\mathbf{i = 1}$, $\mathbf{j = 4}$ then result $= a_1 + a_4 +$ **j - i** $=$ **20 + 4 + 4-1 = 27**.

$\mathbf{i = 2}$, $\mathbf{j = 3}$ then result $= a_2 + a_3 +$ **j - i** $=$ **1 + 9 + 3-2 = 11**.

$\mathbf{i = 2}$, $\mathbf{j = 4}$ then result $= a_2 + a_4 +$ **j - i** $=$ **1 + 4 + 4-2 = 7**.

$\mathbf{i = 3}$, $\mathbf{j = 4}$ then result $= a_3 + a_4 +$ **j - i** $=$ **9 + 4 + 4-3 = 14**.

So the smallest possible result is **7**.

Lucky Array

Input file:	`standard input`
Output file:	`standard output`
Time limit:	1 second
Memory limit:	256 megabytes

Given a number N and an array A of N numbers. Determine if the array is **lucky** or **not**.

Note: the array is **lucky** if the **frequency** (number of occurrence) of the **minimum element** is **odd**.

Input

First line contains a number N ($2 \leq N \leq 1000$) number of elements.

Second line contains N numbers ($-10^5 \leq A_i \leq 10^5$).

Output

Print "**Lucky**" (without quotes) if the frequency of the **minimum element** is **odd**, otherwise print "**Unlucky**"(without quotes).

Examples

standard input	standard output
5 8 8 9 5 9	Lucky
5 3 3 3 5 3	Unlucky

Note

First Example :

minimum element is **5** and its frequency is **1** and it's ODD so the array is **lucky**.

Second Example :

minimum element is **3** and its frequency is **4** and it's EVEN so the array is **not lucky**.

Sum Digits

Input file:	`standard input`
Output file:	`standard output`
Time limit:	2 seconds
Memory limit:	256 megabytes

Given a number N and an array A of N digits **(not separated by space)**. Print the **summation** of these digits.

Input

First line contains a number N ($1 \leq N \leq 10^6$) number of digits.

Second line contains N digits ($0 \leq A_i \leq 9$).

Output

Print the **summation** of these digits.

Example

standard input	standard output
5 13305	12

Note

First Example :

$\mathbf{1 + 3 + 3 + 0 + 5 = 12}$.

Max Subarray

Input file:	`standard input`
Output file:	`standard output`
Time limit:	1 second
Memory limit:	256 megabytes

A sub-array of array is an array composed from a contiguous block of the original array's elements.

In other words A sub-array **A[i-j]**, where $(1 \leq i \leq j \leq N)$, is a sequence of integers A_i, A_{i+1}, ..., A_j.

For Example :

IF array = **[1,6,3,7]** then the **subarrays** are **[1] , [6] , [3] , [7] , [1,6] , [6,3],[3,7], [1,6,3] , [6,3,7] , [1,6,3,7]** .

Something like **[1,3]** would not be a sub-array as it's not a contiguous subsection of the original array.

Given a number N and an array A of N numbers. Print the **maximum** number of every sub-array separated by space.

Input

First line contains a number T $(1 \leq T \leq 5)$ number of test cases.

Each test case contains two lines:

- First line contains a number N $(1 \leq N \leq 100)$ number of elements.
- Second line contains N numbers $(-10^5 \leq A_i \leq 10^5)$.

Output

For each test case print a single line contains the **maximum** number of every sub-array separated by space.

print the answer in any order.

Example

standard input	standard output
2 4 1 6 3 7 3 3 1 2	1 6 3 7 6 6 7 6 7 7 3 3 3 1 2 2

Note

First Case :

All Sub arrays are :

[1] , [6] , [3] , [7] , [1,6] , [6,3],[3,7], [1,6,3] , [6,3,7] , [1,6,3,7]

- Sub-array **[1]** it maximum number is **1**.
- Sub-array **[6]** it maximum number is **6**.
- Sub-array **[3]** it maximum number is **3**.
- Sub-array **[7]** it maximum number is **7**.
- Sub-array **[1,6]** it maximum number is **6**.
- Sub-array **[6,3]** it maximum number is **6**.

- Sub-array **[3,7]** it maximum number is **7**.
- Sub-array **[1,6,3]** it maximum number is **6**.
- Sub-array **[6,3,7]** it maximum number is **7**.
- Sub-array **[1,6,3,7]** it maximum number is **7**.

so the maximum numbers are **[1,6,3,7,6,6,7,6,7,7] you can print them in any order**.

Replace MinMax

Input file:	`standard input`
Output file:	`standard output`
Time limit:	1 second
Memory limit:	256 megabytes

Given a number N and an array A of N numbers. Print the array after doing the following operations:

- Find **minimum** number in these numbers.
- Find **maximum** number in these numbers.
- Swap **minimum** number with **maximum** number.

Input

First line contains a number N ($2 \leq N \leq 1000$) number of elements.

Second line contains N numbers ($-10^5 \leq A_i \leq 10^5$)

It's **guaranteed** that all numbers are distinct.

Output

Print the array after the **replacement** operation.

Example

standard input	standard output
5 4 1 3 10 8	4 10 3 1 8

Check Code

Input file:	`standard input`
Output file:	`standard output`
Time limit:	1 second
Memory limit:	256 megabytes

Given two numbers A, B and a code S consisting of digits (**0,1,2,...,9**) and a symbol '-'.

Determine if the code follows the following rules or not:

- The **position** $A + 1$ in the code is the symbol '-'.
- All other characters are one of the following **digits**: (**0,1,2,...,9**).

Input

First line contains two numbers A, B ($1 \leq A, B \leq 10$).

Second line contains S ($|S| = A + B + 1$) and consists of '-' and digits from 0 through 9.

Output

Print "**Yes**"if the code S follows the above rules otherwise, print "**No**".

Examples

standard input	standard output
3 3 269-665	Yes
1 1 12-	No
1 2 7444	No

Note

First example:

The (A+1)-th character of code is '-', and the other characters are digits from '**0**' through '**9**', so it follows the format.

Fibonacci

Input file:	`standard input`
Output file:	`standard output`
Time limit:	1 second
Memory limit:	256 megabytes

Given a number N. Print the **Fibonacci** number of N.

Note: In order to create the Fibonacci sequence use the following function:

- fib(1) = 0.
- fib(2) = 1.
- fib(n) = fib(n - 1) + fib(n - 2).

Input

Only one line containing a number N ($1 \leq N \leq 50$).

Output

Print the **Fibonacci** number of N.

Examples

standard input	standard output
1	0
5	3

Note

For more information visit Fibonacci: https://www.mathsisfun.com/numbers/fibonacci-sequence.html.

Minimize Number

Input file:	`standard input`
Output file:	`standard output`
Time limit:	1 second
Memory limit:	256 megabytes

Given a number N and an array A of N **positive** numbers. Print **maximum** possible operations that can be performed.

The operation is as follows: if all numbers are **even** then divide each of them by **2** otherwise, you can not perform any more operations.

Input

First line contains a number N ($1 \leq N \leq 200$) number of elements.

Second line contains N numbers ($1 \leq A_i \leq 10^9$).

Output

Print the **maximum** possible number of operations that can be performed.

Examples

standard input	standard output
3 8 12 40	2
4 5 6 8 10	0

Note

First example:

Initially, [**8,12,40**] are written on the blackboard. Since all those integers are even, You can perform the operation.

After the operation is performed once, [**4,6,20**] are written on the blackboard. Since all those integers are again even, You can perform the operation.

After the operation is performed twice, [**2,3,10**] are written on the blackboard. Now, there is an odd number **3** on the blackboard, so you cannot perform the operation any more.

Thus, you can perform the operation at most twice.

Second example:

Since there is an odd number **5** on the blackboard already in the beginning, You cannot perform the operation at all.

Count Subarrays

Input file:	`standard input`
Output file:	`standard output`
Time limit:	1 second
Memory limit:	256 megabytes

A sub-array of array is an array composed from a contiguous block of the original array's elements.

In other words A sub-array **A[i-j]**, where $(1 \leq i \leq j \leq N)$, is a sequence of integers A_i, A_{i+1}, ..., A_j.

For Example :

IF array = **[1,6,3,7]** then the **subarrays** are **[1] , [6] , [3] , [7] , [1,6] , [6,3],[3,7], [1,6,3] , [6,3,7] , [1,6,3,7]** .

Something like **[1,3]** would not be a sub-array as it's not a contiguous subsection of the original array.

Given a number N and an array A of N numbers. Print the number of sub-arrays which are **non-decreasing**.

Note:

- A sub-array **A[i-j]** is **non-decreasing** if $(A_i \leq A_{i+1} \leq A_{i+2} \leq \ldots \leq A_j)$.

Input

First line contains a number T $(1 \leq T \leq 5)$ number of test cases.

Each test case contains two lines:

- First line contains a number N $(1 \leq N \leq 10^2)$ number of elements.
- Second line contains N numbers $(-10^5 \leq A_i \leq 10^5)$

Output

For each test case print a single line contains the number of sub-arrays which are **non-decreasing**..

Example

standard input	standard output
2 5 1 4 2 3 5 1 5	9 1

Note

First example:

All valid sub-arrays are :

- **[1] , [1,4] , [4] , [2] , [3] , [5] , [2,3] , [3,5] , [2,3,5]**

Second example:

Only single sub-array **[5]** is non-decreasing.

Note that singleton sub-arrays (have only one element) are identically non-decreasing.

Permutation with arrays

Input file:	`standard input`
Output file:	`standard output`
Time limit:	1 second
Memory limit:	256 megabytes

Given a number N and two arrays A, B of N numbers. Determine if B is a **permutation** of A or **not**.

Note: A **permutation** is an arrangement of all or part of a set of objects.

For example: The array **[2, 1, 3]**, **[3, 2, 1]** and **[2, 3, 1]** are **permutation** of the array **[1, 2, 3]**.

Input

First line contains a number N ($1 \leq N \leq 10^3$) Number of elements.

Second line contains N numbers ($1 \leq A_i \leq 10^7$) elements of array A.

Third line contains N numbers ($1 \leq B_i \leq 10^7$) elements of array B.

Output

Print "**yes**" if array B is a permutation of A otherwise, print "**no**" without quotations.

Examples

standard input	standard output
4 4 2 3 7 2 3 4 9	no
5 5 1 1 9 3 1 9 1 5 3	yes

Search In Matrix

Input file:	`standard input`
Output file:	`standard output`
Time limit:	2 seconds
Memory limit:	64 megabytes

Given two numbers N and M, a 2D array of size $N * M$ and a number X. Determine whether X **exists** in the 2D array A or **not**.

Input

First line contains two numbers N, M $(2 \leq N, M \leq 100)$ N donates number of rows and M donates number of columns.

Each of the next N lines will contain M numbers $(1 \leq A_i \leq 10^5)$.

Last line contains a number X $(0 \leq X \leq 10^5)$ described above.

Output

Print "**will take number**"if the number **doesn't exist** in the 2D array otherwise, print "**will not take number**".

Examples

standard input	standard output
2 2 1 2 3 4 3	will not take number
2 2 1 2 3 4 10	will take number

Matrix

Input file:	`standard input`
Output file:	`standard output`
Time limit:	1 second
Memory limit:	256 megabytes

Given a number N and a 2D array A of size $N * N$. Print the **absolute difference** between the **summation** of its two diagonals (**primary diagonal and secondary diagonal**).

Input

First line contains a number N ($1 \leq N \leq 100$) described above.

Each of the next N lines will contain N numbers ($-100 \leq A_i \leq 100$).

Output

Print the **absolute difference** between the **summation** of the matrix main diagonals.

Example

standard input	standard output
4 1 5 12 1 2 -4 6 7 3 8 5 9 3 5 23 -6	22

Note

First Example :

,

1	5	12	1
2	-4	6	7
3	8	5	9
3	5	23	-6

Main Diagonal Elements with colors red :

1 , -4 , 5, -6 and it's summation **-4** .

Secondary Diagonal Elements with colors green :

1 , 6, 8,3 and it's summation **18.**

So the answer is | **-4 - 18** | = **22.**

Is B a subsequence of A ?

Input file:	`standard input`
Output file:	`standard output`
Time limit:	1 second
Memory limit:	256 megabytes

a sub sequence is a sequence that can be derived from another sequence by deleting some or no elements without changing the order of the remaining elements.

IF array = **[1,6,3 , 7]** then the **some subsequences** are **[1,3,7] , [6,7] , [1] , [6,3,7] , [1,7]** .

Something like **[3,1]** and **[6 , 7 , 1]** would not be sub sequences of the array **[1,6,3 , 7]**.

Given **2** numbers N, M and **2** arrays A consists of N numbers and B consists of M numbers. Determine whether B is a **sub-sequence** of A or **not**.

Note: The array B is called a **sub-sequence** of A if it's possible to **remove** zero or some elements from A to get B.

For example: if A=[**1,4,7**], and B is [**1**], [**1,4**], [**1,7**],[**1,4,7**] or [**4,7**] then B is a **sub-sequence** of A.

Input

First line contains two numbers N, M $(1 \leq N \leq 10^4, 1 \leq M \leq N)$, the sizes of arrays A and B respectively.

Second line contains N numbers $(1 \leq A_i \leq 10^9)$ elements of array A.

Third line contains M numbers $(1 \leq B_i \leq 10^9)$ elements of array B.

Output

Print "**YES**" (without the quotes), if B is a **sub-sequence** of A otherwise, print "**NO**" (without the quotes).

Examples

standard input	standard output
3 2 1 4 7 1 7	YES
7 4 1 8 4 7 5 2 7 4 5 7 2	NO
3 3 21 8 40 21 8 40	YES

Frequency Array

Input file:	`standard input`
Output file:	`standard output`
Time limit:	1 second
Memory limit:	256 megabytes

Given **2** numbers N, M and an array A of N numbers. For every number from **1** to M, print how many times this number **appears** in this array.

Input

First line contains two numbers N, M ($1 \leq N \leq 10^5, 1 \leq M \leq 10^5$).

Second line contains N numbers ($1 \leq A_i \leq M$).

Output

Print M lines, the i_{th} line should contain number of times that the number i appears in A

Example

standard input	standard output
10 5 1 2 3 4 5 3 2 1 5 3	2 2 3 1 2

Note

Numbers from 1 to 5 appearance are :

- 1 appears **2** times in the array .
- 2 appears **2** times in the array.
- 3 appears **3** times in the array.
- 4 appears **once** in the array.
- 5 appears **2** times in the array.

Mirror Array

Input file:	`standard input`
Output file:	`standard output`
Time limit:	1 second
Memory limit:	256 megabytes

Given two numbers N, M and a 2D array of size $N * M$. Print the **inverted** array that appeared in the mirror.

Input

First line contains two numbers N, M $(1 \leq N, M \leq 100)$ N donates number of rows and M donates number of columns.

Each of the next N lines will contain M numbers $(1 \leq A_{i,j} \leq 10^9)$.

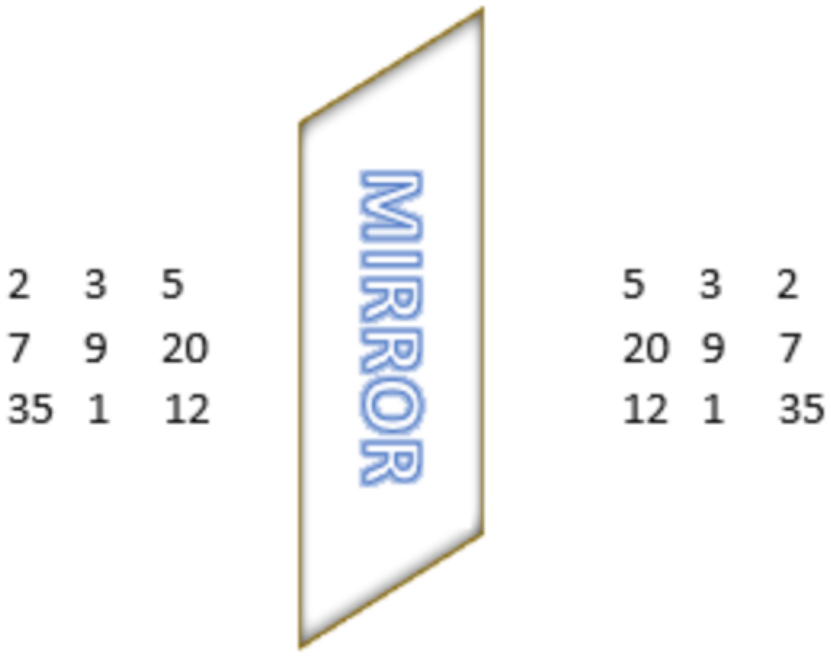
Output

Print the **inverted** array.

Example

standard input	standard output
3 3 2 3 5 7 9 20 35 1 12	5 3 2 20 9 7 12 1 35

Note



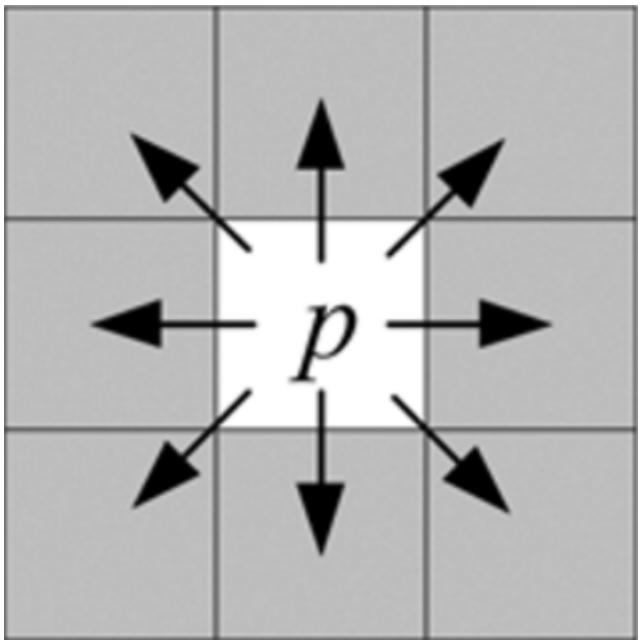
8 Neighbors

Input file:	`standard input`
Output file:	`standard output`
Time limit:	1 second
Memory limit:	256 megabytes

Given two numbers N and M, a 2D array A of size $N * M$ which contains 'x' or '.' only and two numbers X, Y which donates a cell position in A such that X is the row number and Y is the column number.

Determine whether all neighbors of the given cell are 'x' or not.

Note: The neighbor cell is any cell that shares an **edge** or a **corner** and it should be **inside** 2D array.



Input

First line contains two numbers N, M $(2 \leq N, M \leq 100)$ N donates number of rows and M donates number of columns.

Each of the next N lines will contain M symbol can be ('.' or 'x').

Last line contains two numbers X, Y $(1 \leq X \leq N, 1 \leq Y \leq M)$.

Output

Print "**yes**" if all neighbors of the given cell are 'x' otherwise, print "**no**"without quotations.

Examples

standard input	standard output
3 3 xxx x.x xxx 2 2	yes
3 3 xxx xxx xx. 2 2	no
3 3 xxx xxx xxx 1 1	yes

Range sum query

Input file:	`standard input`
Output file:	`standard output`
Time limit:	1.5 seconds
Memory limit:	256 megabytes

Given **2** numbers N and Q, an array A of N number and Q number of pairs L, R. For each query Q print a single line that contains the **summation** of all numbers from index L to index R.

Input

First line contains two numbers N, Q $(1 \leq N, Q \leq 10^5)$ where N is number of elements in A and Q is number of query pairs.

Second line contains N numbers$(1 \leq A_i \leq 10^9)$.

Next Q lines contains L, R $(1 \leq L \leq R \leq N)$.

Output

For each query Q print a single line that contains the **summation** of all numbers from index L to index R.

Examples

standard input	standard output
6 3 6 4 2 7 2 7 1 3 3 6 1 6	12 18 28
4 3 5 5 2 3 1 3 2 3 1 4	12 7 15

Binary Search

Input file:	`standard input`
Output file:	`standard output`
Time limit:	1 second
Memory limit:	256 megabytes

Given 2 numbers N and Q, array A of N numbers and Q queries each one contains a number X.

For each query print a single line that contains **"found"** if the number X exists in array A otherwise, print **"not found"**.

Input

First line contains two numbers N, Q ($1 \leq N, Q \leq 10^5$).

Second line contains N numbers ($1 \leq A_i \leq 10^9$).

Next Q lines contains X ($1 \leq X \leq 10^9$).

Output

Print the answer for each query in a single line.

Example

standard input	standard output
5 3 1 5 4 3 2 5 3 6	found found not found