



Computer Science Competition District 2020 Programming Problem Set

I. General Notes

1. Do the problems in any order you like. They do not have to be done in order from 1 to 12.
2. All problems have a value of 60 points.
3. There is no extraneous input. All input is exactly as specified in the problem. Unless specified by the problem, integer inputs will not have leading zeros. Unless otherwise specified, your program should read to the end of file.
4. Your program should not print extraneous output. Follow the form exactly as given in the problem.
5. A penalty of 5 points will be assessed each time that an incorrect solution is submitted. This penalty will only be assessed if a solution is ultimately judged as correct.

II. Names of Problems

Number	Name
Problem 1	Abril
Problem 2	Brittany
Problem 3	Emmanuel
Problem 4	Guowei
Problem 5	Ina
Problem 6	Josefa
Problem 7	Kenneth
Problem 8	Magdalena
Problem 9	Noah
Problem 10	Ramiro
Problem 11	Seema
Problem 12	Wojtek

1. Abril

Program Name: Abril.java

Input File: none

Abril likes to create ASCII text art and has challenged your team to produce the output shown below.

Input: There is no input for this program.

Output: The exact output shown below with the last line at the leftmost edge of the console screen.

Sample input: None

Sample output:

```

UIL 2020
Java Program
Launch!
=====
      ^
      ^
      |
    |   |
    |   |
    |   |
    |_____|
    |       |
    |       |
    |   U   |
    |   I   |
    |   L   |
    |       |
    |   T   |
    |   X   |
    |       |
    [-----]
    |###|
    |#|
    #
    <#>
    (###)
    {~~~~~}
    {~~}   {~~}
    {~~}   {~~}
    {~~~~~} {~~~~~}
    {~~~~~} {~~~~~}

```

2. Brittany

Program Name: Brittany.java

Input File: brittany.dat

Brittany really likes math and completely understands how to work with averages. She has wondered how difficult it would be to write a program to compute and display the sum and average of a series of numbers. She has asked your UIL programming team to help her write such a program.

Input: A list of N positive decimal values, with $5 \leq N \leq 15$ and separated by single spaces, all on one line. Each of the values are < 1000 .

Output: The sum and average of the values rounded to 2 digits after decimal points with one space between them.

Sample input:

132.30 80.17 434.99 962.68 754.54 31.36 603.81 816.73 36.41 93.45 51.71

Sample output:

3998.15 363.47

3. Emmanuel

Program Name: Emmanuel.java

Input File: emmanuel.dat

Emmanuel is in the same statistics course as Brianna, and upon hearing she wrote a program to calculate the range of a set of data, he wanted to write a program to calculate the mode of a set of data. The mode of a set of data is defined as the value that appears the most often. Can you help Emmanuel write a program to calculate the mode as well as the number of occurrences of the mode?

Input: Input starts with a line containing an integer N ($1 \leq N \leq 10$), the number of test cases. The following N lines will contain a set of positive integers between 1 and 100 (inclusive) inside of curly braces. Data is comma separated with no spaces. The set is allowed to have duplicates and will have at least one element and no more than 100 elements. The set of data is guaranteed to have only one mode. In the below sample input, the 5th sample is a single line of text in the data file.

Output: For each test case, output the mode for the set of data as well as the number of occurrences of that mode formatted as shown below.

Sample Input:

```
5
{6,2,8,4,5,4,3,5,7,11,12,100,3,4,5,3,4,66}
{2,2}
{23,15,3,4,15,2}
{4}
{96,40,42,30,47,7,61,88,36,87,94,60,33,84,62,83,27,80,51,95,63,4
9,66,24,97,93,38,15,81,64,44,75,76,31,79,54,41,32,70,57,20,11,73
,72,50,39,86,5,34,99,37,13,23,55,35,45,43,77,65,12,82,3,28,46,53
,6,17,29,9,25,69,67,26,78,48,19,89,14,10,4,91,85,8,56,21,99,16,7
1,18,90,22,52,68,92,58,59}
```

Sample Output:

```
4 appeared 4 time(s)
2 appeared 2 time(s)
15 appeared 2 time(s)
4 appeared 1 time(s)
99 appeared 2 time(s)
```

4. Guowei

Program Name: Guowei.java

Input File: guowei.dat

Guowei has gotten a job working for the local television station KUIL. His first job at the station is to be responsible for the news ticker. The news ticker is the crawler at the bottom of the screen that has breaking news, program alerts, public service announcements or sports scores. The station can display 40 characters at a time across the bottom of the screen and they scroll past from right to left. Characters appear on the right and disappear on the left and when the ticker first appears it contains 40 characters. The message wraps around within the crawler. That means that if enough characters are scrolled across the screen the original characters will reappear on the right. Write a program that will help Guowei create a news ticker.

Input: A single value N ($N \leq 20$) followed by N sets of data consisting of two lines each. The first line of each data set will be a single value C ($1 \leq C \leq 160$) indicating the number of characters that have scrolled off the screen. The second line of data will be a line of text to be displayed in the ticker. This line of text will always contain more than 40 characters (this includes spaces and punctuation).

Output: The 40 characters that will be displayed within the ticker after C characters have been scrolled across the screen. If the first character in the ticker wraps around to be displayed again, there must be a space between the last character and the first character.

Sample input:

```
3
5
All Tom Green County schools will have a 10 o'clock start
tomorrow morning.
25
NEWS FLASH! Mayor Bob Baggins has announced his campaign for
Texas State Senate seat District 19.
67
Don't miss the Children's Miracle Network Telethon.
```

Sample output:

```
om Green County schools will have a 10 o
gins has announced his campaign for Texa
Children's Miracle Network Telethon. Don
```

5. Ina

Program Name: Ina.java

Input File: ina.dat

The Universal Internet Lab (UIL) recently developed an ingenious new method of connecting its computers. Each computer is directly connected to some other set of computers such that there is exactly one sequence of connections between any pair of computers. Stated differently, by treating the computers as vertices and connections as edges, the computers and their connections form a tree.

While this may seem constraining, connecting computers in this manner has some benefits. For example, software updates can now be installed in a distributed manner. Instead of each computer connecting to some central server to download a software update, only one computer needs to be updated. Then, by using these connections between computers, one computer can update all the other computers directly or indirectly!

Here's how it works: consider a connection where one end of the connection has a computer with the update (hereafter referred to as the source) and a computer without the update (hereafter referred to as the sink). Then in L seconds, the sink can download and install the update from the source. Each sink can only download from a single source at a time, and each source can only be accessed by a single sink at a time.

At the beginning, only computer S has the update. If Ina chooses the optimal ordering for updates, what is the fastest that all computers can be updated?

Input: The first line of input is an integer T ($1 \leq T \leq 50$), the number of test cases. Each test case starts with three space-separated integers N ($1 \leq N \leq 100$), S ($1 \leq S \leq N$) and L ($1 \leq L \leq 1,000,000$), the number of computers, the computer which initially has the update, and the amount of time it takes to transfer a single update. Then follow $N - 1$ lines, each with two space-separated integers $U V$ ($1 \leq U, V \leq N$): the two computers connected by that connection. It is guaranteed that the set of edges forms a tree.

Output: For each test case, output a single integer: the minimum amount of time needed to update all computers. Format the output as in the samples.

Sample Description: In the first test case, an optimal solution is:

Computer 3 downloads from computer 1 (2 seconds)
 Computer 4 downloads from computer 3 (2 seconds)
 Simultaneously, computer 5 downloads from computer 3 and computer 2 downloads from computer 1 (2 seconds).

Thus the whole process takes 6 seconds. The final two updates can be done simultaneously because no computer is involved in multiple updates, and in each update one computer has the update and one does not.

(Sample input and output on next page)

Ina (cont.)

Sample input:

```
3
5 1 2
1 2
1 3
3 4
3 5
3 2 4
1 2
3 2
5 5 3
5 3
2 1
1 3
2 4
```

Sample output:

```
Case #1: 6
Case #2: 8
Case #3: 12
```

6. Josefa

Program Name: Josefa.java

Input File: josefa.dat

Josefa is on her high school's UIL computer science team. At this week's practice coach Snigglefritz taught the team how to convert a decimal value to an eight bit two's complement binary number. The process is easy enough but Josefa would like a program to help double check all of the practice problems coach has assigned. She would like to enter a decimal whole number, either positive or negative, and see the equivalent two's complement binary number so she can see if that matches the number she has calculated by hand.

Input: A number N that represents the number of whole numbers to be converted to two's complement binary numbers. N whole numbers X each on a separate line where $-128 \leq X \leq 127$.

Output: Each X and its eight bit two's complement equivalent separated by a space, =, and then another space. Each pair should be on a separate line.

Sample input:

```
4
15
-16
-49
72
```

Sample output:

```
15 = 00001111
-16 = 11110000
-49 = 11001111
72 = 01001000
```


7. Kenneth

Program Name: Kenneth.java

Input File: kenneth.dat

Kenneth likes to solve Sudoku puzzles. Sudoku puzzles are not Math puzzles, they are logic puzzles and are a great way to sharpen your problem solving skills. The puzzle consists of a 9×9 grid with 9 rows and 9 columns and each cell of the grid will ultimately contain a single digit 1...9. The puzzle starts with some of the cells containing digits and some of the cells empty like the puzzle shown below on the left. The challenge is to fill the remaining cells correctly so that each row and column contains each of the digits 1...9 exactly once, there are no duplicate cells. In addition, each 3×3 sub-grid working across and down the puzzle must also contain all of the digits 1...9 with no duplicates. The shading in the following puzzles shows the 3×3 sub-grids. The grid on the left is the starting puzzle and the grid on the right is the proposed solution. The following example is a correct solution.

Puzzle									Solution								
	9						5		1	9	4	8	7	2	3	5	6
8					4	1			8	7	5	6	3	4	1	9	2
3	6	2					7		3	6	2	9	5	1	4	7	8
		1	7	8			3		6	2	1	7	8	9	5	3	4
	8			6			1		9	8	3	4	6	5	2	1	7
	4			2	3	6			5	4	7	1	2	3	6	8	9
	5					7	2	1	4	5	6	3	9	8	7	2	1
		9	2					5	7	3	9	2	1	6	8	4	5
	1						6		2	1	8	5	4	7	9	6	3

Bold digits are
start of puzzle

Row numbers and column numbers are simply 1...9 with row and column 1 in the top left corner of the grid and row and column 9 in the bottom right corner.

The following puzzle and proposed solution contains errors. It has a 2 instead of a 5 in row 2 column 3 and an 8 instead of a 6 in row 7 column 5 causing both row and column errors. Those errors also cause the following sub-grids to contain errors: top-left and bottom-center.

Puzzle									Solution								
			5		2				4	1	6	5	7	2	9	3	8
7	8						1	4	7	8	2	6	3	9	2	1	4
	2							5	3	2	9	8	4	1	7	5	6
									1	6	8	3	2	7	5	4	9
		7	1		4	3			5	9	7	1	8	4	3	6	2
		3	9	5	6	1			2	4	3	9	5	6	1	8	7
8		1	2		5	4		3	8	7	1	2	8	5	4	9	3
9								5	9	3	4	7	1	8	6	2	5
	5		4		3		7		6	5	2	4	9	3	8	7	1

Bold digits are
start of puzzle

Kenneth is confident in his skills but has asked your UIL programming team for assistance creating a program that confirms whether or not a proposed solution is correct. The program does NOT solve the puzzle.

Input: First line will contain a number $1 \leq T \leq 10$ as the number of test cases. Each test case will be followed by nine lines which are the rows and each row contains exactly 9 digits separated by spaces with all digits being 1...9 and no stray or extra characters.

Output: For each test case, the first line of output starts with “GRID #t:” and a space with t as the test case number starting with 1 and that is followed by either “SOLUTION IS CORRECT” or “NOT A SOLUTION”. When the proposed solution is correct, no other details are output. When the proposed solution is not correct, two more lines will be output. The first detail line starts with “>> ROWS WITH ERRORS:” and a space and either a list of row numbers containing errors or “NONE”. The second detail line starts with “>> COLUMNS WITH ERRORS:” and a space and either a list of column numbers containing errors or “NONE”. Display multiple row and column numbers in ascending order separated by single spaces. Each test case result is followed by a row containing 12 equal signs “=====”.

Sample input:

3	6 2 1 7 3 9 5 8 4
1 9 4 8 7 2 3 5 6	9 8 3 4 6 5 2 1 7
8 7 5 6 3 4 1 9 2	5 4 7 1 2 3 6 8 9
3 6 2 9 5 1 4 7 8	9 5 6 8 4 3 7 2 1
6 2 1 7 8 9 5 3 4	7 3 9 2 1 6 8 4 5
9 8 3 4 6 5 2 1 7	2 1 8 5 4 7 9 6 3
5 4 7 1 2 3 6 8 9	4 1 6 5 7 2 9 3 8
4 5 6 3 9 8 7 2 1	7 8 2 6 3 9 2 1 4
7 3 9 2 1 6 8 4 5	3 2 9 8 4 1 7 5 6
2 1 8 5 4 7 9 6 3	1 6 8 3 2 7 5 4 9
1 9 4 8 7 2 3 5 6	5 9 7 1 8 4 3 6 2
8 7 5 6 3 4 1 9 2	2 4 3 9 5 6 1 8 7
3 6 2 4 5 1 9 7 8	8 7 1 2 8 5 4 9 3
	9 3 4 7 1 8 6 2 5
	6 5 2 4 9 3 8 7 1

Sample output:

```

GRID #1: SOLUTION IS CORRECT
=====
GRID #2: NOT A SOLUTION
>> ROWS WITH ERRORS: NONE
>> COLUMNS WITH ERRORS: 1 4 5 7
=====
GRID #3: NOT A SOLUTION
>> ROWS WITH ERRORS: 2 7
>> COLUMNS WITH ERRORS: 3 5
=====

```

8. Magdalena

Program Name: Magdalena.java

Input File: magdalena.dat

In Magdalena's mathematics class, they sometimes work with large bases. To handle numbers in such bases, the class has agreed on the following convention: the first ten digits are the Arabic numerals, (0, 1, ... 9), the next twenty-six digits are the upper-case Latin alphabet (A, B, C, ..., Z), and the next twenty-six digits, are the lowercase Latin alphabet (a, b, c, ..., z). With this schema, the students in the class can work in any base from 2 to 62 (both ends inclusive).

For example, Magdalena can convert 314159265 in base 10 to 1B8XeX in base 48. To prove this to herself, she double checks that:

$$314159265 = 1 * 48^5 + 11 * 48^4 + 8 * 48^3 + 33 * 48^2 + 40 * 48^1 + 33 * 48^0$$

Magdalena feels comfortable with doing large base conversions and is now considering new challenges. She likes large numbers, and she also likes numbers with large digit sums.

The digit sum of a number X in base B can be computed the following way: write out the digits of X in base B, sum those digits, and output the result in base B. For example, the digit sum of 314159265 in base 10 is 36. The digit sum of 1B8XeX in base 48 is 2U (126 in base 10).

Now Magdalena wonders: given a large number X in some base B, what is the largest digit sum over all numbers $Y \leq X$ in base B?

Input: The first line of input is an integer T ($1 \leq T \leq 50$), the number of test cases. Each test case has two space-separated tokens. The first token is B ($2 \leq B \leq 62$), an integer written in base 10 representing the base of X. The second token is positive integer X, written in base B. X will have no more than 200 digits in whatever base it is written in and has no leading 0s. X will be a valid integer in base B.

Output: For each test case, output a single integer: the largest possible digit sum of any integer $\leq X$, expressed in base B. Format the output as in the samples.

Sample Description: The digit sum of a single digit number is that digit itself. Therefore the largest digit sum of numbers ≤ 5 is 5.

Sample input:

```
3
10 5
16 10
48 1B8XeX
```

Sample output:

```
Case #1: 5
Case #2: F
Case #3: 4h
```

9. Noah

Program Name: Noah.java

Input File: noah.dat

Noah is a columnist for his school's newspaper and he's writing an article on the most driven vehicles among the student body. He has already collected the data in regard to the make, model, and year of each student's individual vehicle. The problem is his data is all over the place and needs to be organized so that he can analyze it. Can you write a program that will sort all the data alphabetically by make, model, then year as well as display the breakdown of each vehicle by make, model and year?

Input: Input starts with a line containing an integer N ($1 \leq N \leq 40$), the number of students who drive a car at Noah's school. The following N lines will contain the make, model, year for each vehicle Noah collected data for. The make, model, year will be separated by a comma.

Output: The output for this program is broken into four portions:

- 1) Data Sorted
- 2) Make Breakdown
- 3) Model Breakdown
- 4) Year Breakdown

The Data Sorted portion is displayed alphabetically by make, with the tiebreaker being model. If there is then a tie between both make and model, the final tiebreaker is year which is displayed from lowest to highest.

For the make, model, and year breakdowns, the output is the number of occurrences of each. It is important to note that each breakdown is sorted. Make and model are sorted alphabetically, and year is sorted numerically from lowest to highest.

Sample Input:

```
16
Chevy,Cruze,2019
Chevy,Silverado,2006
Ford,F150,2010
Dodge,Durango,2020
Dodge,Ram1500,2008
Chevy,Silverado,2006
Ford,F150,2015
Chevy,Cruze,2009
Ford,Explorer,2006
Dodge,Ram1500,2018
Dodge,Ram1500,2019
Ford,F150,2015
Ford,Mustang,2017
Ford,Edge,2012
Dodge,Charger,2017
Dodge,Challenger,2012
(sample output on next page)
```

Sample Output: (Noah)

```
---Data Sorted---
Chevy Cruze 2009
Chevy Cruze 2019
Chevy Silverado 2006
Chevy Silverado 2006
Dodge Challenger 2012
Dodge Charger 2017
Dodge Durango 2020
Dodge Ram1500 2008
Dodge Ram1500 2018
Dodge Ram1500 2019
Ford Edge 2012
Ford Explorer 2006
Ford F150 2010
Ford F150 2015
Ford F150 2015
Ford Mustang 2017
```

```
---Make Breakdown---
Chevy: 4
Dodge: 6
Ford: 6
```

```
---Model Breakdown---
Challenger: 1
Charger: 1
Cruze: 2
Durango: 1
Edge: 1
Explorer: 1
F150: 3
Mustang: 1
Ram1500: 3
Silverado: 2
```

```
---Year Breakdown---
2006: 3
2008: 1
2009: 1
2010: 1
2012: 2
2015: 2
2017: 2
2018: 1
2019: 2
2020: 1
```

10. Ramiro

Program Name: Ramiro.java

Input File: ramiro.dat

In 1950, Richard Hamming introduced the concept of Hamming distance. The Hamming distance between two strings of equal length is the number of positions at which the corresponding symbols are different.

Ramiro needs your help in computing the Hamming distance between hexadecimal strings. Recall, that each hex digit can be represented as four bits. For example, A in base 16 is equivalent to 1010 in base 2 and 8 in base 16 is equivalent to 1000 in base 2. The resulting Hamming distance between the two hex strings A and 8 would be 1.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1010 \\ \underline{1000} \\ \checkmark \checkmark \times \checkmark \end{array}$$

Your task is to determine how many different bits are present, given the two hexadecimal strings of length 8.

Input: Input starts with a line containing an integer N ($1 \leq N \leq 10$). The following N lines each contain two hexadecimal strings of length 8 separated by a space.

Output: Output the Hamming distance between each of the two hexadecimal strings.

Sample Input:

```
6
FFFFFFF 00000000
01234567 89ABCDEF
060A08AE C01D0041
BA26F57D CD3B689F
03660000 00007390
AAAAA57D AAAAA3B6
```

Sample Output:

```
32
8
16
19
13
7
```

11. Seema

Program Name: Seema.java

Input File: seema.dat

Seema got bored riding around in her parent's car last year, so she began counting all of the out-of-state license plates on the cars she saw. (Seema lives in Texas.) After each trip she came home and simply typed the name of each state license plate she had seen on that trip. If she saw a state more than once, she typed the name of the state as many times as she saw the plate. Now it is time to tally up the out of state license plates and print a list. Your job is to write a program that will do that for Seema.

Input: An unknown number of state names, one for each out of state license plate that Seema saw. The names will all be listed on a single line each separated by a comma.

Output: The name of each state license plate that Seema saw followed by a space and then the number of times Seema saw the plate each on a separate line. The states and counts should be listed from most frequent to least. If Seema saw a license plate the same number of times, list those states in alphabetical order.

Sample input: *(Note: All the state names will be on one line in the data file.)*

Oklahoma, Nevada, Oklahoma, Oklahoma, Ohio, North Dakota, Missouri, Arizona, Idaho, Arkansas, California, Arizona, California, Ohio, Washington, California

Sample output:

```
California 3
Oklahoma 3
Arizona 2
Ohio 2
Arkansas 1
Idaho 1
Missouri 1
Nevada 1
North Dakota 1
Washington 1
```

12. Wojtek

Program Name: Wojtek.java

Input File: wojtek.dat

Bored in math class as always, Wojtek has been doodling in the margins of his homework. His latest fascination has been the game of Diffy. To play, he draws a square and writes down four integers at its corners. Then, on the middle of each side, he writes the positive difference of the two numbers at the corners and connects those to form a smaller square. This process continues until he produces a square with value 0 at all four corners.

Wojtek had a marvelous proof that if you began with four non-negative integers at the corners where the largest value on any corner has absolute value M , then he would arrive at a box where every corner is 0 in at most $M + 3$ steps. Alas, the proof is too large for this UIL packet. To verify his claim, write a program that counts the number of steps it takes to arrive at a square with 0 at each corner.

Input: The first line of input is T ($1 \leq T \leq 50$), the number of test cases. Each test case is a single line with four space-separated integers: the starting numbers on the corners in clockwise order. The absolute value of each integer is at most 100,000.

Output: For each test case, output the number of steps it takes to get from the original square to a square where every corner is 0. Format your output as in the samples.

Sample Description: The first sample takes 6 steps from the original values. These are the values of the corners after each step:

```
6, -2, 3, 5
8, 5, 2, 1   (Step 1)
3, 3, 1, 7
0, 2, 6, 4
2, 4, 2, 4
2, 2, 2, 2
0, 0, 0, 0   (Step 6)
```

Sample input:

```
4
6 -2 3 5
3 1 4 1
2 -7 1 -8
0 1 2 3
```

Sample output:

```
Case #1: 6
Case #2: 4
Case #3: 3
Case #4: 5
```