



```
cout << "hello, world!" << endl;
```

Practice Mode

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Round 1A 2016

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The Last Word

9pt	Not attempted 10121/10327 users correct (98%)
11pt	Not attempted 9565/10061 users correct (95%)

Rank and File

14pt	Not attempted 4532/6054 users correct (75%)
21pt	Not attempted 4041/4454 users correct (91%)

BFFs

16pt	Not attempted 1793/3458 users correct (52%)
29pt	Not attempted 1275/1463 users correct (87%)

[Top Scores](#)

nika	100
sourspinach	100
Swistakk	100
semiexp.	100
ACMonster	100
mnbvmar	100
sevenkplus	100
Merkurev	100
waterfalls	100
xyz111	100

Problem C. BFFs

This contest is open for practice. You can try every problem as many times as you like, though we won't keep track of which problems you solve. Read the [Quick-Start Guide](#) to get started.

 Small input
16 points

Solve C-small

 Large input
29 points

Solve C-large

Problem

You are a teacher at the brand new Little Coders kindergarten. You have N kids in your class, and each one has a different student ID number from 1 through N . Every kid in your class has a single best friend forever (BFF), and you know who that BFF is for each kid. BFFs are not necessarily reciprocal – that is, B being A's BFF does not imply that A is B's BFF.

Your lesson plan for tomorrow includes an activity in which the participants must sit in a circle. You want to make the activity as successful as possible by building the largest possible circle of kids such that each kid in the circle is sitting directly next to their BFF, either to the left or to the right. Any kids not in the circle will watch the activity without participating.

What is the greatest number of kids that can be in the circle?

Input

The first line of the input gives the number of test cases, T . T test cases follow. Each test case consists of two lines. The first line of a test case contains a single integer N , the total number of kids in the class. The second line of a test case contains N integers F_1, F_2, \dots, F_N , where F_i is the student ID number of the BFF of the kid with student ID i .

Output

For each test case, output one line containing "Case #x: y", where x is the test case number (starting from 1) and y is the maximum number of kids in the group that can be arranged in a circle such that each kid in the circle is sitting next to his or her BFF.

Limits

 $1 \leq T \leq 100$.

 $1 \leq F_i \leq N$, for all i .

 $F_i \neq i$, for all i . (No kid is their own BFF.)

Small dataset

 $3 \leq N \leq 10$.

Large dataset

 $3 \leq N \leq 1000$.

Sample

Input	Output
4	Case #1: 4
4	Case #2: 3
2 3 4 1	Case #3: 3
4	Case #4: 6
3 3 4 1	
4	
3 3 4 3	
10	
7 8 10 10 9 2 9 6 3 3	

In sample case #4, the largest possible circle seats the following kids in the following order: 7 9 3 10 4 1. (Any reflection or rotation of this circle would also work.) Note that the kid with student ID 1 is next to the kid with student ID 7, as required, because the list represents a circle.

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