

Description

需要的时候，就把一个个大小差一圈的筐叠上去，使得从上往下看时，边筐花色交错。这个工作现在要让计算机来完成，得看你的了。

Input

输入是一个个的三元组，分别是，外筐尺寸 n (n 为满足 $0 < n < 80$ 的奇整数)，中心花色字符，外筐花色字符，后二者都为 ASCII 可见字符；

Output

输出叠在一起的筐图案，中心花色与外筐花色字符从内层起交错相叠，多筐相叠时，最外筐的角总是被打磨掉。叠筐与叠筐之间应有一行间隔。

Sample Input

```
11 B A
5 @ W
```

Sample Output

```
AAAAAAAAA
ABBBBBBBBBA
ABAAAAAABA
ABABBBBABA
ABABAAABABA
ABABABABABA
ABABAAABABA
ABABBBBABA
ABAAAAAABA
ABBBBBBBBBA
AAAAAAAAA

@@@
```

```
@WWW@
@W@W@
@WWW@
@@@
```

B - 首字母变大写

Time Limit:1000MS **Memory Limit:**32768KB **64bit IO Format:**%l64d
& %l64u

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Description

输入一个英文句子，将每个单词的第一个字母改成大写字母。

Input

输入数据包含多个测试实例，每个测试实例是一个长度不超过 100 的英文句子，占一行。

Output

请输出按照要求改写后的英文句子。

Sample Input

```
i like acm
i want to get an accepted
```

Sample Output

```
I Like Acm
I Want To Get An Accepted
```

C - 统计同成绩学生人数

Time Limit:1000MS **Memory Limit:**32768KB **64bit IO Format:**%l64d
& %l64u

Description

读入 N 名学生的成绩，将获得某一给定分数的学生人数输出。

Input

测试输入包含若干测试用例，每个测试用例的格式为

第 1 行： N

第 2 行： N 名学生的成绩，相邻两数字用一个空格间隔。

第 3 行： 给定分数

当读到 $N=0$ 时输入结束。其中 N 不超过 1000，成绩分数为（包含）0 到 100 之间的一个整数。

Output

对每个测试用例，将获得给定分数的学生人数输出。

Sample Input

```
3
80 60 90
60
2
85 66
0
5
60 75 90 55 75
75
0
```

Sample Output

```
1
0
2
```

Hint

Hint Huge input, scanf is recommended.

D - A == B ?

Time Limit:1000MS **Memory Limit:**32768KB **64bit IO Format:**%l64d
& %l64u

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Description

Give you two numbers A and B, if A is equal to B, you should print "YES", or print "NO".

Input

each test case contains two numbers A and B.

Output

for each case, if A is equal to B, you should print "YES", or print "NO".

Sample Input

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

Sample Output

NO
YES
YES
NO

E - sort

Time Limit:1000MS **Memory Limit:**32768KB **64bit IO Format:**%l64d
& %l64u

Submit Status Practice HDU 1425

Description

给你 n 个整数，请按从大到小的顺序输出其中前 m 大的数。

Input

每组测试数据有两行，第一行有两个数 n, m ($0 < n, m < 1000000$)，第二行包含 n 个各不相同，且都处于区间 $[-500000, 500000]$ 的整数。

Output

对每组测试数据按从大到小的顺序输出前 m 大的数。

Sample Input

```
5 3
3 -35 92 213 -644
```

Sample Output

```
213 92 3
```

Hint

Hint

请用 VC/VC++提交

F - 前 m 大的数

Time Limit:1000MS **Memory Limit:**32768KB **64bit IO Format:**%I64d
& %I64u

Submit Status Practice HDU 1280

Description

还记得 Gardon 给小希布置的那个作业么？（上次比赛的 1005）其实小希已经找回了原来的那张数表，现在她想确认一下她的答案是否正确，但是整个的答案是很庞大的表，小希只想让你把答案中最大的 M 个数告诉她就可以了。

给定一个包含 N($N \leq 3000$)个正整数的序列，每个数不超过 5000，对它们两两相加得到的 $N*(N-1)/2$ 个和，求出其中前 M 大的数($M \leq 1000$)并按从大到小的顺序排列。

Input

输入可能包含多组数据，其中每组数据包括两行：

第一行两个数 N 和 M，

第二行 N 个数，表示该序列。

Output

对于输入的每组数据，输出 M 个数，表示结果。输出应当按照从大到小的顺序排列。

Sample Input

```
4 4
1 2 3 4
4 5
5 3 6 4
```

Sample Output

```
7 6 5 5
11 10 9 9 8
```

A - Coder

Time Limit:1000MS **Memory Limit:**262144KB **64bit IO Format:**%l64d
& %l64u

Submit Status Practice CodeForces 384A

Description

Iahub likes chess very much. He even invented a new chess piece named Coder. A Coder can move (and attack) one square horizontally or vertically. More precisely, if the Coder is located at position (x, y) , he can move to (or attack) positions $(x + 1, y)$, $(x - 1, y)$, $(x, y + 1)$ and $(x, y - 1)$.

Iahub wants to know how many Coders can be placed on an $n \times n$ chessboard, so that no Coder attacks any other Coder.

Input

The first line contains an integer n ($1 \leq n \leq 1000$).

Output

On the first line print an integer, the maximum number of Coders that can be placed on the chessboard.

On each of the next n lines print n characters, describing the configuration of the Coders. For an empty cell print an '.', and for a Coder print a 'C'.

If there are multiple correct answers, you can print any.

Sample Input

Input

2

Output

2

C.

.C

B - Multitasking

Time Limit:1000MS **Memory Limit:**262144KB **64bit IO Format:**%l64d
& %l64u

Submit Status Practice CodeForces 384B

Description

Iahub wants to enhance his multitasking abilities. In order to do this, he wants to sort n arrays simultaneously, each array consisting of m integers.

Iahub can choose a pair of distinct indices i and j ($1 \leq i, j \leq m, i \neq j$).

Then in each array the values at positions i and j are swapped only if the value at position i is strictly greater than the value at position j .

Iahub wants to find an array of pairs of distinct indices that, chosen in order, sort all of the n arrays in ascending or descending order (the particular order is

given in input). The size of the array can be at most $\frac{m(m-1)}{2}$ (at most $\frac{m(m-1)}{2}$ pairs). Help Iahub, find any suitable array.

Input

The first line contains three

integers n ($1 \leq n \leq 1000$), m ($1 \leq m \leq 100$) and k .

Integer k is 0 if the arrays must be sorted in ascending order, and 1 if the

arrays must be sorted in descending order. Each line i of the next n lines

contains m integers separated by a space, representing the i -th array. For each

element x of the array i , $1 \leq x \leq 10^6$ holds.

Output

On the first line of the output print an integer p , the size of the array (p can be

at most $\frac{m(m-1)}{2}$). Each of the next p lines must contain two distinct

integers i and j ($1 \leq i, j \leq m, i \neq j$), representing the chosen indices.

If there are multiple correct answers, you can print any.

Sample Input

Input

```
2 5 0
1 3 2 5 4
1 4 3 2 5
```

Output

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

Input

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

Output

```
1
2 1
```

Time Limit:1000MS **Memory Limit:**262144KB **64bit IO Format:**%l64d
& %l64u

Submit Status Practice CodeForces 382A

Description

Ksenia has ordinary pan scales and several weights of an equal mass. Ksenia has already put some weights on the scales, while other weights are untouched. Ksenia is now wondering whether it is possible to put all the remaining weights on the scales so that the scales were in equilibrium.

The scales is in equilibrium if the total sum of weights on the left pan is equal to the total sum of weights on the right pan.

Input

The first line has a non-empty sequence of characters describing the scales. In this sequence, an uppercase English letter indicates a weight, and the symbol "|" indicates the delimiter (the character occurs in the sequence exactly once). All weights that are recorded in the sequence before the delimiter are initially on the left pan of the scale. All weights that are recorded in the sequence after the delimiter are initially on the right pan of the scale.

The second line contains a non-empty sequence containing uppercase English letters. Each letter indicates a weight which is not used yet.

It is guaranteed that all the English letters in the input data are different. It is guaranteed that the input does not contain any extra characters.

Output

If you cannot put all the weights on the scales so that the scales were in equilibrium, print string "Impossible". Otherwise, print the description of the resulting scales, copy the format of the input.

If there are multiple answers, print any of them.

Sample Input

Input

```
AC|T  
L
```

Output

AC | TL

Input

| ABC

XYZ

Output

XYZ | ABC

Input

W | T

F

Output

Impossible

Input

ABC |

D

Output

Impossible

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D - A + B Problem Too

Time Limit:1000MS **Memory Limit:**32768KB **64bit IO Format:**%l64d
& %l64u

[Submit Status Practice HDU 2101](#)

Description

This problem is also a $A + B$ problem, but it has a little difference, you should determine if $(a+b)$ could be divided with 86. For example, if $(A+B)=98$, you should output no for result.

Input

Each line will contain two integers A and B. Process to end of file.

Output

For each case, if $(A+B) \% 86 = 0$, output yes in one line, else output no in one line.

Sample Input

1 1

8600 8600

Sample Output

no
yes

E - 18 岁生日

Time Limit:1000MS **Memory Limit:**32768KB **64bit IO Format:**%l64d
& %l64u

Submit Status Practice HDU 1201

Description

Gardon 的 18 岁生日就要到了，他当然很开心，可是他突然想到一个问题，是不是每个人从出生开始，到达 18 岁生日时所经过的天数都是一样的呢？似乎并不全都是这样，所以他想请你帮忙计算一下他和他的几个朋友从出生到达 18 岁生日所经过的总天数，让他好来比较一下。

Input

一个数 T，后面 T 行每行有一个日期，格式是 YYYY-MM-DD。如我的生日是 1988-03-07。

Output

T 行，每行一个数，表示此人从出生到 18 岁生日所经过的天数。如果这个人没有 18 岁生日，就输出-1。

Sample Input

1

1988-03-07

Sample Output

6574

F - 统计同成绩学生人数

Time Limit:1000MS **Memory Limit:**32768KB **64bit IO Format:**%l64d
& %l64u

Submit Status Practice HDU 1235

Description

读入 N 名学生的成绩，将获得某一给定分数的学生人数输出。

Input

测试输入包含若干测试用例，每个测试用例的格式为

第 1 行：N

第 2 行：N 名学生的成绩，相邻两数字用一个空格间隔。

第 3 行：给定分数

当读到 N=0 时输入结束。其中 N 不超过 1000，成绩分数为（包含）0 到 100 之间的一个整数。

Output

对每个测试用例，将获得给定分数的学生人数输出。

Sample Input

```
3
80 60 90
60
2
85 66
0
5
60 75 90 55 75
75
0
```

Sample Output

```
1
0
2
```

Hint

Hint Huge input, scanf is recommended.

Description

输入一个百分制的成绩 t ，将其转换成对应的等级，具体转换规则如下：

90~100 为 A;

80~89 为 B;

70~79 为 C;

60~69 为 D;

0~59 为 E;

Input

输入数据有多组，每组占一行，由一个整数组成。

Output

对于每组输入数据，输出一行。如果输入数据不在 0~100 范围内，请输出一行：“Score is error!”。

Sample Input

```
56
67
100
123
```

Sample Output

```
E
D
A
Score is error!
```

Description

Ignatius was born in a leap year, so he want to know when he could hold his birthday party. Can you tell him?

Given a positive integers Y which indicate the start year, and a positive integer N, your task is to tell the Nth leap year from year Y.

Note: if year Y is a leap year, then the 1st leap year is year Y.

Input

The input contains several test cases. The first line of the input is a single integer T which is the number of test cases. T test cases follow.
Each test case contains two positive integers Y and N($1 \leq N \leq 10000$).

Output

For each test case, you should output the Nth leap year from year Y.

Sample Input

```
3
2005 25
1855 12
2004 10000
```

Sample Output

```
2108
1904
43236
```

Hint

We call year Y a leap year only if $(Y\%4==0 \ \&\& \ Y\%100!=0)$ or $Y\%400==0$.

Description

求实数的绝对值。

Input

输入数据有多组，每组占一行，每行包含一个实数。

Output

对于每组输入数据，输出它的绝对值，要求每组数据输出一行，结果保留两位小数。

Sample Input

```
123
-234.00
```

Sample Output

```
123.00
234.00
```

Description

输入三个字符后，按各字符的 ASCII 码从小到大的顺序输出这三个字符。

Input

输入数据有多组，每组占一行，有三个字符组成，之间无空格。

Output

对于每组输入数据，输出一行，字符中间用一个空格分开。

Sample Input

```
qwe
asd
zxc
```

Sample Output

```
e q w
a d s
c x z
```

Description

给你 n 个整数，求他们中所有奇数的乘积。

Input

输入数据包含多个测试实例，每个测试实例占一行，每行的第一个数为 n ，表示本组数据一共有 n 个，接着是 n 个整数，你可以假设每组数据必定至少存在一个奇数。

Output

输出每组数中的所有奇数的乘积，对于测试实例，输出一行。

Sample Input

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

Sample Output

```
3
15
```