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Knowledge Manager	
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Registered Date: 0 2 APR 2022	
Type: Implementations	
Topic: Code Jam 2023 - Qua	lification Round
Question 1	- Punch Card
Discipline of Learning:	
Computer Science	
o Programming ( )	
<ul> <li>String Operation</li> </ul>	
· Substring	
.5	
=====	=======================================
Content (Modifiers)	
<ul> <li>This kind of "knowledge registration" will men</li> </ul>	ge into the sub-directory.

## C

The user should put 2 numbers in each test case, firstly rows then columns.

The solution is tricky, but a simple question of using basic String method knowledge — Sub-String.

Firstly, hard-coding the header and the second rows from the top is wise if the size is constrained within a number, such as a test set 1 for the row and column not exceeding

Then also hard-code the 2 different rows of "String" with the same method as the header.

The hardcoding table is as follows

Hardcoding Pattern	String content				
Header	+-+-+-+-+-+-				
2nd row from top	00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0				
Pattern 1	4-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-				
Pattern 2	1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.				
In the core loop, there is an indicator and a total generated en	igine that is calculated as row*2+1. That tells the loop on an iterative basis printing out alternative pattern 1 and				

pattern 2.

Looping:

When the indicator (i) is 0, that will print out the header section within character between 0 to the double of the column, then add a '+' symbol at the rear.

When (i) is 1, things run the same as the passed loop but print out the 2nd row from the top pattern, and add '|' behinds.

When (i) is an even number, print out the pattern the same as the passing loop but in pattern 1 with a '+'; pattern 2 with a '|, and vice versa.

Finally, print pattern 1 as final line.



Problem

A secret team of programmers is plotting to disrupt the programming language landscape and bring punched cards back by introducing a new language called *Punched Card Python* that lets people code in Python using punched cards! Like good disrupters, they are going to launch a viral campaign to promote their new language before even having the design for a prototype. For the campaign, they want to draw punched cards of different sizes in ASCII art.

| Section | Sect

The ASCII art of a punched card they want to draw is similar to an  $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{C}$  matrix without the top-left cell. That means, it has  $(\mathbb{R} \cdot \mathbb{C}) - 1$  cells in total. Each cell is drawn in ASCII art as a period (.) surrounded by dashes (-) above and below, pipes (|) to the left and right, and plus signs (+) for each corner. Adjacent cells share the common characters in the border. Periods (.) are used to align the cells in the top row.

For example, the following is a punched card with  ${\bf R}=3$  rows and  ${\bf C}=4$  columns:

	CR3	,	122	(K)	1	= 4 columns:	
0	~	7-	- 4	N	-	0	
					0	6	0
1					6	4	-
-						+	1
1-			13	2	-	1	w
-		-			-	+	2
-		9			4	1	4
-		-			-	+	0
-	Н				8	1	1
-					_	+	90
		FILE	1	7	1	T	1

There are more examples with other sizes in the samples below. Given the integers  ${\bf R}$  and  ${\bf C}$  describing the size of a punched card, print the ASCII art drawing of it as described above.

Input

The first line of the input gives the number of test cases, T. T lines follow, each describing a different test case with two integers R and C: the number of rows and columns of the punched card that must be drawn.

Output

For each test case, output one line containing Case #x:, where x is the test case number (starting from 1). Then, output  $(2 \cdot \mathbf{R}) + 1$  additional lines with the ASCII art drawing of a punched card with  $\mathbf{R}$  rows and  $\mathbf{C}$  columns.

Limits

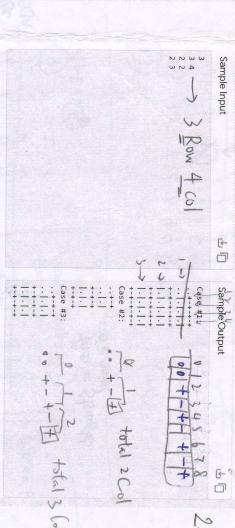
Time limit: 5 seconds.

Memory limit: 1 GB.

Test Set 1 (Visible Verdict)

 $1 \le \mathbf{T} \le 81.$   $2 \le \mathbf{R} \le 10.$   $2 \le \mathbf{C} \le 10.$ 

Sample



Sample Case #1 is the one described in the problem statement. Sample Cases #2 and #3 are additional examples. Notice that the output for each case contains exactly  $\mathbf{R} \cdot \mathbf{C} + 3$  periods.

