code jam
printf("hello, africa!");

Practice Mode Contest scoreboard | **hyperactivehuman@gmail.com** | Sign out

Qualification Round Africa 2010

A. Store Credit

B. Reverse Words

C. T9 Spelling

Questions asked (1)

- Submissions

Store Credit

8pt	Not attempted **279/321 users** correct (87%)
25pt	Not attempted **245/277 users** correct (88%)

Reverse Words

8pt	Not attempted **277/288 users** correct (96%)
25pt	Not attempted **272/276 users** correct (99%)

T9 Spelling

8pt	Not attempted **248/267 users** correct (93%)
25pt	Not attempted **238/248 users** correct (96%)

- Top Scores

ahmed.aly	99
amrSamir	99
mkaimbi	99
Atef	99
MohamedMonem	99
mohamedafattah	99
ll931110	99
ghooo	99
tamer.eldeeb	99
mohammad.kotb	99

Problem A. Store Credit

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 8 points	Solve A-small
Large input 25 points	Solve A-large

Problem

You receive a credit C at a local store and would like to buy two items. You first walk through the store and create a list L of all available items. From this list you would like to buy two items that add up to the entire value of the credit. The solution you provide will consist of the two integers indicating the positions of the items in your list (smaller number first).

Input

The first line of input gives the number of cases, **N**. **N** test cases follow. For each test case there will be:

- One line containing the value **C**, the amount of credit you have at the store.
- One line containing the value **I**, the number of items in the store.
- One line containing a space separated list of **I** integers. Each integer **P** indicates the price of an item in the store.
- Each test case will have exactly one solution.

Output

For each test case, output one line containing "Case #**x**: " followed by the indices of the two items whose price adds up to the store credit. The lower index should be output first.

Limits

5 ≤ **C** ≤ 1000
1 ≤ **P** ≤ 1000

Small dataset

N = 10
3 ≤ **I** ≤ 100

Large dataset

N = 50
3 ≤ **I** ≤ 2000

Sample

Input	Output
3 100 3 5 75 25 200 7 150 24 79 50 88 345 3 8 8 2 1 9 4 4 56 90 3	Case #1: 2 3 Case #2: 1 4 Case #3: 4 5