

Round A China New Grad Test 2014

A. Read Phone Number

B. Rational Number Tree

C. Sorting

D. Cross the maze

E. Spaceship Defence

Questions asked

Submissions

Read Phone Number

6pt | **Not attempted 1885/3058 users** correct (62%)

Not attempted 1094/1837 users correct (60%)

Rational Number Tree

9pt | **Not attempted 1193/1545 users** correct (77%)

Sorting

5pt Not attempted 1666/1990 users correct (84%)

8pt Not attempted 1551/1635 users correct (95%)

Cross the maze

10pt | Not attempted 134/370 users correct (36%)

Not attempted 119/132 users correct (90%)

Spaceship Defence

10pt Not attempted 175/382 users correct (46%)

14pt Not attempted 106/152 users correct (70%)

Top Scores	
dreamoon	100
springegg	100
tckwok	100
cgy4ever	100
OR.Director	100
AlanC	100
Mochavic	100
jxwuyi	100
oldherl	100
Descent	100

Problem E. Spaceship Defence

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 <u>Quick-Start Guide</u> to get started.

Small input 10 points

Solve E-small

Large input 14 points

Solve E-large

Problem

The enemy has invaded your spaceship, and only superior tactics will allow you to defend it! To travel around your spaceship, your soldiers will use two devices: *teleporters* and *turbolifts*.

Teleporters allow your soldiers to move instantly between rooms. Every room contains a teleporter, and rooms are color-coded: if a soldier is in a room with some color, she can use the teleporter in that room to immediately move to any other room with the same color.

Turbolifts allow your soldiers to move between rooms more slowly. A turbolift is like an elevator that moves in many directions. Each turbolift moves from one room to one other room, and it takes a certain amount of time to travel. Notes about turbolifts:

- Turbolifts are not two-way: if a turbolift moves soldiers from room a to room b, the same turbolift cannot move soldiers from room b to room a, although there might be another turbolift that does that.
- More than one soldier can use the same turbolift, and they do not interfere with each other in any way.

You will be given the locations and destinations of several soldiers. For each soldier, output the minimum amount of time it could take that soldier to travel from his location to his destination.

Input

The first line of the input gives the number of test cases, **T**. **T** test cases follow.

For every test case:

The first line of every test case contains an integer \mathbf{N} , which is the number of rooms in your spaceship. The rooms are numbered from 1 to \mathbf{N} . The following \mathbf{N} lines each contain a string telling the color of the rooms, from room 1 to room \mathbf{N} . The strings only contain characters a-z (the lower-case English letters) and 0-9 (the number 0 to 9), and the length of each string will be less than or equal to 2

The next line in the test case is an integer \mathbf{M} , which indicates the number of turbolifts in your spaceship. The following \mathbf{M} lines each contain 3 space-separated integers $\mathbf{a_i}$, $\mathbf{b_i}$, $\mathbf{t_i}$, telling us that there is a turbolift that can transport soldiers from room $\mathbf{a_i}$ to room $\mathbf{b_i}$ in $\mathbf{t_i}$ seconds.

The next line in the test case contains an integer \mathbf{S} , which is the number of soldiers at your command. The following \mathbf{S} lines each contain two integers: the location and destination of one soldier, $\mathbf{p_i}$ and $\mathbf{q_i}$.

Output

For each test case, output one line containing only the string "Case #x:", where x is the number of the test case (starting from 1). On the next S lines, output a single integer: on line j, the smallest number of seconds it could take for a soldier to travel from p_j to q_j . If there is no path from p_j to q_j , the integer you output should be -1.

Limits

 $1 \le S \le 100.$ $1 \le a_i, b_i \le N.$

 $0 \le t_i \le 1000$.

 $1 \le p_j$, $q_j \le N$.

Small dataset

 $1 \le \mathbf{T} \le 10$.

 $1 \le N \le 1000.$ $0 \le M \le 3000.$

Large dataset

T = 1.

 $1 \le N \le 80000$.

```
0 \le \mathbf{M} \le 3000.
Sample
   Input
                        Output
   3
3
                        Case #1:
                        -1
0
   gl
t3
                        Case #2:
  t3
3
1 2 217
3 2 567
1 1 21
2
2 1
2 3
                       -1
0
                        0
                       Case #3:
3
                        -1
   4
   ca
   bl
   bl
   8z
   0
   3
1 2
2 3
1 1
   8
   re
   b7
   ye
   ģr
0l
   01
   ye
b7
7
  4 1 19
2 4 21
2 5 317
4 5 34
4 7 3
4 8 265
8 6 71
3
   4 3
2 6
1 4
```

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