

Distributed Practice Round
2015[A. Testrun](#)**B. sandwich**[C. majority](#)[D. shhhh](#)[E. load_balance](#)[Contest Analysis](#)[Questions asked](#) **17**

Submissions

Testrun

0pt Not attempted
0/142 users correct
(0%)

sandwich

1pt Not attempted
187/205 users
correct (91%)15pt Not attempted
141/178 users
correct (79%)

majority

1pt Not attempted
170/176 users
correct (97%)20pt Not attempted
80/167 users
correct (48%)

shhhh

1pt Not attempted
110/115 users
correct (96%)30pt Not attempted
69/102 users
correct (68%)

load_balance

2pt Not attempted
94/101 users
correct (93%)35pt Not attempted
33/88 users correct
(38%)

Top Scores

iwi	105
simonlindholm	105
Murphy	105
stgatilov	105
Alexander86	105
microtony	105
eatmore	105
uwi	105
Marcin.Smulewicz	105
tczajka	105

Problem B. sandwich

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 The contest is finished.

1 points
2 minute timeout

large The contest is finished.

15 points
10 minute timeout

Problem

Your friends made a brave attempt to beat the world record for making the longest sub sandwich ever. They failed or succeeded (it doesn't really matter), and proposed to you to eat as much of the sandwich as you want to. The sandwich is composed of N parts. Each part has a taste value for you, which might be positive (meaning you want to eat it) or negative (meaning you would prefer not to). Ideally, you would just eat the tasty parts, but it's rude to break out the middle of the sandwich. So, instead you want to eat some part from the beginning, and some part from the end; and to make the total taste of what you eat as large as possible. The total taste is the sum of tastes of all the parts you have eaten.
Note: it's OK to eat the whole sandwich, or to eat nothing at all. Output the largest total taste of what you can eat.

Input

The input library will be called "sandwich", see the sample inputs below for examples in your language. It will define two methods: `GetN()`, which will return the number of parts of the sandwich, and `GetTaste(i)`, which will return the taste of the i th part of the sandwich, for $0 \leq i < N$. A single call to `GetTaste(i)` will take approximately 0.01 microseconds.

Output

Output one number: the maximum possible total taste of the parts you will eat.

Limits

Each node will have access to 128MB of RAM, and a time limit of 3 seconds.
 $-10^9 \leq \text{GetTaste}(i) \leq 10^9$ for all i with $0 \leq i < \text{GetN}()$.

Small input

Your solution will run on 10 nodes.
 $1 \leq \text{GetN}() \leq 1000$.

Large input

Your solution will run on 100 nodes.
 $1 \leq \text{GetN}() \leq 5 \times 10^8$.

Sample

Input	Output
See the input files below.	For sample input 1: 14 For sample input 2: 0 For sample input 3: 5

Note: this problem idea was used by us in the practice round of the Algorithmic Engagements contest in 2014, and also displayed as an example in our FAQ.

Sample input libraries:

Sample input for test 1: [sandwich.h](#) [CPP] [sandwich.java](#) [Java]

Sample input for test 2: [sandwich.h](#) [CPP] [sandwich.java](#) [Java]

Sample input for test 3: [sandwich.h](#) [CPP] [sandwich.java](#) [Java]

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