

Round D APAC Test 2017

A. Vote

B. Sitting

C. Codejamon Cipher

D. Stretch Rope

Questions asked

Submissions

Vote

8pt Not attempted 913/1257 users correct (73%)

Sitting

9pt | **Not attempted 683/1467 users** correct (47%)

10pt Not attempted 305/472 users correct (65%)

Codejamon Cipher

7pt Not attempted 653/819 users correct (80%)

16pt Not attempted 348/624 users correct (56%)

Stretch Rope

Not attempted 477/655 users correct (73%)
30pt | Not attempted

Not attempted 36/146 users correct (25%)

Top Scores	
jinzhao	100
axp	100
wcwswswws	100
t3cmax	100
prabowo	100
ZJiaQ	100
BoyZhou	100
sgtlaugh	100
YeYifan	100
shyoshyo	100

Problem C. Codejamon Cipher

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 7 points

Solve C-small

Large input 16 points

Solve C-large

Problem

The **Codejamon** monsters talk in enciphered messages. Here is how it works:

Each kind of monster has its own unique *vocabulary*: a list of **V** different words consisting only of lowercase English letters. When a monster speaks, it first forms a sentence of words in its vocabulary; the same word may appear multiple times in a sentence. Then, it turns the sentence into an enciphered string, as follows:

- 1. Randomly shuffle each word in the sentence.
- 2. Remove all spaces.

Understanding the monsters can bring you huge advantages, so you are building a tool to do that. As the first step, you want to be able to take an enciphered string and determine how many possible original sentences could have generated that enciphered string. For example, if a monster's vocabulary is ["this", "is", "a", "monster", "retsnom"], and it speaks the enciphered string "ishtsiarestmon", there are four possible original sentences:

- "is this a monster"
- · "is this a retsnom"
- "this is a monster"
- "this is a retsnom'

You have **S** enciphered strings from the same monster. For each one, can you figure out the number of possible original sentences?

IMPORTANT: Since the output can be a really big number, we only ask you to output the remainder of dividing the result by the prime $10^9 + 7$ (100000007).

Input

The first line of the input gives the number of test cases, $\bf T$. $\bf T$ test cases follow. Each test case consists of one line with two integers $\bf V$ and $\bf S$, the size of the monster's vocabulary and the number of enciphered strings. Then, $\bf V$ lines follow; each contains a single string of lowercase English letters, representing a word in the monster's vocabulary. Finally, $\bf S$ lines follow. Each contains a string consisting only of lowercase English letters, representing an enciphered sentence. It is guaranteed that all enciphered sentences are valid; that is, each one has at least one possible original sentence.

Output

For each test case, output one line containing Case #x: y, where x is the test case number (starting from 1) and y is a space separated list of of \mathbf{S} integers: the answers (modulo 10^9+7) for each enciphered sentence, in the order given in the input, as described in the problem statement.

Limits

 $1 \le \mathbf{T} \le 100.$ $1 \le \mathbf{S} \le 5.$

Small dataset

 $1 \le$ the length of each word in the monster's vocabulary ≤ 5 .

 $1 \le$ the length of the enciphered string ≤ 50 .

 $5 \le \mathbf{V} \le 10$.

Large dataset

1 \leq the length of each word in the monster's vocabulary \leq 20. 2000 \leq the length of the enciphered string \leq 4000. 200 \leq **V** \leq 400.

Sample

Input Output

```
2 Case #1: 2
5 1 Case #2: 1 1 1
this
is
a
good
day
sithsiaodogyad
5 3
pt
ybsb
xnydt
qtpb
kw
xnydttbpqtpqb
yxdtntpbsby
ptptxytdnsbybpt
```

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