

### Round D APAC Test

#### A. Cube IV

### **B.** GBus count

C. Sort a scrambled itinerary

D. Itz Chess

# **Questions asked** 4



# Submissions

#### Cube IV

8pt | Not attempted 1708/2380 users correct (72%)

15pt | Not attempted 1492/1679 users correct (89%)

### GBus count

9pt | Not attempted 2048/2354 users correct (87%)

15pt | Not attempted 1865/2018 users correct (92%)

#### Sort a scrambled itinerary

11pt | Not attempted 1623/1914 users correct (85%)

15pt | Not attempted 1483/1602 users correct (93%)

# Itz Chess

12pt | Not attempted 654/1008 users correct (65%) Not attempted 393/622 users correct (63%)

<ul><li>Top Scores</li></ul>	
dreamoon	100
Kriiii	100
Balajiganapathi	100
uws933	100
NExPlain	100
culaucon	100
fahimzubayer18	100
pattara.s	100
buaamm	100
lijiancheng	100

### Problem B. GBus count

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

Solve B-small 9 points

Large input Solve B-large 15 points

#### Problem

There exists a straight line along which cities are built.

Each city is given a number starting from 1. So if there are 10 cities, city 1 has a number 1, city 2 has a number 2,... city 10 has a number 10.

Different buses (named GBus) operate within different cities, covering all the cities along the way. The cities covered by a GBus are represented as 'first city number last city number' So, if a GBus covers cities 1 to 10 inclusive, the cities covered by it are represented as '1 10'

We are given the cities covered by all the GBuses. We need to find out how many GBuses go through a particular city.

#### Input

The first line contains the number of test cases (T), after which T cases follow each separated from the next with a blank line.

For each test case,

The first line contains the number of GBuses.(N)

Second line contains the cities covered by them in the form

### a<sub>1</sub> b<sub>1</sub> a<sub>2</sub> b<sub>2</sub> a<sub>3</sub> b<sub>3</sub>...a<sub>n</sub> b<sub>n</sub>

where GBus1 covers cities numbered from  $a_1$  to  $b_1$ , GBus2 covers cities numbered from a2 to b2, GBus3 covers cities numbered from a3 to b3, upto N GBuses.

Next line contains the number of cities for which GBus count needs to be determined (P).

The below **P** lines contain different city numbers.

## Output

For each test case, output one line containing "Case #Ti:" followed by P numbers corresponding to the number of cities each of those P GBuses goes through.

# Limits

1 <= **T** <= 10 a; and b; will always be integers.

# Small dataset

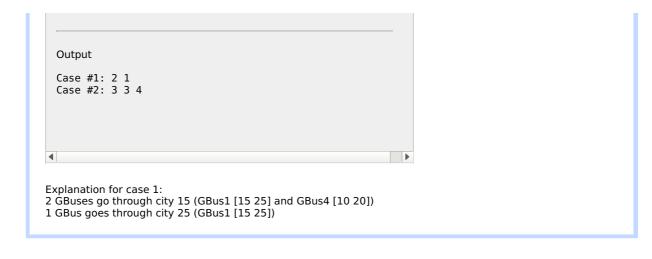
$$1 \le N \le 50$$
  
 $1 \le a_i \le 500$ ,  $1 \le b_i \le 500$   
 $1 \le P \le 50$ 

# Large dataset

```
1 <= N <= 500
1 \le a_i \le 5000, 1 \le b_i \le 5000
1 <= P <= 500
```

### Sample

# Input 2 15 25 30 35 45 50 10 20 2 15 25 10 15 5 12 40 55 1 10 25 35 45 50 20 28 27 35 15 40 4 5 3 5 10 27



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