



# UIL Computer Science Competition

## Region 2022

### JUDGES PACKET - CONFIDENTIAL

#### I. Instructions

1. The attached printouts of the judge test data are provided for the reference of the contest director and programming judges. Additional copies may be made if needed for this purpose.
2. This packet must remain CONFIDENTIAL. Additional copies may be made and returned to schools when other confidential contest material is returned.

#### II. Table of Contents

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Problem 10	Ricardo
Problem 11	Shivam
Problem 12	Tomek

**Problem 1**  
**60 Points**

**1. Agustina**

**Program Name:** Agustina.java

**Input File:** None

**Test Output to Screen:**

1A-Slidell HS  
2A-San Augustine HS  
3A-Fairfield HS  
4A-Dallas TAG  
5A-Lucas Lovejoy HS  
6A-Cypress Woods HS

**Problem #2**  
**60 Points**

**2. Arya**

**Program Name: Arya.java**

**Input File: arya.dat**

**Test Input File:**

```
8
10 7
15 12
100 32
1000 500
31 31
1 1
50 49
50 1
```

**Test Output to Screen:**

```
1-5-10
6-8-10
6-6-7
7-7-7
GOT IT!!!
1-8-15
9-12-15
GOT IT!!!
1-50-100
1-25-49
26-37-49
26-31-36
32-34-36
32-32-33
GOT IT!!!
1-500-1000
GOT IT!!!
1-16-31
17-24-31
25-28-31
29-30-31
31-31-31
GOT IT!!!
1-1-1
GOT IT!!!
1-25-50
26-38-50
39-44-50
45-47-50
48-49-50
GOT IT!!!
1-25-50
1-12-24
1-6-11
1-3-5
1-1-2
GOT IT!!!
```

**Problem #3**  
**60 Points**

### 3. Diego

**Program Name: Diego.java**

**Input File: diego.dat**

**Test Input File:**

```
10
2 4
02 1 0
34 0 0
56 0 0
78 0 0
5 2
12345 0 0
67890 0 0
2 9
57 0 0
15 0 0
77 0 0
37 0 0
02 0 0
26 1 1
22 0 0
64 1 1
28 0 0
5 4
98842 2 1
52033 2 1
65406 1 1
55312 1 1
4 5
8307 1 0
9684 2 0
3852 1 0
4587 2 1
3233 0 0
6 4
389241 3 2
182070 2 0
659434 3 0
```

```
327772 1 1
2 9
06 0 0
73 1 0
08 1 1
59 0 0
46 0 0
31 1 1
26 0 0
08 1 1
76 0 0
5 1
18500 0 0
2 4
86 1 0
80 0 0
91 0 0
78 0 0
4 5
0326 1 0
1656 0 0
3386 2 1
9006 1 0
3179 3 2
```

**Test Output to Screen:**

```
4
0
1
15
12
250
1
7776
4
3
```

**Problem #4**  
**60 Points**

**4. Fai**

**Program Name: Fai.java**

**Input File: fai.dat**

**Test Input File:**

```

8
A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H
C
A<->B, A<->C, B<->C, B<->D, B<->F, C<->E, C<->G, E<->G, G<->F, G<->H, H<->F, F<->D
-----
A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H
C
A<->B, A<->C, B<->C, B<->D, B<->F, C<->E, C<->G, E<->G, G<->F, H<->F, F<->D
-----
A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H
D
A<->B, A<->C, C<->B, C<->D, C<->E, D<->F, E<->F, F<->G, F<->H, G<->H
-----
A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H
D
A<->C, C<->B, C<->D, C<->E, D<->F, E<->F, F<->G, F<->H, G<->H
-----
A, B, C, D, E
E
A<->B, B<->C, C<->D, E<->D, A<->E
-----
A, B, C, D, E
E
A<->B, B<->C, C<->D, E<->D, A<->E, E<->B
-----
A, B, C, D, E
A
A<->B, B<->C, C<->D, E<->D, A<->E, A<->C, B<->E, C<->E, D<->B, D<->A
-----
A, B, C, D, E
A
A<->B, B<->C, C<->D, E<->D, A<->E, A<->C
-----

```

**Test Output to Screen:**

```

Test case 1: possible
Test case 2: impossible
Test case 3: possible
Test case 4: impossible
Test case 5: possible
Test case 6: impossible
Test case 7: possible
Test case 8: impossible

```

**Problem #5**  
**60 Points**

**5. Ivan**

**Program Name: Ivan.java**

**Input File: ivan.dat**

**Test Input File:**

```
15
BBEEBCECDCCCCDDDBDAEBBBCECAEBCBBCECAEBCDEED
BBEEBCECDCCCCDDDBDAEBBBCECAEBCBBCECAEBCDEED
BCEEBAECDCCDDADAEBEB CAEBCB ECAE CD
AB DEA CDEAB DEABCD ABCDEAB DEABC EABCD
BACBEDACBACBEDAAECBDBADCDBBAACCDABECBAAD
```

```
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD
EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE
BEEBCECDCCCCDDDBDAEBBBCECAEBCBBCECAEBCDEEDD
CBEABCEAB B DDEE D CE E ECB ABEBA DDBEEB
BEEBCEADCC CDB DAEBBBCECAEBABBCECAEACD EC
ABEEECECDCCCCDDDBDAEABEECAEBCABECAEECDDEED
CCAACDADEDDDDEECEBACCCADBACDCCADBACDEAAE
```

**Test Output To Screen:**

```
Exam #1: 240 100.0
Exam #2: 164 85.3
Exam #3: -18 18.2
Exam #4: 0 25.0
Exam #5: 0 0.0
Exam #6: -56 7.5
Exam #7: 8 27.5
Exam #8: 0 25.0
Exam #9: -32 15.0
Exam #10: 0 25.0
Exam #11: 8 27.5
Exam #12: 40 40.6
Exam #13: 176 86.1
Exam #14: 192 85.0
Exam #15: -80 0.0
```

**Problem #6**  
**60 Points**

**6. Juana**

**Program Name: Juana.java**

**Input File: juana.dat**

**Test Input File:**

```

10
4 5
    1    2    3    4    5
    6    7    8    9   10
    11   12   13   14   15
    16   17   18   19   20
3 2 3 2
7 6
    1    2    3    4    5    6
    7    8    9   10   11   12
   13   14   15   16   17   18
   19   20   21   22   23   24
   25   26   27   28   29   30
   31   32   33   34   35   36
   37   38   39   40   41   42
5 4 2 3
3 3
0 0 0
0 0 0
0 0 0
2 2 3 1
15 15
 380 818 120 401 830 484 494 145 557 725 945 226 110 979 955
 127 503 672 162 84 469 695 139 251 150 487 528 461 137 569
 748 538 21 397 303 403 128 110 443 952 339 262 588 64 442
 887 847 113 998 150 302 86 492 277 19 395 411 294 677 205
 214 382 204 798 925 986 451 520 319 19 606 754 545 1000 51
 259 738 134 707 183 502 795 921 434 28 916 882 163 320 531
 366 557 668 616 75 172 459 528 691 212 948 768 56 574 490
 225 180 488 332 650 31 368 911 738 547 204 577 472 409 113
 454 700 493 620 837 683 753 727 822 482 110 333 268 437 35
 104 816 591 178 886 522 35 955 580 450 979 805 588 803 856
 69 303 197 245 461 122 806 161 687 225 255 385 600 910 171
 352 160 507 600 916 89 529 613 815 121 37 753 754 597 15
 211 798 545 916 356 285 648 535 691 112 87 608 481 613 198
 323 768 515 562 179 83 191 107 430 545 430 651 179 330 132
 808 751 745 628 746 558 62 991 127 665 101 936 679 265 410
3 1 15 13
2 2
 159 802
 287 140
1 1 2 2
2 15
 904 507 370 522 445 287 109 674 415 935 287 936 692 231 853
 437 816 734 141 735 323 674 420 550 919 605 970 91 72 889
1 5 5 2

```

*~ Juana, input continues next page ~*

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*~ Juana, input continued ~*

```
15 2
  215 286
    4 189
  338  0
  424 744
  941 798
  823 232
  890 700
   31 159
  253 818
  394 728
  290 808
  692 249
  664 260
  567 341
  566  18
5 1 2 7
12 12
  914 816 721 239 938 485  54 132 180 621 553 406
  459  55 634 138 635 562  32 683 930 738  84 512
  969 481 329 915 311 829 681  71 843  47 274 967
  218  84 612 308 191 569 558 677 337 137 283 887
  155 413 257 413 963 742 510 230 901 514 692 164
  887 748 532 360  12 337 538 113 607 907 156 439
  605 905 603 578 895 454 866 852 618  14 344 618
  886 131  3  514 181 887 941 297 765 581  68  63
  475 104 783 495 198 206 226 860 568 529 670 844
  193  76  49 564 813 896 948 816 241 959 767 492
  390 236 183 787 882 157 229 637 295 616 282  54
  711 416 890 594 349 858 990 416 425 909 259 361
4 8 3 5
5 3
  958  27 984
  402 135 213
  520  11 371
  769 608 750
  291 525 791
5 2 2 2
2 2
  795 656
  260 630
1 1 2 3
```

*~ Juana, output on next page ~*



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~ Juana, continued ~

**Test Output To Screen:**

Test case #1:

12 13 14  
17 18 19

-----  
Test case #2:

28 29  
34 35  
40 41

-----  
Test case #3: Unable to extract requested size!

-----  
Test case #4:

748	538	21	397	303	403	128	110	443	952	339	262	588	64	442
887	847	113	998	150	302	86	492	277	19	395	411	294	677	205
214	382	204	798	925	986	451	520	319	19	606	754	545	1000	51
259	738	134	707	183	502	795	921	434	28	916	882	163	320	531
366	557	668	616	75	172	459	528	691	212	948	768	56	574	490
225	180	488	332	650	31	368	911	738	547	204	577	472	409	113
454	700	493	620	837	683	753	727	822	482	110	333	268	437	35
104	816	591	178	886	522	35	955	580	450	979	805	588	803	856
69	303	197	245	461	122	806	161	687	225	255	385	600	910	171
352	160	507	600	916	89	529	613	815	121	37	753	754	597	15
211	798	545	916	356	285	648	535	691	112	87	608	481	613	198
323	768	515	562	179	83	191	107	430	545	430	651	179	330	132
808	751	745	628	746	558	62	991	127	665	101	936	679	265	410

-----  
Test case #5:

159 802  
287 140

-----  
Test case #6:

445 287 109 674 415  
735 323 674 420 550

-----  
Test case #7:

941 798  
823 232  
890 700  
31 159  
253 818  
394 728  
290 808

-----  
Test case #8:

677 337 137  
230 901 514  
113 607 907  
852 618 14  
297 765 581

-----  
Test case #9: Unable to extract requested size!

-----  
Test case #10: Unable to extract requested size!

**Problem #7**  
**60 Points**

## 7. Krithika

**Program Name: Krithika.java**

**Input File: krithika.dat**

**Test Input File:** (Continuation lines are indented below the initial line)

```
20
3 2
14 159 26
4 3
1 1 1 2
5 4
1 2 3 4 5
2 1
9999999999999999999 1
2 2
9999999999999999999 1
3 1
1 9999999999999999999 1
3 2
1 9999999999999999999 1
5 1
1 2 4 8 16
5 2
1 2 4 8 16
1 1
1
1 1
50
1 1
10000000000000000000
50 37
31 8 35 2 13 1 27 31 1 44 35 45 47 41 18 48 11 39 44 19 47 38 33 6 12 46 34 38 13 24 33 12 29 9 45 27 45 7 26 1 34
45 19 15 20 49 21 48 42 39
50 11
12 34 11 26 22 6 34 45 38 49 44 6 16 26 43 22 4 8 28 36 44 49 28 6 42 12 31 21 47 18 18 46 38 15 32 32 45 16 5 32
6 27 34 9 28 33 11 44 6 43
50 39
14 37 28 46 17 46 12 13 46 43 28 45 45 23 16 26 35 12 17 30 11 13 26 39 45 37 34 17 40 21 45 22 18 47 9 5 6 21 15
4 48 25 1 12 19 17 33 7 43 3
1000 192
315 263 457 374 606 673 666 111 84 551 686 962 239 832 939 453 854 884 562 874 673 363 112 343 289 107 312 258 652
923 381 812 70 847 370 11 753 234 354 301 932 155 348 814 402 318 851 742 479 859 786 8 425 320 693 157 965
874 927 414 689 831 292 846 597 509 110 594 253 555 427 773 375 148 537 501 924 326 756 927 307 544 999 70 808
875 619 130 362 52 536 310 52 827 784 724 832 861 215 616 954 246 278 174 463 345 665 909 677 658 373 364 184
887 287 375 577 781 779 920 581 57 926 165 93 604 58 498 79 923 832 340 658 179 549 857 992 470 761 568 608 4
660 109 875 147 852 784 937 246 288 448 349 682 773 335 462 817 595 510 584 557 446 893 19 939 574 260 284 821
277 374 355 680 86 169 495 421 351 366 691 13 917 693 961 790 531 665 806 618 539 363 270 974 270 725 7 719
433 911 353 13 911 15 94 12 883 610 543 656 595 702 102 216 490 419 472 109 376 52 796 664 444 689 697 4 775
613 670 375 435 199 287 337 53 201 683 817 42 361 842 313 605 316 642 333 458 599 159 67 697 721 545 442 246
828 464 549 893 374 582 118 89 153 629 184 42 587 519 684 711 256 513 982 806 575 598 999 954 864 758 348 144
699 830 327 44 286 712 180 923 286 893 879 936 690 623 352 994 504 918 937 506 39 856 301 440 615 944 232 982
615 517 163 191 733 765 349 733 333 141 946 565 633 55 132 577 29 771 285 978 506 211 324 219 311 548 269 174
898 151 697 320 464 661 610 587 839 802 858 105 864 21 983 5 758 599 316 213 132 296 454 109 889 517 742 240
77 161 787 610 50 717 31 250 5 335 149 921 182 811 266 403 273 22 134 411 832 87 928 447 999 427 634 706 509
681 920 866 724 165 963 435 185 289 32 821 644 854 818 826 922 134 37 701 157 48 587 327 753 217 521 65 379
214 40 232 592 73 860 129 165 332 288 421 305 798 304 125 162 497 155 60 946 25 230 494 77 79 549 758 137 424
990 690 147 699 823 737 264 866 108 978 298 673 970 187 625 113 509 21 902 713 435 442 532 211 787 7 238 973
809 460 563 400 588 360 90 674 894 994 153 103 84 304 412 325 773 980 755 257 586 139 972 376 996 722 327 7
787 308 989 492 509 280 106 380 951 766 47 741 647 963 843 6 661 587 345 807 210 144 730 148 270 740 461 187
441 396 937 410 760 28 49 616 144 644 470 840 117 887 777 496 964 363 581 425 434 755 110 263 186 805 66 796
452 863 98 465 74 973 287 477 587 523 769 462 72 103 461 632 408 755 597 440 322 234 198 166 982 278 96 30 685
535 162 332 675 633 867 114 445 104 733 288 262 539 840 654 728 302 899 112 61 398 990 404 329 706 102 830 787
318 928 194 987 999 109 391 907 848 954 670 90 522 318 431 941 137 602 767 619 707 606 283 720 653 3 850 169
754 226 944 335 896 659 565 208 868 695 940 68 568 442 260 823 215 692 193 97 345 842 758 964 54 824 344 38
893 904 73 280 371 176 309 34 91 210 342 333 403 696 231 660 136 232 493 476 12 553 174 637 187 168 571 913
606 469 133 260 287 807 988 388 607 450 881 615 569 4 986 219 791 460 15 903 875 515 429 251 217 593 970 62 77
922 483 562 451 407 153 748 431 536 615 813 82 330 429 348 115 411 474 808 764 872 781 782 392 503 223 194 18
108 759 410 720 693 957 303 268 790 517 966 871 606 258 151 225 138 64 469 913 494 16 855 626 489 19 832 451
584 948 883 670 320 234 773 812 268 859 571 929 913 469 186 641 280 513 196 37 856 868 48 886 854 704 482 210
478 794 795 731 532 333 540 651 242 658 827 230 985 898 253 364 548 325 704 335 108 102 79 928 949 46 520 946
632 426 596 574 569 418 414 38 116 858 386 215 605 549 396 25 55 850 888 28 691 902 462 823 635 368 396 714
739 715 597 76 82 471 374 381 419 544 610 140 991 433 539 191 99 538 447 437 504 600 742 180 79 379 210 284
756 568 690 519 746 673 421 704 42 440 952 999 477 107 800 696 297 475 687 560 394 818 663 403 636 371 164 939
569 219 413 938 72 306 354 158 192 505 732 616 578 256 474 909 501 31 565 694 661 661 272 922 894 909 584 491
```

















**Problem #9**  
**60 Points**

**9. Paola**

**Program Name: Paola.java**

**Input File: paola.dat**

**Test Input File:**

```
8
A 3
Z 5
D 7
M 1
J 10
Y 3
R 5
T 8
```

**Test Output to Screen:**

```

A
BC
DEF
  Z
  AB
  CDE
FGHI
JKLMN
  D
  EF
  GHI
  JKLM
  NOPQR
  STUVWX
YZABCDE
M
                                     J
                                     KL
                                     MNO
                                     PQRS
                                     TUVWX
                                     YZABCD
                                     EFGHIJK
                                     LMNOPQRS
                                     TUVWXYZAB
CDEFGHIJKL
  Y
  ZA
  BCD
  R
  ST
  UVW
  XYZA
  BCDEF
                                     T
                                     UV
                                     WXY
                                     ZABC
                                     DEFGH
                                     IJKLMN
                                     OPQRSTU
                                     VWXYZABC
```





~Ricardo Output~

**Test Output to Screen:**

Case #1: 2  
Case #2: 1  
Case #3: 4  
Case #4: 2  
Case #5: 8589934592  
Case #6: 564859072962  
Case #7: 549755813888  
Case #8: 305175781250  
Case #9: 78364164096  
Case #10: 99  
Case #11: 1  
Case #12: 1  
Case #13: 1  
Case #14: 49  
Case #15: 1  
Case #16: 49  
Case #17: 1  
Case #18: 618475290624  
Case #19: 1800  
Case #20: 63  
Case #21: 720  
Case #22: 32  
Case #23: 86  
Case #24: 34  
Case #25: 2160  
Case #26: 88  
Case #27: 73  
Case #28: 30  
Case #29: 80  
Case #30: 1

**Problem #11**  
**60 Points**

## 11. Shivam

**Program Name: Shivam.java**

**Input File: shivam.dat**

**Test Input File:**

```
12
f(x)=-x^2
f(x)=x^2
f(x)=-23x^2-25x
f(x)=-56x^2+8x
f(x)=x^2-x
f(x)=x^2+x
f(x)=x^2-1
f(x)=x^2+1
f(x)=-x^2-1
f(x)=-x^2+1
f(x)=x^2-54x+34
f(x)=45x^2-89x+2
```

**Test Output to Screen:**

```
Function 1: There is one real root at (0.00,0.00).
Function 2: There is one real root at (0.00,0.00).
Function 3: There are two real roots at (-1.09,0.00) and (0.00,0.00).
Function 4: There are two real roots at (0.00,0.00) and (0.14,0.00).
Function 5: There are two real roots at (0.00,0.00) and (1.00,0.00).
Function 6: There are two real roots at (-1.00,0.00) and (0.00,0.00).
Function 7: There are two real roots at (-1.00,0.00) and (1.00,0.00).
Function 8: There are no real roots to the function.
Function 9: There are no real roots to the function.
Function 10: There are two real roots at (-1.00,0.00) and (1.00,0.00).
Function 11: There are two real roots at (0.64,0.00) and (53.36,0.00).
Function 12: There are two real roots at (0.02,0.00) and (1.96,0.00).
```















# Computer Science Competition Region 2022 Programming Problem Set

## I. General Notes

1. Do the problems in any order you like. They do not have to be done in order from 1 to 12.
2. All problems have a value of 60 points.
3. There is no extraneous input. All input is exactly as specified in the problem. Unless specified by the problem, integer inputs will not have leading zeros. Unless otherwise specified, your program should read to the end of file.
4. Your program should not print extraneous output. Follow the form exactly as given in the problem.
5. A penalty of 5 points will be assessed each time that an incorrect solution is submitted. This penalty will only be assessed if a solution is ultimately judged as correct.

## II. Names of Problems

Number	Name
Problem 1	Agustina
Problem 2	Arya
Problem 3	Diego
Problem 4	Fai
Problem 5	Ivan
Problem 6	Juana
Problem 7	Krithika
Problem 8	Michal
Problem 9	Paola
Problem 10	Ricardo
Problem 11	Shivam
Problem 12	Tomek

# 1. Agustina

**Program Name:** Agustina.java

**Input File:** None

Agustina and her UIL Computer Science Team are working hard this year preparing for the Regional Meet. They do daily practice tests and frequent after-school programming packets. She wants to be reminded of the six teams that won 2020-2021 UIL Computer Science Team State Championships in the six different conferences. This program will print the names of those schools.

**Input:** None

**Output:** The names of the six high schools that won the State Championship in each of the six conferences in 2020-2021. Format exactly as shown below.

**Sample input:** None

**Sample output:**

```
1A-Slidell HS
2A-San Augustine HS
3A-Fairfield HS
4A-Dallas TAG
5A-Lucas Lovejoy HS
6A-Cypress Woods HS
```

## 2. Arya

**Program Name:** Arya.java

**Input File:** arya.dat

Arya is very interested in the binary search process. He wants to write a program that will allow him to see the various "guesses" the computer makes when guessing a number using the binary search.

The program will first allow for the input of N representing the largest positive integer in the possible set of numbers 1...N. Then an integer R will be input representing the target number. The program will use a binary search strategy to "find" that value.

Each line of output will display not only each of the program's guesses, but the low value and high values that were used to determine the guesses. All guesses are displayed until the target is reached. For example, if 11-21-31 is displayed, the 21 indicates the guess while the 11 and the 41 indicate the current lower and upper bounds.

If there is an odd number of items in the remaining range of numbers, the guess will be the middle number. For example, if there were 11 numbers remaining, the guess would be the 6th number in that list.

If there are an even number of items remaining, the guess will be the lesser of the two middle numbers. For example, if 20 numbers remain, the guess would be the 10th number in the list.

### Input:

The first line of input will contain a single integer T, the number lines of data to follow ( $1 \leq T \leq 10$ ).

Each line of data will consist of two positive integers N and R. N ( $1 \leq N \leq 100000$ ) will represent the largest possible integer in the range. R represents the target and will be in the range ( $1 \leq R \leq N$ ).

### Output:

For each test case, sets of 3 integers will be printed on separate lines until the target is found. The first is the low value of the current range. The second is the computer's guess. The third is the high number in the current range. A dash (-) will separate the numbers with no extra spaces. After the target is found, "GOT IT!!!" will be printed.

### Sample input:

```
5
10 7
15 12
100 32
1000 500
31 31
```

### Sample output:

```
1-5-10
6-8-10
6-6-7
7-7-7
GOT IT!!!
1-8-15
9-12-15
GOT IT!!!
1-50-100
1-25-49
26-37-49
26-31-36
32-34-36
32-32-33
GOT IT!!!
1-500-1000
GOT IT!!!
1-16-31
17-24-31
25-28-31
29-30-31
31-31-31
GOT IT!!!
```

### 3. Diego

**Program Name: Diego.java**

**Input File: diego.dat**

Diego has found a fancy digital safe but is having trouble opening it. The combination for the safe is a series of digits (0-9). Each time he tries a combination, the safe gives him two pieces of information:

- 1) The number of digits that belong in the correct combination from those that he picked.
- 2) The number of digits that are in the correct position from those that he picked.

Note that excess digits are not counted in total (1). For instance, if the code was 123, and Diego guessed 411, the safe's response would be 1 0 rather than 2 0. Given a set of Diego's guesses and the safe's responses, write a program to help Diego determine how many combinations could possibly open the safe.

**Input:**

The first line of input will contain a single integer T, the number of test cases to follow ( $1 \leq T \leq 10$ )

The first line of each test case will contain two space separated integers N and M denoting the length of the safe's code ( $1 \leq N \leq 6$ ) and the number of observations ( $1 \leq M \leq 10$ )

The next M lines of each test case will each consist of a single observation of the form G X Y, where G is a guess consisting of N digits (0-9), and X and Y are integers denoting how many digits belong in the code, and how many digits are in the correct position.

**Output:**

For each test case on its own line, output the number of safe combinations that are consistent with Diego's observations.

**Sample input:**

```
2
2 4
02 1 0
34 0 0
56 0 0
78 0 0
5 2
12345 0 0
67890 0 0
```

**Sample output:**

```
4
0
```

**Sample Explanation:**

Combinations that are consistent with test case 1: 10, 90, 21, 29

There are no combinations consistent with test case 2, because every digit was used and the safe reported that none of them are present in the combination

## 4. Fai

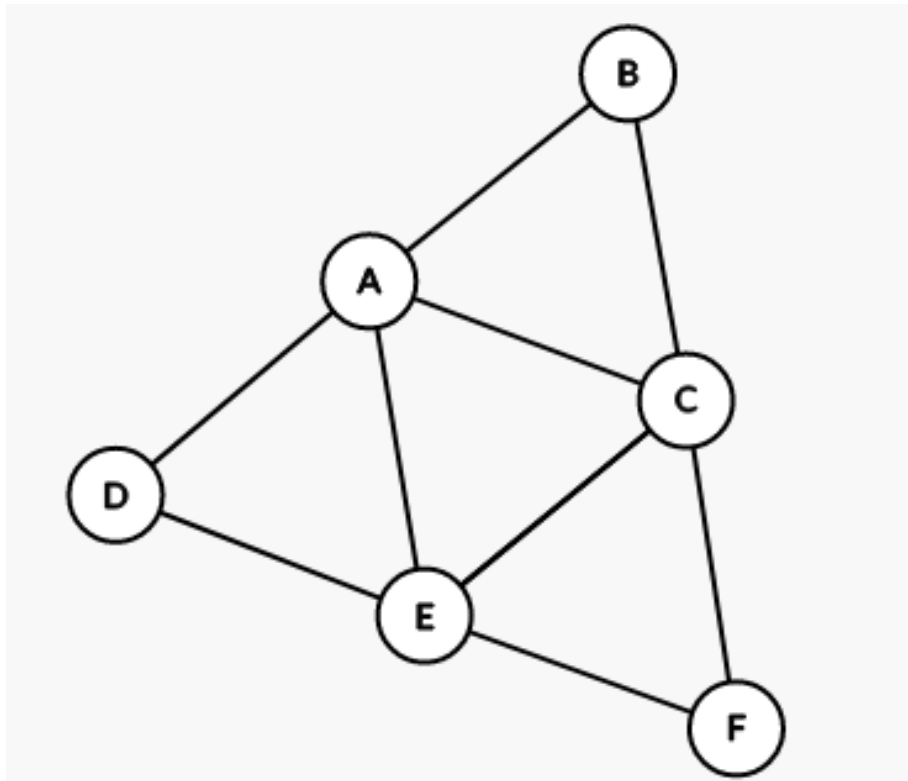
**Program Name: Fai.java**

**Input File: fai.dat**

Fai just got a job working for the UIL’s virtual reality team. In an attempt to get all K-12 students more familiar with their assigned district, the UIL wants to make a warped speed video showing what each student would see on a bus ride to another school’s city or town. This way, students will have a general idea as to what they will see out of their school bus window before ever making the trek to the other campus.

To accomplish this, the UIL virtual reality team has provided Fai with a 360-degree camera attached to the top of her car. Fai knows she needs to drive every single road between two cities exactly one time to record the street view, so that all possible routes have been recorded. With the rising price of fuel, and in an attempt to be as efficient as Fai can be with her time, Fai knows she needs to start recording and end recording in the same city, if possible. With the task of driving every single road, Fai knows she may visit the same city or town multiple times, which is okay, she just has to travel all the given roads the UIL assigns to her to drive.

For example, say that City A, City B, City C, City D, City E, and City F are all in the same district and the following roads exist: City A<->City B, City A<->City C, City A<->City E, City A<->City D, City B<->City C, City C<->City F, City C<->City E, City F<->City E, City E<->City D. If Fai were to start in City A she could do the following road traversal to cover all roads exactly once, starting and stopping from City A:



City A -> City D -> City E -> City F -> City C -> City B -> City A -> City E -> City C -> City A

Can you help Fai write a program that, given a district and all the roads between cities or towns, can determine if it’s possible to drive all roads starting and stopping from a given city or town?

*Continued next page...*



## UIL – Computer Science Programming Packet – Region - 2022

### *Fai, continued*

**Input:** The input will consist of an integer  $T$ , the number of test cases.  $T$  will be in the range of [1,10]. For each test case, input will consist of four lines. Line 1 will contain the name of all the cities or towns in the district. The number of cities or towns will be greater than or equal to two, and will not exceed 10. Cities or towns are not limited to one word names. It will be guaranteed that no two cities or towns have the same exact name. Names in the list will be separated by a comma “,”. Line 2 contains the name of the start city or town where Fai will begin recording street views. Line 3 will consist of the roads Fai has been assigned to record by the UIL. The roads will be given in the form: “Name1<->Name2” this means a road exists between Name1 and Name2 and must be driven by Fai exactly once. A road in this problem is always two-way. Roads will be separated by a comma “,”. There will be at least one road present and there will always exist a path, or series of road(s), between two cities or towns. Line 4 is 20 dashes and serves to separate all test cases.

**Output:** For each test case, you are to output “Test Case #: possible” if Fai can start and stop at the given start city, traversing each road exactly once or “Test Case#: impossible” if Fai cannot start and stop at the given start city, traversing each road exactly once.

### **Sample input:**

```
9
City A, City B, City C, City D, City E, City F
City A
City A<->City B, City A<->City C, City A<->City E, City A<->City D, City B<->City C, City C<->City F, City
C<->City E, City F<->City E, City E<->City D
-----
Town 0, Town 1, Town 2, Town 3, Town 4
Town 3
Town 1<->Town 2, Town 1<->Town 0, Town 2<->Town 0, Town 0<->Town 4, Town 0<->Town 3, Town 3<->Town 4
-----
Dallas, San Antonio, Houston, El Paso, Austin
Houston
Dallas<->San Antonio, Dallas<->Houston, Dallas<->El Paso, Dallas<->Austin, San Antonio<->Houston, San
Antonio<->El Paso, San Antonio<->Austin, El Paso<->Austin
-----
Wall, College Station, San Angelo
Wall
Wall<->College Station, College Station<->San Angelo, San Angelo<->Wall
-----
Lubbock, Loredo, Lampasas, Liberty Hill, Lago Vista
Lubbock
Lubbock<->Loredo, Lubbock<->Lampasas, Lubbock<->Liberty Hill, Lubbock<->Lago Vista
-----
Abilene, Beaumont, Childress, Dalhart, Eden, Fort Worth
Beaumont
Abilene<->Fort Worth, Abilene<->Eden, Abilene<->Childress, Abilene<->Beaumont, Beaumont<-
>Childress, Childress<->Dalhart, Childress<->Eden, Dalhart<->Eden, Eden<->Fort Worth
-----
Alice, Big Spring, Colorado City, Denton, Eagle Pass, Frenship, Goliad
Frenship
Alice<->Big Spring, Alice<->Colorado City, Big Spring<->Colorado City, Big Spring<->Denton, Big Spring<-
>Eagle Pass, Colorado City<->Denton, Colorado City<->Frenship, Denton<->Eagle Pass, Denton<-
>Frenship, Frenship<->Eagle Pass, Frenship<->Goliad, Eagle Pass<->Goliad
-----
Caldwell, Bryan, Navasota, Hempstead, Franklin, Calvert
Bryan
Caldwell<->Bryan, Bryan<->Navasota, Navasota<->Hempstead, Hempstead<->Franklin, Franklin<-
>Calvert, Calvert<->Hempstead, Bryan<->Calvert
-----
Texline, Brownsville
Texline
Texline<->Brownsville
-----
```

### **Sample output:**

```
Test case 1: possible
Test case 2: possible
Test case 3: impossible
Test case 4: possible
Test case 5: impossible
Test case 6: possible
Test case 7: possible
Test case 8: impossible
Test case 9: impossible
```

## 5. Ivan

**Program Name:** Ivan.java

**Input File:** ivan.dat

Ivan has worked on an algorithm for scoring UIL written exams. All questions will be multiple choice with 5 choices, only one that is correct. Correct answers will earn 6 points while incorrect answers will be penalized 2 points. Questions that are unanswered earn no points. He is unsure of his string handling skills and needs you to validate his algorithm.

Can you help Ivan implement his scoring algorithm?

**Input:** First line of data file contains a positive integer  $T$ , the number of exams that will be scored with  $1 \leq T \leq 25$ . The next line will contain a single string with exactly 40 uppercase letters from { A, B, C, D, E }. Each letter is the correct answer for one of the 40 questions with the first letter for the first question and the remaining letters in sequence to the last question. The following  $T$  lines will then contain a single string with exactly 40 uppercase letters from the same set or an underscore ‘\_’ which indicates the question was not answered.

**Output:** For each exam, display one line with the score and the percentage of attempted questions that were correct. Format the line as shown below with the percentage correct rounded to 1 decimal place. If no questions are attempted, set the percentage to 0.0.

**Sample input:**

```
4
BBEEBCECDCCCCDDDBDAEBBBECAEBCBBECAEBCDEED
BBEEBCECDCCCCDDDBDAEBBBECAEBCBBECAEBCDEED
BCEEBAECDCCDDADAEBEB_CAEBCEB_ECAE_CD__
AB_DEA_CDEAB_DEABCD_ABCDEAB_DEABC_EABCD_
BACBEDACBACBEDAAECBDBADCDBBAACCDABECBAAD
```

**Sample output:**

```
Exam #1: 240 100.0
Exam #2: 164 85.3
Exam #3: -18 18.2
Exam #4: 0 25.0
```

## 6. Juana

**Program Name: Juana.java**

**Input File: juana.dat**

Juana has been working with 2-dimension tables of data and would like to extract an arbitrary “chunk” of the data. She will provide the number of rows and columns in the original table along with the data to populate the table. She will then provide a starting point by identifying the row and column positions of the top left corner of the “chunk” along with the numbers of columns and rows desired. Juana does not have programming experience so her tables start with row 1 and column 1 at the top-left corner. She has provided the following example:

	Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5
Row 1	1	2	3	4	5
Row 2	6	7	8	9	10
Row 3	11	12	13	14	15
Row 4	16	17	18	19	20

The table contains 4 rows and 5 columns with the data as shown above. Juana would like to extract the “chunk” of data that starts at row 3 and column 2. She wants 3 columns across the rows and 2 total rows as shown by the shading above.

Can you create a “chunk” extraction program for Juana?

**Input:** First line of data file contains a positive integer  $T$ , the number of test cases that follow with  $1 \leq T \leq 10$ . Each test case starts with a line containing the number of rows  $R$  and columns  $C$  for the table with  $2 \leq R, C \leq 15$ . That line will then be followed by  $R$  lines of data each containing  $C$  integers in the range  $[0, 1000)$ . The data items will be right-aligned with leading spaces for student viewing below. The next line will contain 4 integers separated by a space. The first pair of integers are the row and column numbers of the top-left corner. The next 2 integers are the count of columns and rows desired in the “chunk”. All 4 integers will have the same range as specified for  $R$  and  $C$  above. There is no guarantee that Juana specifies the starting point and sizes for the “chunk” correctly. When there is not enough data to extract the complete “chunk” an error message will be displayed instead of the requested “chunk”.

**Output:** For each test case, display a line with the test case number formatted as shown in the sample. If the “chunk” cannot be extracted, display the error message as shown below on the same line as the test case. Otherwise, the extracted “chunk” of data is displayed below the test case line. Each data item is right-aligned in a column that is 5 positions wide. Follow the “chunk” with a line containing 20 hyphens “-----”.

*~ Sample input and output on next page ~*

*Juana, continued*

**Sample input:**

```
3
4 5
    1     2     3     4     5
    6     7     8     9    10
   11    12    13    14    15
   16    17    18    19    20
3 2 3 2
7 6
    1     2     3     4     5     6
    7     8     9    10    11    12
   13    14    15    16    17    18
   19    20    21    22    23    24
   25    26    27    28    29    30
   31    32    33    34    35    36
   37    38    39    40    41    42
5 4 2 3
3 3
    1     2     3
    4     5     6
    7     8     8
2 2 3 1
```

**Sample output:**

```
Test case #1:
    12    13    14
    17    18    19
-----
Test case #2:
    28    29
    34    35
    40    41
-----
Test case #3: Unable to extract requested size!
-----
```

## 7. Krithika

**Program Name:** Krithika.java

**Input File:** krithika.dat

You are given an array A of length N. An integer X is a k-"array factor" of A if the bitwise AND of some k elements (not necessarily consecutive) of A is equal to X. Given A and k, find the largest k-"array factor" of A.

**Input:**

The first line of input is T ( $1 \leq T \leq 50$ ), the number of test cases. The first line of each test case has space-separated integers N and k, where N ( $1 \leq N \leq 1,000$ ) is the number of elements in the array and k ( $1 \leq k \leq N$ ) is the sought k-array factor. The second line of each test case contains N positive integers in the range  $[1, 10^{18}]$ , the elements of A. Note that the elements of A may not fit into a 32-bit integer data type.

**Output:**

For each test case, output the largest k-"array factor" of A. Format the output with the case numbers as in the samples.

**Sample input:**

```
3
3 2
14 159 26
4 3
1 1 1 2
5 4
1 2 3 4 5
```

**Sample output:**

```
Case #1: 26
Case #2: 1
Case #3: 0
```

**Sample Explanation:**

The 2-array factors of the first array are 14, 10, and 26. Of these, 26 is the largest.

## 8. Michal

**Program Name:** Michal.java

**Input File:** michal.dat

Michal’s school just got a new scrolling marquee sign, but the problem is, the sign didn’t come with a controller! Michal’s principal has asked Michal to write a program to convert all input into text to be displayed on the sign. Michal knows this is a big undertaking, so he has decided to start with only the numerical digits 0-9 first.

The sign utilizes a seven-segment display. For example, if all 7 segments are turned on, you would get the numeral 8 as shown below:

```

*****
*   _   *
* | _ | *
* | _ | *
*   _   *
*****
    
```

With a combination of turning certain segments on or off, all digits 0-9 can be achieved as the table below shows:

*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
*   _   *	*   _   *	*   _   *	*   _   *	*   _   *	*   _   *	*   _   *	*   _   *	*   _   *	*   _   *
*   _   *	*   _   *	*   _   *	*   _   *	*   _   *	*   _   *	*   _   *	*   _   *	*   _   *	*   _   *
*   _   *	*   _   *	*   _   *	*   _   *	*   _   *	*   _   *	*   _   *	*   _   *	*   _   *	*   _   *
*   _   *	*   _   *	*   _   *	*   _   *	*   _   *	*   _   *	*   _   *	*   _   *	*   _   *	*   _   *
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****

Outputting one number at a time wouldn’t be too hard programmatically, a switch statement or if-else statement could get the job done in a jiffy. The problem is, Michal’s principal wants to utilize the sign’s full potential and display multiple numbers at one time. For example, if Michal’s principal wanted to display “0123456789” the sign would need to display:

```

*****
*   _   _   _   _   _   _   _   _   _   _   *
* | _ | | _ | _ | | _ | | _ | | _ | | _ | | _ | *
* | _ | | _ | _ | | _ | | _ | | _ | | _ | | _ | *
*   _   _   _   _   _   _   _   _   _   _   *
*****
    
```

Given an input number, can you help Michal write a program that outputs the input number on a single line surrounded by a box of asterisks (\*’)?

**Input:** The input will consist of an integer  $T$ , the number of test cases.  $T$  will be in the range of  $[1,20]$ . For each test case, input will consist of a single number with a minimum of one digit, and a maximum of 20 digits. The input will have no spaces and will consist of the digits  $[0-9]$  only.

**Output:** For each test case, you are to output the number using the seven segment table above, in a single bounded box of asterisks

~ Sample input and output on next page ~

Michal, continued

Sample input:

```
7
8
0123456789
9876543210
2022
01010001
246810
13579
```

Sample output:

```
*****
*   *
* _ *
* |_| *
* |_| *
*   *
*****
*****
*   *
* |_| |_| |_| |_| |_| |_| |_| |_| *
* |_| |_| |_| |_| |_| |_| |_| |_| *
*   *
*****
*****
*   *
* |_| |_| |_| |_| |_| |_| |_| |_| *
* |_| |_| |_| |_| |_| |_| |_| |_| *
*   *
*****
*****
*   *
* |_| |_| |_| |_| *
* |_| |_| |_| |_| *
*   *
*****
*****
*   *
* |_| |_| |_| |_| |_| |_| |_| |_| *
* |_| |_| |_| |_| |_| |_| |_| |_| *
*   *
*****
*****
*   *
* |_| |_| |_| |_| |_| |_| *
* |_| |_| |_| |_| |_| |_| *
*   *
*****
*****
*   *
* |_| |_| |_| |_| |_| *
* |_| |_| |_| |_| |_| *
*   *
*****
```

## 9. Paola

**Program Name:** Paola.java

**Input File:** paola.dat

Paola absolutely loves isosceles right triangles. She also is intrigued by the alphabet. This program will combine those two things. You will create a program that creates a right triangle using a continuous string of letters. The program will accept the input of an uppercase letter representing the starting letter. It will also accept the input of the number of rows to be created. The program will then display a right triangle of the shape shown below - with a hypotenuse having a positive slope.

```

*
**
***
****
*****
*****

```

Instead of asterisks, the program will output letters of the alphabet beginning with the input character. The letters will proceed in order as shown below. If the letter 'Z' is reached, the next letter will be an 'A'. In the example below, the inputs were M and 6.

```

M
NO
PQR
STUV
WXYZA
BCDEFG

```

### Input:

The first line of input will contain a single integer T, the number data lines to follow ( $1 \leq T \leq 10$ ).

Each line of data will consist of an uppercase letter Ch ( $'A' \leq Ch \leq 'Z'$ ), and an integer N ( $1 \leq N \leq 20$ ) representing the number of rows that the triangle will use.

### Output:

For each test a triangle will be produced.

#### Sample input:

```

5
A 3
Z 5
D 7
M 1
J 10

```

#### Sample output:

```

A
BC
DEF
Z
AB
CDE
FGHI
JKLMN
D
EF
GHI
JKLM
NOPQR
STUVWX
YZABCDE
M
J
KL
MNO
PQRS
TUVWX
YZABCD
EFGHIJK
LMNOPQRS
TUVWXYZAB
CDEFGHIJKL

```



## 10. Ricardo

**Program Name:** Ricardo.java

**Input File:** ricardo.dat

Ricardo has been following his New Years resolution of regularly going to the gym. At this point in time, he has gotten comfortable with many different exercises. In fact, he is comfortable with so many exercises, he has decision paralysis and cannot decide which exercises to do when he goes to the gym.

To help with this, Ricardo has developed "workout plans". Each workout plan is one of the following:

1. A single exercise (e.g. "squats"). All exercise names are made of lowercase English letters.
2. An option between multiple workout plans. These are surrounded by parentheses and separated by '|' characters. (e.g. "(rows|curls)"). This means that Ricardo can choose to either do rows or curls.
3. A sequence of workout plans in order. These are surrounded by parentheses and separated by ',' characters. (e.g. "(running,deadlift,stretch)"). This means that Ricardo runs, then does deadlifts, then stretches.

Since workout plans can nest, these plans can get quite complicated, and there can be many options. Now, Ricardo is wondering, how many different workouts can he complete given a plan? Two plans are different if Ricardo makes a different decision when presented with an option. Note that different exercises can have the same label. For example, there are two different workouts for the plan "(a|a)".

### Input:

The first line of input is T ( $1 \leq T \leq 30$ ), the number of test cases. Each test case is a single workout plan. Each workout plan consists only of lowercase letters, parentheses, and the '|' and ',' characters. No workout plan has more than 200 characters.

### Output:

For each test case, output the number of workout plans that Ricardo can do. Format your answer with the case number as in the samples. It can be proven that given the bounds on the input data, the total number of workouts will fit into a signed 64-bit integer data type.

### Sample input:

```
4
(rows|curls)
(running,deadlift,stretch)
(lunge,(rows|curls),(squats|press))
(a|a)
```

### Sample output:

```
Case #1: 2
Case #2: 1
Case #3: 4
Case #4: 2
```

### Sample Explanation:

In the third test case, these are the possible workouts:

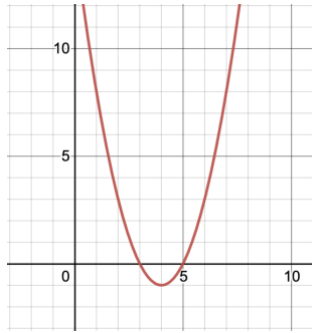
1. lunge, rows, squats
2. lunge, rows, press
3. lunge, curls, squats
4. lunge, curls, press

## 11. Shivam

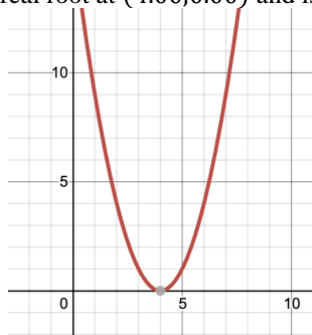
**Program Name: Shivam.java**

**Input File: shivam.dat**

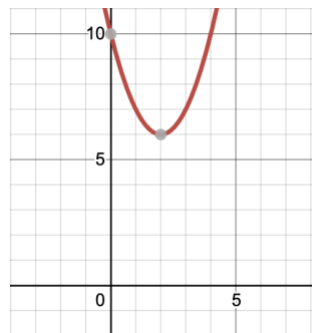
In Shivam’s Algebra I class, Shivam’s teacher just taught his class about quadratic functions. A quadratic function is any function that can be written in the form:  $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$  where  $x$  represents an unknown variable, the coefficients of the function are  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$ , and  $a \neq 0$ . When graphed on the  $xy$  plane, quadratics are known for their “U” shaped appearance. For example, the function  $f(x) = x^2 - 8x + 15$  is graphed below:



Where the function intersects the  $x$  axis, of the  $xy$  plane, is known as the function’s root(s). In the above example, the function has two real roots, one at  $(3.00, 0.00)$  and another at  $(5.00, 0.00)$ . Not all quadratics have two real roots, though. For example, the function  $f(x) = x^2 - 8x + 16$  only has one real root at  $(4.00, 0.00)$  and is graphed below:



Some quadratics have no real roots meaning their graph does not intersect the  $x$  axis at all. For example, the function  $f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 10$ , which is graphed below, shows an example of a quadratic that doesn’t intersect the  $x$  axis at all.



Shivam needs your help writing a program that can read in a quadratic function  $f(x)$ , determine the number of roots, and where those roots are. Can you help him with this?

*Continued next page...*

*Shivam, continued*

**Input:** The input will consist of an integer  $F$ , the number of functions.  $F$  will be in the range of  $[1,20]$ . The following  $F$  lines will each contain a single function  $f(x)$  of the form  $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ . There will be no spaces in the function input. For this program, the caret operator (^) will be used for exponents and not the XOR operator.  $a$  will be in range of  $[-100,0) \cup (0,100]$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  will be in range  $[-100,100]$ .  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$  are all guaranteed to be integers, but  $b$  and/or  $c$  are not guaranteed to be present in the function input. For example, the function  $f(x) = 4x^2 + 8$  is a legal input in which only coefficients  $a$  and  $c$  are present.

**Output:** For functions with two real roots, you are to output "Function #: There are two real roots at (ROOT1\_X,ROOT1\_Y) and (ROOT2\_X,ROOT2\_Y)." Roots should be displayed in ascending order according to the  $x$  component and rounded to two decimal places. For functions with one real root, you are to output "Function #: There is one real root at (ROOT1\_X,ROOT1\_Y)." The root should be rounded to two decimal places. For functions with no real roots, you are to output "Function #: There are no real roots to the function."

**Sample input:**

```
9
f(x)=x^2-8x+15
f(x)=x^2-8x+16
f(x)=x^2-4x+10
f(x)=-23x^2-25x
f(x)=4x^2+8
f(x)=-78x^2+32x+6
f(x)=-89x^2+6
f(x)=3x^2+54
f(x)=x^2
```

**Sample output:**

```
Function 1: There are two real roots at (3.00,0.00) and (5.00,0.00).
Function 2: There is one real root at (4.00,0.00).
Function 3: There are no real roots to the function.
Function 4: There are two real roots at (-1.09,0.00) and (0.00,0.00).
Function 5: There are no real roots to the function.
Function 6: There are two real roots at (-0.14,0.00) and (0.55,0.00).
Function 7: There are two real roots at (-0.26,0.00) and (0.26,0.00).
Function 8: There are no real roots to the function.
Function 9: There is one real root at (0.00,0.00).
```

## 12. Tomek

**Program Name:** Tomek.java

**Input File:** tomek.dat

The search for new habitable land is on! The Universe's Inhabitation Legion (UIL) is on the hunt for new places for the galaxy's displaced to live. Currently, the UIL is investigating the distant planet Xae-12, which was thought to be inhospitable to humans.

On Xae-12, humans cannot survive on the mainland because of human-hunting predators. However, the UIL has found a large lake. Inside the lake are islands which are devoid of any predators. These islands warrant further investigation, but the UIL only has grainy images to work with. Each image is an R by C grid of tiles, and each tile is either water or land. Two tiles are connected if they share an edge. In the photos the UIL has taken, there is at most one connected body of water (the lake), and potentially many connected bodies of land. A connected region of land is an island if it is fully within the lake. Any land on the border of the image can be assumed to be mainland, and not an island.

Can you write a program to help the UIL find all islands in the lake, and their sizes? The size of an island is the number of cells it takes up in the image. Output the sizes in descending order.

### Input:

The first line of input is T ( $1 \leq T \leq 20$ ), the number of test cases. Each test case starts with two integers R and C ( $3 \leq R, C \leq 100$ ), the number of rows and columns in the input image respectively. Then follow R lines with C characters each. All characters are either 'L', signifying land, or 'W', signifying water. In each test case, there is at most one connected body of water.

### Output:

For each test case, output two lines. On the first line, output the case number and the total number of islands, formatted as in the samples. On the second line, output a space separated list of island sizes. Output the island sizes in descending order. If there are no islands in the image, output the string "NONE".

### Sample input:

```
3
5 5
WW...
WWW..
W.WW.
W.WW.
WWWWW
3 3
...
.W.
...
4 6
.WWWW.
W..W.W
WW.WWW
.WWWW.
```

### Sample output:

```
Case #1: 1
2
Case #2: 0
NONE
Case #3: 2
3 1
```

### Sample Explanation:

In the first test case, there are two masses of land. The landmass in the upper right is part of the mainland, so there is only one island of size 2.

In the second test case, there are no islands.

In the third test case, there are two islands. The land in each corner of the image is part of the mainland.