

# American Computer Science League

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2023-2024 • Finals #1: Run-Length Encoding • Junior Division

**PROBLEM:** *Run-length encoding* is a data compression technique that works well on data in which values repeat frequently, such as black-and-white images. The idea is to replace runs of the same character by that character followed by a count of how many times that character appears. This compression technique is *lossless*, meaning that the original source can be reconstructed from the compressed version.

For example, consider the input string `ABBCEEEEEAAAAADDDAAA`. Every count will be a hexadecimal number, one less than the number of occurrences of that character. The encoded version would be `A0B1C0E3A5D2A2`. The original string was 20 characters; the encoded string is only 14 characters. If there are more than 16 occurrences of a character, output the character multiple times. For example, a string of 5 Cs followed by 30 Bs followed by 2 As would be compressed to `C4BFBD A1`.

In the **encoding** part of this program, you will be given an alphanumeric string and your program will return the encoded version. In the **decoding** part of this program, you will be given a string which is a run-length encoding of an alphanumeric string. You need to decode it and return it as a single string. The data will start with an **E** for encoding and a **D** for decoding, followed by a string as described above.

Your program must also support the following variation, indicated by an **EV** or a **DV**: rather than breaking the repeated character into chunks of 16, simply output the number of times, in hexadecimal, that the repeated character appears. When the count is 2 or more hexadecimal digits, it is preceded and followed by a dash. In this variation, the count is the number of occurrences, not one less. For example, `ABBCEEEEEAAAAADDDAAA` is encoded as `A1B2C1E4A6D3A3` and a string of 5 Cs followed by 30 Bs followed by 2 As would be compressed to `C5B-1E-A2`.

**INPUT:** There will be two strings of data. The first one or two character string will represent the code (E, D, EV, DV). The second string will be the message to be encoded or decoded. All messages will have a valid format. All hex digits in encoded strings will be capitalized. Any character on the keyboard can be used in the message except for a "-", which is only used as a delimiter.

**OUTPUT:** Output a string that represents either the encoded message or the decoded message depending on the code that is input.





