

CCO '96 P1 - Train Swapping

Time limit: 2.0s **Memory limit:** 64M

Canadian Computing Competition: 1996 Stage 2, Day 1, Problem 1

At an old railway station, you may still encounter one of the last remaining "train swappers". A train swapper is an employee of the railroad, whose sole job it is to rearrange the carriages of trains.

Once the carriages are arranged in the optimal order, all the train driver has to do is drop the carriages off, one by one, at the stations for which the load is meant.

The title "train swapper" stems from the first person who performed this task, at a station close to a railway bridge. Instead of opening up vertically, the bridge rotated around a pillar in the center of the river. After rotating the bridge 90 degrees, boats could pass left or right. The first train swapper had discovered that the bridge could be operated with *at most two* carriages on it. By rotating the bridge 180 degrees, the carriages switched place, allowing him to rearrange the carriages (as a side effect, the carriages then faced the opposite directions, but train carriages can move either way, so who cares).

Now that almost all train swappers have died out, the railway company would like to automate their operation. Part of the program to be developed is a routine which decides, for a given train, the least number of swaps of two adjacent carriages necessary to order the train. Your assignment is to create a routine that computes the minimal number of swaps.

Input Specification

The input contains on the first line the number of test cases N . Each test case consists of two input lines. The first line of a test case contains an integer L , determining the length of the train ($0 \leq L \leq 50$). The second line of a test case contains a permutation of the numbers 1 through L , indicating the current order of the carriages. The carriages should be ordered such that carriage 1 comes first, then 2, etc., with carriage L coming last.

Output Specification

For each test case output the sentence: `Optimal train swapping takes S swaps.` where S is an integer representing the minimal number of swaps to order the train.

Sample Input

```
3
3
1 3 2
4
4 3 2 1
2
2 1
```

Sample Output

```
Optimal train swapping takes 1 swaps.
Optimal train swapping takes 6 swaps.
Optimal train swapping takes 1 swaps.
```