

Competitive Programming

From Problem 2 Solution in O(1)

Training Juniors Road Map

Mostafa Saad Ibrahim
PhD Student @ Simon Fraser University



Programming Competitions



Programming Prerequisites

- Basic Programming Knowledge
 - Data types ... Be very clever
 - Variables, Conditions, Arrays, Loops, Functions,
 Recursion, STL, Basic Using Structure or Class
 - Read / Write to file
 - **Nothing** more (e.g. No OOP, Exceptional Handling, ...)
 - Solve exercises .. do some programming projects
- Using **Debugger** cuts much of your time
- C++ STL is a great plus
- My C++ Series Covers the needed
 - Finish it. Do the projects. Read suggested book.

Getting started

- Watch newcomers series
- First 2 videos to know what and why
- Short plan
 - Watch Online Judge Video
 - Then watch Codeforces Video
 - Later, listen to others
- Long plan
 - Watch all of them
 - ICPC video should tell you about our formal competition

Main Levels

- New Comers
- Juniors
- Semi-Seniors
- Seniors

Training Plan

- Junior target: Being clever up to Div2-C
- You should always train in incremental way
 - E.g. focus on Div2-A till be good, then B, then C
- A sheet of ~450 is created for you: it answers
 - Which problems to solve? In which order?
 - What algorithmic knowledge to learn during that?
 - We initially learn the algorithm, solve few problems
 - End this phase with solving more on these algorithms
 - Algorithms selected to cover what usually appears in Div2-C

Algorithmic knowledge?

- For D2-CF-A and D2-TC-250
 - Generally Nothing! Sometimes little high school math
- For Division in CF-B and D2-TC-500
 - 90% Again nothing.
 - Little problems needs graph basics: DF / BFS
 - Basic Math: GCD, LCM, Modular Arithmetic, Geometry
- D2-CF-C
 - Half of problems may not need knowledge
 - Algorithms: DP, Greedy, Graph, Binary Search, Math
- Note, TC-500 is in range of CF-B and CF-C

Take notes during practice

- Nice trick you learned
- New approach to a problem..Thinking style
- Math note
- A bug you created
 - Doing same bug again and again is bad sign
- Revise your notes regularly
 - Or you will get little benefit from your practice
 - Remember...train smart not just hard

Thresholding the solving time

- For a junior, we **target** being **exposed** to many problems & solutions. It is **NOT** good at all to keep solving for **hours** in a problem
- Let the maximum time per problem ~2 hours
- Think in the problem solution.
 - As long as you have ideas => Keep Thinking
 - If have solution, verify + estimate its time and memory
 - When stuck => Think maximum for extra 30 minutes
 - If still stuck, read the editorial (or solutions if needed)
 - If can't understand within 30 minutes, skip it (put in TODO list)

Thresholding the solving time

Coding it

- Have vision for the code => Go with it
- When stuck => Think maximum for extra 30 minutes
- If still stuck, read others solutions.
- No way => Skip it. Otherwise, Recode it
- Failed in a test case?
 - Revise the code. Generate some small cases and trace.
 - Revise problem statement.
 - Try for 15 minutes, then see the wrong test case
- Once done: See editorial / other's code.
 - Rewrite code..e.g. to cleaner...shorter..faster code

Todo list for hard problems

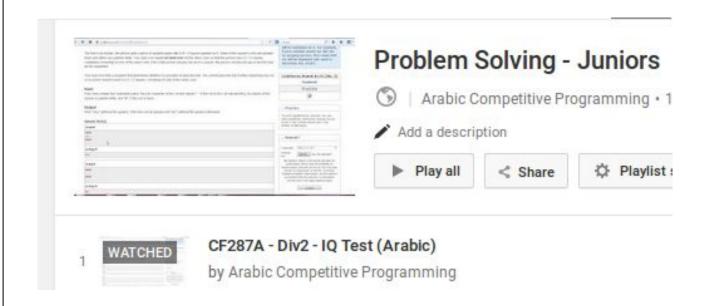
- Hard Problem Properties:
 - You couldn't get it idea or code by yourself
 - Or you kept getting wrong answers
 - Couldn't solve and don't understand editorial/solutions
- Put it in todos and retry later
 - Try ot later again
 - Did very well => cool..remove from retry todos list
 - Otherwise (can't solve it, or made many mistakes)=> Put again in TODOs
- If you couldn't do it for missing algorithm, when learn knowledge => learn it

Have Coach, Supervisor or Nothing?!

- Coach is someone doing close training to a trainee (e.g. hints/coding/debugging)
- **Supervisor** communicates regularly (e.g. each 2 weeks): gets status / gives feedback.
- Both helps to tell you what to do/solve next
- In the junior phase, you **DON'T** need both
 - you just need to practice with yourself!
- Even when you grow up, nowadays you can depend on yourself and perform great.

Thinking Process

 Videos for juniors are created to show you how one can think. Try them, then watch video



Moving faster in sheet?

- We are not equal! Some can take much time to be good in Div2-A…but others can jump
- Try harder problems in same level...or try next level..if you can go, jump to this level
- If you are in some level, try next level:
 - doing bad? Back to the last level
 - doing slow? Work on this level
 - doing well? Jump to next level
- Remember to threshold in solving and see editorial. Max 2 hours per a problem

Terminologies

Ad Hoc problem

- The problem doesn't belong to any well studied problem.
 So problem and its algorithm are unique.
 - Shortest path is a well known problem with several algorithms.
- So you don't need to study algorithms to solve it

Brute Force Technique/Search

- General problem solving technique..ZERO thinking
 - It can be written iterative or recursive...based on problem nature
- Try every solution and pick the right now (that stupid)
- E.g. given sorted list of numbers, find 2 numbers with sum 1000. **BF**: Try every 2 numbers in O(n^2)
 - A smarter solution will make use of the sorting property.

Terminologies

- Simulation Problem: A problem that tells you exactly what to simulate in steps
- Implementation problem: Any problem with much coding. It enhances coding skills
- String manipulation problem: Problem with focus on playing with strings
- Constructive algorithms: Hmm

Terminologies

- **Greedy Two Pointers**: you can solve them without knowing what are these :)
 - Greedy is a technique to be studied later (vs DP)
 - Two pointers is just ad hoc problem!
- Others: Dynamic programming (DP), Binary Search, Shortest Path, DFS, BFS, Flow, 2-SAT, Fenwrik Tree, Segment Tree,
 - You will be exposed to some of them during this phase

Sheet Demo

تم بحمد الله

علمكم الله ما ينفعكم

ونفعكم بما تعلمتم

وزادكم علمأ