

C++ Handbook

Compilation of C++ Algorithms for Competitive Programming

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1 Template

Basic template using universal library and FASTIO.

```
1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3 #define FASTIO() ios_base::sync_with_stdio(0); cin.tie(0); cout.tie(0);
4
5 void solve() {
6
7 }
8
9 int main() {
10     FASTIO();
11     int t = 1;
12     // cin >> t;
13     while (t--) solve();
14 }
```

2 Algebra

3 Data Structures

4 Dynamic Programming

5 String Processing

6 Linear Algebra

7 Combinatorics

8 Numerical Methods

9 Graphs

9.1 Graph traversal

9.1.1 Breadth-first search (BFS)

Search algorithm on graphs, the path found by bfs to any node is the shortest path to that node.

The algorithm works in $O(n + m)$ time, where n is number of vertices and m is the number of edges.

```
1 vector<vector<int>> adj; // adjacency list representation
2 int n; // number of nodes
3 int s; // source vertex
4
5 queue<int> q;
6 vector<bool> used(n);
7 vector<int> d(n), p(n);
8
9 q.push(s);
10 used[s] = true;
11 p[s] = -1;
12 while (!q.empty()) {
13     int v = q.front();
14     q.pop();
15     for (int u : adj[v]) {
```

```

16         if (!used[u]) {
17             used[u] = true;
18             q.push(u);
19             d[u] = d[v] + 1;
20             p[u] = v;
21         }
22     }
23 }
24
25 // For shortest path
26 if (!used[u]) {
27     cout << "No path! ";
28 } else {
29     vector<int> path;
30     for (int v = u; v != -1; v = p[v])
31         path.push_back(v);
32     reverse(path.begin(), path.end());
33     cout << "Path: ";
34     for (int v : path)
35         cout << v << " ";
36 }

```

10 Miscellaneous