程序设计比赛准备

加油加油冲冲冲!!!

注意:数据范围,Long,越界

快读快写板

```
import java.io.*;
 1
    import java.math.BigDecimal;
 2
    import java.math.BigInteger;
    import java.util.StringTokenizer;
 5
 6
 7
    public class FastReadAndWrite {
 9
        public static void main(String[] args) {
10
            InputStream inputStream = System.in;
11
            OutputStream outputStream = System.out;
12
            InputReader in = new InputReader(inputStream);
13
            PrintWriter out = new PrintWriter(outputStream);
14
            Task solver = new Task();
15
            solver.solve(in, out);
16
            out.close();
17
        }
18
19
        static class Task {
20
            public void solve(InputReader in, PrintWriter out) {
21
22
23
24
            }
        }
25
26
27
28
        static class InputReader {
29
30
             public BufferedReader reader;
            public StringTokenizer tokenizer;
31
32
33
            public InputReader(InputStream stream) {
34
                 reader = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(stream),
    32768);
35
                 tokenizer = null;
36
            }
37
38
            public String next() {
39
                 while (tokenizer == null || !tokenizer.hasMoreTokens()) {
40
41
                         tokenizer = new StringTokenizer(reader.readLine());
42
                     } catch (IOException e) {
43
                         throw new RuntimeException(e);
44
                     }
                 }
```

```
46
                 return tokenizer.nextToken();
47
            }
48
49
             public int nextInt() {
                 return Integer.parseInt(next());
51
            }
52
53
             public long nextLong() {
54
                 return Long.parseLong(next());
55
56
57
             public double nextDouble() {
58
                 return Double.parseDouble(next());
59
             }
60
             public char[] nextCharArray() {
61
                 return next().toCharArray();
62
63
            }
64
65
             public boolean hasNext() {
66
                 try {
                     String string = reader.readLine();
67
68
                     if (string == null) {
                         return false;
69
70
                     tokenizer = new StringTokenizer(string);
71
72
                     return tokenizer.hasMoreTokens();
73
                 } catch (IOException e) {
74
                     return false;
75
                 }
76
            }
77
78
             public BigInteger nextBigInteger() {
79
                 return new BigInteger(next());
80
            }
81
82
             public BigDecimal nextBigDecimal() {
                 return new BigDecimal(next());
83
84
            }
85
        }
86
87
    }
```

栈

常用方法

```
import java.util.Stack; //引用栈
//1.创建一个字符型的栈
Stack<Character> stack=new Stack<>();
System.out.println(stack);
//2.测试栈是否为空
System.out.println(stack.empty());
//3.入栈
stack.push('a');
stack.push('b');
```

```
10 stack.push('c');
11
   System.out.println(stack);
12
   //4.查看栈顶元素
13 | System.out.println(stack.peek());
14
   System.out.println(stack);
15
   //5.出栈
16 stack.pop();
17
   System.out.println(stack);
18 //6.返回对象在栈中的位置
19
   System.out.println(stack.search('b'));
20 System.out.println(stack.search('a'));
21
   /*
22
23
24 输出结果
  25
26 []
27 true
28 [a, b, c]
29
30 [a, b, c]
31 [a, b]
32 1
33 2
   35 */
```

队列 (双向队列)

常用方法

add 增加一个元素 如果队列已满,则抛出一个IllegalSlabEepeplian异常 remove 移除并返回队列头部的元素,如果队列为空,则抛出一个NoSuchElementException异常 element 返回队列头部的元素,如果队列为空,则抛出一个NoSuchElementException异常 offer 添加一个元素并返回true,如果队列已满,则返回false poll 移除并返问队列头部的元素,如果队列为空,则返回null peek 返回队列头部的元素,如果队列为空,则返回null put 添加一个元素,如果队列满,则阻塞 take 移除并返回队列头部的元素,如果队列为空,则阻塞

	Throws Exception抛出异常	Returns special value返回特殊 值
Insert 插入	add(e)	offer(e)
Remove 删除	remove()	poll()
Examine 校验	element()	peek()

声明

```
Queue<Node> Q = new LinkedList<>();

*ArrayBlockingQueue : 一个由数组支持的有界队列。

*LinkedBlockingQueue : 一个由链接节点支持的可选有界队列。

*PriorityBlockingQueue : 一个由优先级堆支持的无界优先级队列。
```

堆 (优先队列)

优先队列PriorityQueue是Queue接口的实现,可以对其中元素进行排序,可以放基本数据类型的包装类(如:Integer, Long等)或自定义的类对于基本数据类型的包装器类,优先队列中元素默认排列顺序是升序排列但对于自己定义的类来说,需要自己定义比较器

常用方法

```
1 peek()//返回队首元素
2 poll()//返回队首元素,队首元素出队列
3 add()//添加元素
4 size()//返回队列元素个数
5 isEmpty()//判断队列是否为空,为空返回true,不空返回false
```

优先队列的使用

基本数据类型

```
//自定义比较器,降序排列
 2
    static Comparator<Integer> cmp = new Comparator<Integer>() {
 3
          public int compare(Integer e1, Integer e2) {
4
            return e2 - e1;
 5
          }
    };
 6
 7
8
    public static void main(String[] args) {
9
10
        //不用比较器,默认小顶堆
        Queue<Integer> q = new PriorityQueue<>();
11
12
        q.add(3);
13
        q.add(2);
```

```
14
        q.add(4);
15
        while(!q.isEmpty()){
16
            System.out.print(q.poll()+" ");
17
        }
            /**
18
             * 输出结果
19
             * 2 3 4
20
             */
21
22
23
        //大顶堆
24
25
        PriorityQueue<Integer> maxHeap = new PriorityQueue<Integer>(11,new
    Comparator<Integer>(){
26
            @override
27
            public int compare(Integer i1,Integer i2){
                 return i2-i1;
28
29
            }
30
        });
31
    }
```

自定义类 (引用数据类型)

```
//矩形类
 2
    class Node{
 3
        public Node(int chang,int kuan)
 4
        {
 5
            this.chang=chang;
            this.kuan=kuan;
 6
 7
        }
 8
        int chang;
 9
        int kuan;
10
    }
11
12
    public class Test {
           //自定义比较类, 先比较长, 长升序排列, 若长相等再比较宽, 宽降序
13
14
        static Comparator<Node> cNode=new Comparator<Node>() {
15
            public int compare(Node o1, Node o2) {
                 if(o1.chang!=o2.chang)
16
17
                     return o1.chang-o2.chang;
18
                 else
19
                     return o2.kuan-o1.kuan;
            }
20
21
22
        };
23
        public static void main(String[] args) {
24
            Queue<Node> q=new PriorityQueue<>(cNode);
25
            Node n1=\text{new Node}(1, 2);
            Node n2=new Node(2, 5);
26
27
            Node n3=new Node(2, 3);
28
            Node n4=new Node(1, 2);
29
            q.add(n1);
30
            q.add(n2);
31
            q.add(n3);
32
            Node n;
33
            while(!q.isEmpty())
34
            {
35
                 n=q.poll();
```

```
System.out.println("长: "+n.chang+" 宽: " +n.kuan);
36
37
            }
            /**
38
             * 输出结果
39
40
             * 长: 1 宽: 2
41
              * 长: 2 宽: 5
42
              * 长: 2 宽: 3
43
44
        }
45 }
```

Collections类的常用方法

排序、反转、最大最小、二分查找

基本数据类型

```
public class Practice {
2
        public static void main(String[] args){
            ArrayList<Integer> c = new ArrayList<>();
4
            c.add(2);
 5
            c.add(1);
6
            c.add(0);
 7
            c.add(3);
8
            System.out.println(c);
9
           Collections.sort(c);//排序
10
            System.out.println(c);
            Collections.reverse(c);//反转
11
12
            System.out.println(c);
            int min = Collections.min(c);//返回ArrayList里的最小值
13
14
            int max = Collections.max(c);//返回ArrayList里的最大值
15
            Collections.rotate(c,1);//向右移动1位
            Collections.rotate(c,-1);//向左移动1位
16
17
18
        }
19
   }
```

引用数据类型

```
class Node {
 2
        int index;//加入顺序
 3
        int value;//需要排序的值
 4
 5
        public Node(int index,int value){
            this.index = index;
 6
 7
            this.value = value;
        }
 8
 9
    }
10
11
12
    ArrayList<Node> nodes = new ArrayList<>();
13
    Node i1 = \text{new Node}(1,1);
    nodes.add(i1);
14
    Node i2 = new Node(2,3);
15
16
    nodes.add(i2);
17
    Node i3 = new Node(3,2);
```

```
18 | nodes.add(i3);
19
    Node i4 = new Node(4,4);
    nodes.add(i4);
20
21
22
    //Node根据value升序排序
23
    nodes.sort(new Comparator<Node>() {
24
        @override
25
        public int compare(Node o1, Node o2) {
            //value相同的时候可以对index做判断,保证排序后相同value的仍按照原来的顺序
26
27
            int num = o1.value - o2.value;
            return (num == 0 ? o1.index - o2.index : num);
28
29
        }
30
    });
31
32
    //Node根据value降序排序
    nodes.sort(new Comparator<Node>() {
33
34
        @override
        public int compare(Node o1, Node o2) {
35
            //value相同的时候可以对index做判断,保证排序后相同value的仍按照原来的顺序
36
37
            int num = o2.value - o1.value;
            return (num == 0 ? o1.index - o2.index : num);
38
39
        }
40
    });
41
42
    //Node根据value找最大值
43
    Node n1= Collections.max(nodes, new Comparator<Node>() {
44
        @override
45
        public int compare(Node o1, Node o2) {
46
            int num = o1.value - o2.value;
47
            return (num == 0 ? o1.index - o2.index : num);
48
        }
49
    });
50
    out.println(n1.value);
51
52
    //Node根据value找最小值
53
    Node n1= Collections.min(nodes, new Comparator<Node>() {
54
        @override
55
        public int compare(Node o1, Node o2) {
            int num = o1.value - o2.value;
56
57
            return (num == 0 ? o1.index - o2.index : num);
58
        }
59
    });
60
    out.println(n1.value);
61
62
    //Node根据index二分查找
    int index= Collections.binarySearch(nodes, i1, new Comparator<Node>() {
63
64
        @override
65
        public int compare(Node o1, Node o2) {
            return o1.index - o2.index;
66
        }
67
    });
68
```

字符串

```
1 //长度
2 String str = new String("asdfzxc");
3 int strlength = str.length();//strlength = 7
```

```
5
   //某一位置的字符
   String str = new String("asdfzxc");
7
   char ch = str.charAt(4);//ch = z
8
9
   //提取子串
10 | String str1 = new String("asdfzxc");
    String str2 = str1.substring(2);//str2 = "dfzxc"
11
   String str3 = str1.substring(2,5);//str3 = "dfz"
12
13
14
   //字符串连接
15
   //相当于String str = "aa"+"bb"+"cc"
16 String str = "aa".concat("bb").concat("cc");
17
18 //字符串单个字符查找
19 | String str = "I am a good student";
20 int a = str.indexOf('a');//a = 2
21 int b = str.indexOf("good");//b = 7
22 int c = str.index0f("w",2);//c = -1
   int d = str.lastIndexOf("a");//d = 5
24 int e = str.lastIndexOf("a",3);//e = 2
25
26 //字符串截去空格
27 String str = " a sd ";
28 | String str1 = str.trim();
29
30 //字符串包含子串
31 String str = "student";
32 str.contains("stu");//true
   str.contains("ok");//false
34
35 //字符串按照规定分成数组
36 String str = "asd!qwe|zxc#";
37 | String[] str1 = str.split("!|#");//str1[0] = "asd";str1[1] = "qwe";str1[2] =
    "zxc";
```

集合类

HashSet

```
import java.util.Iterator;
1
2
    import java.util.HashSet;
 3
 4
5
    public class HashSetTest {
6
7
        public static void main(String[] args) {
            // HashSet常用API
8
9
            testHashSetAPIs() ;
        }
10
11
12
        * HashSet除了iterator()和add()之外的其它常用API
13
14
        private static void testHashSetAPIs() {
15
           // 新建HashSet
16
```

```
17
            HashSet set = new HashSet();
18
19
            // 将元素添加到Set中
20
            set.add("a");
21
            set.add("b");
22
            set.add("c");
23
            set.add("d");
24
            set.add("e");
25
26
            // 打印HashSet的实际大小
            System.out.printf("size : %d\n", set.size());
27
28
29
            // 判断HashSet是否包含某个值
            System.out.printf("HashSet contains a :%s\n", set.contains("a"));
30
            System.out.printf("HashSet contains g :%s\n", set.contains("g"));
31
32
33
            // 删除HashSet中的"e"
            set.remove("e");
34
35
36
            // 将Set转换为数组
37
            String[] arr = (String[])set.toArray(new String[0]);
38
            for (String str:arr)
39
                System.out.printf("for each : %s\n", str);
40
41
            // 新建一个包含b、c、f的HashSet
42
            HashSet otherset = new HashSet();
            otherset.add("b");
43
44
            otherset.add("c");
45
            otherset.add("f");
46
47
            // 克隆一个removeset,内容和set一模一样
            HashSet removeset = (HashSet)set.clone();
48
            // 删除"removeset中,属于otherSet的元素"
49
50
            removeset.removeAll(otherset);
51
            // 打印removeset
52
            System.out.printf("removeset : %s\n", removeset);
53
54
            // 克隆一个retainset,内容和set一模一样
            HashSet retainset = (HashSet)set.clone();
55
56
            // 保留"retainset中,属于otherSet的元素"
57
            retainset.retainAll(otherset);
58
            // 打印retainset
            System.out.printf("retainset : %s\n", retainset);
59
60
61
            // 遍历HashSet
62
            for(Iterator iterator = set.iterator();
63
64
                   iterator.hasNext(); )
                System.out.printf("iterator : %s\n", iterator.next());
65
66
67
            // 清空HashSet
            set.clear();
68
69
70
            // 输出HashSet是否为空
            System.out.printf("%s\n", set.isEmpty()?"set is empty":"set is not
71
    empty");
72
        }
73
```

HashMap

```
1.import java.util.HashMap;//导入;
 2
 3
   2.HashMap<K, V> map=new HashMap<K, V>();//定义map, K和V是类, 不允许基本类型;
4
 5
   3.void clear();//清空
7
   4.put(K,V);//设置K键的值为V
8
    5.V get(K);//获取K键的值
9
10
11
    6.boolean isEmpty();//判空
12
13
    7.int size();//获取map的大小
14
15
    8.V remove(K);//删除K键的值,返回的是V,可以不接收
16
    9.boolean containsKey(K);//判断是否有K键的值
17
18
   10.boolean contains Value(V);//判断是否有值是V
19
20
   11.0bject clone();//浅克隆,类型需要强转;如HashMap<String, Integer> map2=
    (HashMap<String, Integer>) map.clone();
```

进制转换

```
1 //数字转字符串
2 \mid \text{int i} = 0;
 3 | String ii = i + "";
4
 5 //字符串转数字
6 | String i = "213";
7
   int ii = Integer.parseInt(i);
8
   out.println(ii);
9
   //字符转数字
10
   char i = '1';
11
12
   int ii = Integer.parseInt(String.valueOf(i));
13
14
   //进制转换
    //使用Long类中的方法得到整数之间的各种进制转换的字符串
15
16 Long.toBinaryString(long 1)
17
    Long.toOctalString(long 1)
18
   Long.toHexString(long 1)
    Long.toString(long l, int p)//p作为任意进制
19
20
21 int ii = 1209814;
   out.println(Long.toBinaryString(ii));
```

BigInteger类的常用方法

基本方法

```
import java.math.BigInteger;
 2
 3
   //BigInteger 对象的创建
4 BigInteger a = new BigInteger("123"); // 这里是字符串
 6 //改变 BigInteger 的值
7 | String str = "123";
8 BigInteger a = BigInteger.valueOf(str);
9
   int num = 456;
10 BigInteger a = BigInteger.valueOf(num);
11
12 //基本常量
13 | a = BigInteger.ONE // 1
14 | b = BigInteger.TEN // 10
15 c = BigInteger.ZERO // 0
16
17
   //输出
18 BigInteger a;
19 a = in.nextBigInteger();
20 | System.out.print(a.toString());
```

进制转换

```
1 //BigInteger 转化成十进制表示的 String
 2
   System.out.print(a.toString());
 3
4
   //BigInteger 转化成 p 进制表示的 String
 5 | int p = 2;
 6
   System.out.print(a.toString(p)); // 输出a的二进制
 7
8
   //BigInteger 二进制下的长度
9
   BigInteger n = new BigInteger("12");
   System.out.println(n.bitLength()); // 4
10
11
12
   //进制转换
13
14 | String str = "1011100111";
15
   int radix = 2;
   BigInteger interNum1 = new BigInteger(str,radix); //743
16
17
   //我们通常不写,则是默认成10进制转换,如下:
18
19 BigInteger interNum2 = new BigInteger(str);
                                                    //1011100111
```

运算

```
1
   @Test
2
       public void testBasic() {
3
           BigInteger a = new BigInteger("13");
4
           BigInteger b = new BigInteger("4");
5
           int n = 3;
6
7
           //1.加
8
           BigInteger bigNum1 = a.add(b);
                                                     //17
```

```
9
            //2.减
10
            BigInteger bigNum2 = a.subtract(b);
                                                   //9
11
            BigInteger bigNum3 = a.multiply(b);
12
                                                   //52
13
            //4.除
14
            BigInteger bigNum4 = a.divide(b);
                                                   //3
15
            //5.取模(需 b > 0, 否则出现异常: ArithmeticException("BigInteger:
    modulus not positive"))
           BigInteger bigNum5 = a.mod(b);
                                                   //1
16
17
            //6.求余
18
            BigInteger bigNum6 = a.remainder(b);
                                                   //1
19
            //7.平方(需 n >= 0, 否则出现异常: ArithmeticException("Negative
    exponent"))
           BigInteger bigNum7 = a.pow(n);
20
                                                   //2197
21
           //8.取绝对值
22
           BigInteger bigNum8 = a.abs();
                                                   //13
23
            //9.取相反数
24
            BigInteger bigNum9 = a.negate();
                                                   //-13
       }
25
26
27
28
    //除法取余
29
    BigInteger a = new BigInteger("123");
30 BigInteger b = new BigInteger("456");
31
    BigInteger result[] = b.divideAndRemainder(a); // 该函数返回的是数组
    System.out.println("商是: " + result[0] + "; 余数是: " + result[1]);
32
33
34
    //幂
    BigInteger a = new BigInteger("2");
35
36
    System.out.println(a.pow(3)); // 8
37
38
    //最大公约数
    BigInteger a = new BigInteger("12");
39
    BigInteger b = new BigInteger("56");
40
41
    System.out.println(a.gcd(b)); // 4
42
43
    //保留两位小数
    double d = 3.1415926;
44
45 | String result = String .format("%.2f",d);
```

比较

```
//比较
BigInteger a = new BigInteger("123");
BigInteger b = new BigInteger("456");
if(a.compareTo(b) == 0) System.out.println("a == b"); // a == b
else if(a.compareTo(b) > 0) System.out.println("a > b"); // a > b
else if(a.compareTo(b) < 0) System.out.println("a < b"); // a < b
//相等
BigInteger a = new BigInteger("123");
BigInteger b = new BigInteger("456");
System.out.println(a.equals(b)); // a == b 时为 true 否则为 false
```

数据类型转换

```
//类型转换(返回类型如下)
2
 3
       public void testToAnother() {
           BigInteger bigNum = new BigInteger("52");
4
 5
           int radix = 2;
6
           //1.转换为bigNum的二进制补码形式
 7
           byte[] num1 = bigNum.toByteArray();
8
           //2.转换为bigNum的十进制字符串形式
9
10
           String num2 = bigNum.toString();
                                                 //52
           //3.转换为bigNum的radix进制字符串形式
11
12
           String num3 = bigNum.toString(radix);
                                                 //110100
           //4.将bigNum转换为int
13
           int num4 = bigNum.intValue();
14
15
           //5.将bigNum转换为long
           long num5 = bigNum.longValue();
16
17
           //6.将bigNum转换为float
           float num6 = bigNum.floatValue();
18
           //7.将bigNum转换为double
19
20
           double num7 = bigNum.doubleValue();
21
       }
```