

# Competitive Programming Library

Too bad to be Accepted

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# 1 Dynamic Programming

## 1.1 Some dp patterns

Maximumu/Minimum path cost

```
const int MAX = 21;
int grid[MAX][MAX];
int mem[MAX][MAX];
int n = 20;
bool valid(int r, int c){
    return r >= 0 && r < n && c >= 0 && c < n;
}

int maxPathSum(int r, int c){
    if(!valid(r,c)){
        return 0;
    }

    if(r == n-1 && c == n-1){
        return mem[r][c] = grid[r][c];
    }

    // available moves
    int path1 = maxPathSum(r+1,c);
    int path2 = maxPathSum(r,c+1);

    return grid[r][c] + max(path1,path2);
}
```

add operators between numbers to get max prod/sum

```
// put +, -, between sequence of numbers such that the sum is divisible by
// k, and maximum as possible
const int MAX = 21;
long long mem[MAX][MAX];
const int n = 20;
int k = 4; // example
int v[20];
int fix(int a){
    return (a % k + k) % k;
}
long long tryAll(int pos, int mod){
    long long &ret = mem[pos][mod];
```

```
    if(ret != -1){
        return ret;
    }
    if(pos == n){
        return ret = mod == 0;
    }
    if(tryAll(pos+1,fix(mod + v[pos])) || tryAll(pos+1,fix(mod-v[pos]))){
        return ret = 1;
    }
    return ret = 0;
}
```

pick choices with no two similar consecutive choices

```
// pick minimum of choinces costs with no two similar consecutive choices
const int choices = 4;
const int n = 20;
int MAX = n;
int mem[MAX][choices];
const int OO = 1e6+1;
int minCost(int pos, int lastChoice){
    if(pos == n){
        return 0; // invalid move
    }
    int &ret = mem[pos][lastChoice];

    if(ret != -1){
        return ret;
    }

    ret = OO; // want to minimize
    // let choices are 0, 1, 2
    if(lastChoice != 0){
        ret = min(ret, minCost(pos+1,0));
    }
    if(lastChoice != 1){
        ret = min(ret, minCost(pos+1,1));
    }
    if(lastChoice != 2){
        ret = min(ret, minCost(pos+1,2));
    }
    return ret;
}
```

sum S and max/min Product

```
int maxK;

ll mem[21][101]; // k, and s

// You are given an integer s and an integer k. Find k positive integers
// a1, a2, ..., ak
// such that their sum is equal to s and their product is the maximal
// possible. Return their product.

ll maxProd(int k, int rem)
{
    if(k == maxK){
        // base case
        if(rem == 0)
            return 1;
        return 0;
    }

    if(rem == 0) // invalid case
        return 0;

    ll &ret = mem[k][rem];

    if(ret != -1)
        return ret;

    ret = 0;

    for (int i = 1; i <= rem; ++i) {
        ll sol = maxProd(k+1, rem - i) * i;
        ret = max(ret, sol);
    }

    return ret;
}
```

## 2 Bit Manipulation

## 3 Algorithms

### 3.1 MO

#### MO Algorithm

```
// MO      -> O(N+Q SQRT(N)) <= 10^5
```

```
const int N = 1e5+5, M = 1e5+5;
```

```
int n, m;
```

```
int nums[N], q_ans[M];
```

```
struct query {  
    int idx, block_idx, l, r;
```

```
    query() = default;
```

```
    query(int _l, int _r, int _idx) {
```

```
        idx = _idx;
```

```
        r = _r - 1;
```

```
        l = _l - 1;
```

```
        block_idx = _l / sqrt(n);
```

```
    }
```

```
    bool operator <(const query & y) const {
```

```
        if(y.block_idx == block_idx) return r < y.r;
```

```
        return block_idx < y.block_idx;
```

```
    }
```

```
};
```

```
int freq[N], ans;
```

```
void add(int idx) {
```

```
    freq[nums[idx]]++;
```

```
    if (freq[nums[idx]] == 2) ans++;
```

```
}
```

```
void remove(int idx) {
```

```
    freq[nums[idx]]--;
```

```
    if (freq[nums[idx]] == 1) ans--;
```

```
}
```

```
cin >> n >> m;
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) cin >> nums[i];
```

```
vector<query> Query(m);  
for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) {  
    int l, r; cin >> l >> r;  
    Query[i] = query(l, r, i);  
}
```

```
sort(Query.begin(), Query.end());
```

```
int l0 = 1, r0 = 0;
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) {
```

```
    while (l0 < Query[i].l) remove(l0++);
```

```
    while (l0 > Query[i].l) add(--l0);
```

```
    while (r0 < Query[i].r) add(++r0);
```

```
    while (r0 > Query[i].r) remove(r0--);
```

```
    q_ans[Query[i].idx] = ans;
```

```
}
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) {
```

```
    cout << q_ans[i] << '\n';
```

```
}
```

## 4 Data Structures

### 4.1 Strings

#### 4.1.1 Trie (Prefix Tree)

Basic Implementation

```
#define MAX_CHAR 26

struct TrieNode {
    TrieNode *pTrieNode[MAX_CHAR]{};
    bool isWord;

    TrieNode() {
        isWord = false;
        fill(pTrieNode, pTrieNode + 26, (TrieNode *) NULL);
    }

    virtual ~TrieNode() = default;
};

class Trie {
private:
    TrieNode *root;
public:
    Trie() {
        root = new TrieNode();
    }

    virtual ~Trie() = default;

    TrieNode *getTrieNode() {
        return this->root;
    }

    void insert(const string &word) {
        TrieNode *current = root;
        for (char c: word) {
            int i = c - 'a';
            if (current->pTrieNode[i] == nullptr)
                current->pTrieNode[i] = new TrieNode();
            current = current->pTrieNode[i];
        }
    }
};
```

```
        current->isWord = true;
    }

    bool search(const string &word) {
        TrieNode *current = root;
        int ch = 0;
        for (char c: word) {
            ch = c - 'a';
            if (current->pTrieNode[ch] == nullptr)
                return false;
            current = current->pTrieNode[ch];
        }
        return current->isWord;
    }

    bool startsWith(const string &prefix) {
        TrieNode *current = root;
        int ch = 0;
        for (char c: prefix) {
            ch = c - 'a';
            if (current->pTrieNode[ch] == nullptr)
                return false;
            current = current->pTrieNode[ch];
        }
        return true;
    }
};
```

### 4.2 Range Queries

#### 4.2.1 Segment Tree

Basic Implementation

```
struct Node {
    long long val;
};

struct SegTree {
private:
    const Node NEUTRAL = {INT_MIN};

    static Node merge(const Node& x1, const Node& x2) {
        return {x1.val + x2.val};
    }
};
```

```

}

void set(const int& idx, const int& val, int x, int lx, int rx) {
    if (rx - lx == 1) return void(values[x].val = val);

    int mid = (rx + lx) / 2;

    if (idx < mid)
        set(idx, val, 2 * x + 1, lx, mid);
    else
        set(idx, val, 2 * x + 2, mid, rx);

    values[x] = merge(values[2 * x + 1], values[2 * x + 2]);
}

Node query(const int& l, const int& r, int x, int lx, int rx) {
    if (lx >= r || l >= rx) return NEUTRAL;
    if (lx >= l && rx <= r) return values[x];

    int mid = (rx + lx) / 2;

    return merge(query(l, r, 2 * x + 1, lx, mid), query(l, r, 2 * x +
        2, mid, rx));
}

void build(vector<int> &a, int x, int lx, int rx) {
    if (rx - lx == 1) {
        if (lx < a.size()) {
            values[x] = single(a[lx]);
        }
        return;
    }
    int m = (lx + rx) / 2;
    build(a, 2 * x + 1, lx, m);
    build(a, 2 * x + 2, m, rx);
    values[x] = merge(values[2 * x + 1], values[2 * x + 2]);
}

public:
    int size{};
    vector<Node> values;

    void build(vector<int> &a) {
        build(a, 0, 0, size);
    }

```

```

void init(int _size) {
    size = 1;
    while (size < _size) size *= 2;
    values.assign(2 * size, NEUTRAL);
}

void set(int idx, int val) {
    set(idx, val, 0, 0, size);
}

Node query(const int& l, const int& r) {
    return query(l, r, 0, 0, size);
}
};

```

## 4.2.2 Fenwick Tree

### Fenwick Tree

```

struct Fenwick {
    // One Based
    vector<int> tree;

    explicit Fenwick(int n) {tree.assign(n + 5, {});}

    // Computes the prefix sum from [1, i], O(log(n))
    int query(int i) {
        int res = 0;
        while (i > 0) {
            res += tree[i];
            i &= ~(i & -i);
        }
        return res;
    }

    int query(int l, int r) {
        return query(r) - query(l-1);
    }

    // Get the value at index i
    int get(int i) {
        return query(i, i);
    }
}

```

```
// Add 'v' to index 'i', O(log(n))
void update(int i, int v) {
    while (i < tree.size()) {
        tree[i] += v;
        i += (i & -i);
    }
};
```

### 4.2.3 Sparse Table

## 4.3 Ordered Set

```
#include <ext/pb_ds/assoc_container.hpp>
#include <ext/pb_ds/tree_policy.hpp>

using namespace __gnu_pbds;

template<typename T>
using ordered_set = tree<T, null_type, less<T>, rb_tree_tag,
    tree_order_statistics_node_update>;

void erase_set(ordered_set &os, int v) {
    // Number of elements less than v
    int rank = os.order_of_key(v);

    auto it = os.find_by_order(rank);
    os.erase(it);
}
```

Ordered Set

## 5 Counting Principles

### 5.1 nCr

$$C(n, k) = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!k!} = \frac{n * (n-1) * (n-2) * \dots * (n-k+1)}{k!}$$

#### 5.1.1 Fast nCr

$$C(n, k) = \frac{n * (n-1) * (n-2) * \dots * (n-k+1)}{1 * 2 * 3 * \dots * k} = \prod_{i=0}^{k-1} \frac{n-i}{i+1} = \prod_{i=0}^{k-1} (n-i)(i+1)^{-1}$$

Fast nCr

```
int nCr(const int& n, const int& r) {
    double res = 1;
    for (int i = 1; i <= r; ++i)
        res = res * (n - r + i) / i;
    return (int)(res + 0.01);
}
```

## 6 Graph Theory

### 6.1 Shortest Path algorithms

### 6.2 Dijkstra Algorithm

#### Dijkstra Implementation

```
#define INF (1e18) // for int defined as ll

int n, m;
vector<vector<pair<int, int>>> adj;
vector<int> cost;
vector<int> parent;

void dijkstra(int startNode = 1) {
    priority_queue<pair<ll, int>, vector<pair<ll, int>>, greater<>> pq;

    cost[startNode] = 0;
    pq.emplace(0, startNode);

    while (!pq.empty()) {
        int u = pq.top().second;
        ll d = pq.top().first;
        pq.pop();

        if (d > cost[u]) continue;

        for (auto &p: adj[u]) {
            int v = p.first;
            int w = p.second;
            if (cost[v] > cost[u] + w) {
                cost[v] = cost[u] + w;
                parent[v] = u;
                pq.emplace(cost[v], v);
            }
        }
    }
}

void run_test_case(int testNum) {
    cin >> n >> m;

    adj.assign(n + 1, {});
```

```
cost.assign(n + 1, INF);
parent.assign(n + 1, -1);

while (m--) {
    // Read Edges
}

dijkstra();

if (cost[n] == INF) {
    cout << -1 << endl; // not connected {Depends on you use case}
    return;
}

stack<int> ans;
for (int v = n; v != -1; v = parent[v]) ans.push(v);

while (!ans.empty()) { // printing the path
    cout << ans.top() << ' ';
    ans.pop();
}
cout << endl;
}
```

### 6.3 Floyd Warshal Algorithm

#### FloydWarshal Implementation

```
int main() {
    int n, m; cin >> n >> m;
    vector <vector <int>> adj(n + 1, vector <int> (n + 1, 2e9));
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) adj[i][i] = 0;

    while(m--) {
        int u, v, w;
        cin >> u >> v >> w;
        adj[u][v] = min(adj[u][v], w);
        adj[v][u] = min(adj[v][u], w);
    }

    for (int mid = 1; mid <= n; mid++) {
        for (int start = 1; start <= n; start++) {
            for (int end = 1; end <= n; end++) {
```



```
        adj[start][end] = min(adj[start][end], adj[start][mid] +
                               adj[mid][end]);
    }
}

return 0;
}
```

## 6.4 Bellman Ford Algorithm

### BellmanFord Implementation

```
vector <vector <pair<int, int>>> &adj

vector <long long> BellmanFord(int src) {
    int n = (int)adj.size();
    vector <long long> dist(n, 2e18);

    dist[src] = 0;
    for (int it = 0; it < n-1; it++) {
        bool in = false;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) { // iterate on the edges
            for (auto &[j, w] : adj[i]) {
                if (dist[j] > dist[i] + w) {
                    in = true;
                    dist[j] = dist[i] + w;
                }
            }
        }
        if (!in) return dist;
    }

    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        for (auto &[j, w] : adj[i]) {
            if (dist[j] > dist[i] + w) { //negative cycle
                return vector <long long> (n, -1); // or any flag
            }
        }
    }

    return dist;
}
```

## 6.5 Cycle Detection

### 6.5.1 DFS Implementation

#### DFS Implementation

```
// return true with number of nodes in the cycle, either odd cycle or even
bool cycle_detection(unordered_map<int, vector<int>> &graph, int source,
                    int par, unordered_map<int, bool> vis, int c){
    if(vis[source]) return true;

    vis[source] = true;

    for(int v: graph[source]){
        if(v != par){
            c++;
            if(dfs(graph,v, source, vis, c)) return true;
        }
    }
    return false;
}
```

### 6.5.2 Another way for undirected graphs

#### Another way for undirected graphs

```
// this is true only for undirected graphs
bool dfs1(int cur, int par) {
    bool ret = false;
    vis[cur] = true;
    for (auto &i : adj[cur]) {
        if (!vis[i]) ret|=dfs1(i, cur);
        else if (par != i) ret = true;
    }
    return ret;
}
```

### 6.5.3 General Way

#### General Way

```
// general algorithm
vector <bool> cyc;
```

```
bool dfs(int cur, int par) {
    bool ret = false;
    vis[cur] = cyc[cur] = true;
    for (auto &i : adj[cur]) {
        if (par == i) continue;
        if (!vis[i]) ret|=dfs(i, cur);
        else if (cyc[i]) ret = true;
    }
    cyc[cur] = false;
    return ret;
}
```

## 6.5.4 DSU Implementation

### DSU Implementation

```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>

class UnionFind {
public:
    UnionFind(int n) {
        parent.resize(n);
        rank.resize(n, 0);
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
            parent[i] = i;
        }
    }

    int find(int u) {
        if (parent[u] != u) {
            parent[u] = find(parent[u]);
        }
        return parent[u];
    }

    void unionSets(int u, int v) {
        int rootU = find(u);
        int rootV = find(v);

        if (rootU != rootV) {
            if (rank[rootU] > rank[rootV]) {
                parent[rootV] = rootU;
            } else if (rank[rootU] < rank[rootV]) {
```

```
                parent[rootU] = rootV;
            } else {
                parent[rootV] = rootU;
                ++rank[rootU];
            }
        }
    }

private:
    std::vector<int> parent;
    std::vector<int> rank;
};

bool detectCycle(const std::vector<std::pair<int, int>>& edges, int n) {
    UnionFind uf(n);

    for (const auto& edge : edges) {
        int u = edge.first;
        int v = edge.second;

        if (uf.find(u) == uf.find(v)) {
            return true;
        }
        uf.unionSets(u, v);
    }

    return false;
}

int main() {
    std::vector<std::pair<int, int>> edges = { {0, 1}, {1, 2}, {2, 3}, {3,
        0} };
    int n = 4; // Number of vertices

    if (detectCycle(edges, n)) {
        std::cout << "Cycle detected" << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "No cycle detected" << std::endl;
    }

    return 0;
}
```

## 7 Techniques

### 7.1 Coordinate Compression

```
void coordinate_compress(vector<int> &x, int start=0, int
    step=1) {
    set unique(x.begin(), x.end());
    map<int, int> valPos;

    int idx=0;
    for (auto i: unique) {
        valPos[i] = start + idx * step;
        ++idx;
    }
    for(auto &i: x) i = valPos[i];
}
```

Coordinate Compression

## 8 Templates

### 8.1 MOD Template

```
constexpr int MOD = 1e9+7; // must be a prime number

int add(int a, int b) {
    int res = a+b;
    if(res >= MOD) return res -= MOD;
}

int sub(int a, int b) {
    int res = a-b;
    if(res < 0) return res += MOD;
}

int power(int a, int e) {
    int res = 1;
    while(e) {if(e & 1) res = res * a % MOD; a = a * a % MOD;
        e >>= 1;}
    return res;
}

int inverse(int a) {
    return power(a, MOD-2);
}

int div(int a, int b) {
    return a * inverse(b) % MOD;
}
```

MOD Template