```
from Yawn_Sean_Template import *
 2
   def main():
 3
        n,m,s=MII()
        e=1st_1st(n+1)
 4
        for _ in range(m):
 5
 6
            u,v,w=MII()
 7
            e.append(u,(v,w))
 8
        dis=[inf]*(n+1)
9
        dis[s]=0
10
        heap=[]
11
        heappush(heap,(0,s))
12
        while heap:
13
            d, u=heappop(heap)
14
            if d!=dis[u]:
                continue
15
            for v,w in e.iterate(u):
16
17
                nd=d+w
                if dis[v]>nd:
18
19
                     dis[v]=nd
20
                     heappush(heap,(nd,v))
21
        for i in range(1,n+1):
22
            print(dis[i],end=' ')
23
        return
```

求树的直径 (B4016)

dfs 前用 @bootstrap 修饰, dfs 内部递归和返回时用 yield

```
1
  from Yawn_Sean_Template import *
2
  def main():
3
       n=II()
       e=lst_lst(n+1)
4
       for \_ in range(n-1):
5
6
           u,v=MII()
7
           e.append(u,v)
           e.append(v,u)
8
9
       @bootstrap
```

```
def dfs(u,fa) -> Tuple[int,int]:
10
11
            nd, l=u, 1
            for v in e.iterate(u):
12
                if v==fa:
13
14
                    continue
                tnd,tl=yield dfs(v,u)
15
                t1 += 1
16
17
                if tl>1:
18
                    nd=tnd
                    1=t1
19
            yield (nd,1)
20
        st,\_=dfs(1,0)
21
22
        ed,ans=dfs(st,0)
        print(ans-1) # 经过了 ans 个节点, ans-1 条边
23
24
        return
```

哈希使用:

```
1 from Yawn_Sean_Template import *
2
  def main():
      dict=defaultdict(int) # 创建字典
3
      dict[Wrapper(num)]=num
4
      key=Wrapper(num)
5
      if ket in dict:
6
          print("find key num")
7
8
      else:
          print("key num dosen't exist")
9
```

排序(以从大到小排序为例):

```
from functools import cmp_to_key
   0.00
 2
 3
   -1: x 排在 y 前
   0: x 和 y 相同
 4
   1: x 排在 y 后
 5
   \mathbf{m} = \mathbf{m}
 6
 7
   def cmp(x,y):
        if x==y: return 0
 8
9
        return -1 if x>y else 0
10
11 a=LII()
   a.sort(key=cmp_to_key(cmp))
12
b=sort(a,key=cmp_to_key(cmp))
```

这个排序跟 C++ 不同, C++ 是:

- cmp(x,y)==1,则x严格排在y前
- cmp(x,y)==0,则x和y相同或者严格排在y后