

Jun Xing Go

```
1 Contest
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2 Data structures
3 Number theory
4 Graph
                                                               4
5 Strings
6 Various
Contest (1)
template.cpp
                                                           41 lines
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
//\#include < ext/pb\_ds/assoc\_container.hpp>
//\#include < ext/pb\_ds/tree\_policy.hpp>
using namespace std;
//using namespace \_\_gnu\_pbds;
#pragma GCC optimize("03,unroll-loops")
#pragma GCC target("avx2")
#define watch(x) cout<<(#x)<<"="<<(x)<<'\n'
#define mset(d, val) memset(d, val, sizeof(d))
#define cbug if (DEBUG) cout
#define setp(x) cout<<fixed<<setprecision(x)
#define sz(x) (int)(x).size()
#define all(x) begin(x), end(x)
#define forn(i,a,b) for(int i=(a); i<(b); i++)
#define fore(i,a,b) for(int i=(a);i<=(b);i++)
#define pb push_back
#define F first
#define S second
#define fbo find by order
#define ook order of key
typedef long long 11;
typedef long double ld;
typedef pair<ll, ll> ii;
typedef vector<11> vi;
typedef vector<ii> vii;
//template<typename T>
//using pbds = tree < T, null_type, less < T >, rb_tree_tag,
    tree_order_statistics_node_update>;
void SD(int t=0) { cout<<"PASSED "<<t<<endl; }</pre>
ostream& operator<<(ostream &out, ii x){ out<<"("<<x.F<<","<<x.
    S<<")"; return out; }</pre>
const 11 INF = 11(1e18);
const int MOD = 998244353;
const bool DEBUG = 0;
const int MAXN = 100005:
const int LG = 21;
int main() {
  cin.tie(0)->sync_with_stdio(0);
  cin.exceptions(cin.failbit);
.bashrc
alias c='g++ -Wall -Wconversion -Wfatal-errors -g -std=c++14 \
  -fsanitize=undefined,address'
xmodmap -e 'clear lock' -e 'keycode 66=less greater' #caps = $
```

```
.vimrc 6 lines
```

```
set cin aw ai is ts=4 sw=4 tm=50 nu noeb bg=dark ru cul sy on \mid im jk <esc> \mid im kj <esc> \mid no;: "Select region and then type :Hash to hash your selection. "Useful for verifying that there aren't mistypes. ca Hash w !cpp -dD -P -fpreprocessed \mid tr -d '[:space:]' \mid md5sum \mid cut -c-6
```

hash.sh

```
\# Hashes a file, ignoring all whitespace and comments. Use for \# verifying that code was correctly typed. cpp -dD -P -fpreprocessed | tr -d '[:space:]'| md5sum |cut -c-6
```

.vscode-tasks.json

53 lir

```
"version": "2.0.0",
"tasks": [
    "type": "cppbuild",
    "label": "C/C++: MSYS g++.exe build active file",
    "command": "C:/msys64/ucrt64/bin/g++.exe",
      "-std=c++20",
      "-Wall",
      "-Wextra",
      "-W1, --stack, 268435456",
      "-IC:/ac-library",
      "-fdiagnostics-color=always",
      "-q",
      "${file}",
      "-o",
      "${fileDirname}\\${fileBasenameNoExtension}.exe"
    "options": {
      "cwd": "C:/msys64/ucrt64/bin"
    "problemMatcher": [
      "$gcc"
    "group": {
      "kind": "build",
      "isDefault": true
    "detail": "compiler: C:/msys64/ucrt64/bin/g++.exe"
  },
    "type": "shell",
    "label": "C/C++: cl.exe build active file",
    "command": "cl.exe",
    "args": [
      "/Zi",
      "/EHsc",
      "${fileDirname}\\${fileBasenameNoExtension}.exe",
      "${file}"
    "options": {
      "cwd": "${fileDirname}"
    "problemMatcher": [
      "$msCompile"
    "group": "build",
    "detail": "compiler: cl.exe"
```

Schwartz-Zippel lemma

Let $P \in F[x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n]$ be a non-zero polynomial of degree $d \geq 0$ over a field F. Let S be a finite subset of F and let r_1, r_2, \ldots, r_n be uniformly independently randomly selected from S. Then $Pr[P(r_1, r_2, \ldots, r_n) = 0] \leq \frac{d}{|S|}$.

Data structures (2)

LazyRecursiveSegmentTree.h

Description: Segment tree with lazy propagation.

Memory: $\mathcal{O}(logN)$ per update/query.

53b213, 75 lines

```
class LazySegmentTree {
private:
    int size ;
    vector<11> v, lazy;
    void update(int s, int e, ll val, int k, int l, int r)
        push(k, l, r);
        if (r < s || e < 1)
            return;
        if (s <= 1 && r <= e)
            lazv[k] = val;
            push(k, l, r);
        else
            update(s, e, val, k * 2, 1, (1 + r) >> 1);
            update(s, e, val, k * 2 + 1, ((1 + r) >> 1) + 1, r)
            v[k] = merge(v[k * 2], v[k * 2 + 1]);
    11 query(int s, int e, int k, int l, int r)
        push(k, l, r);
        if (r < s || e < 1)
            return 0; // dummy value
        if (s <= 1 && r <= e)
            return v[k];
        ll lc = query(s, e, k * 2, l, (l + r) >> 1);
        ll rc = query(s, e, k * 2 + 1, ((1 + r) >> 1) + 1, r);
        return merge(lc, rc);
public:
    LazySegmentTree(): v(vector<ll>()), lazy(vector<ll>()) {}
    LazySegmentTree(int n)
        for (size_ = 1; size_ < n;)</pre>
           size_ <<= 1;
        v.resize(size_ * 4);
        lazv.resize(size * 4);
    void reset()
        v.assign(size_* * 4, 0);
        lazy.assign(size_ * 4, 0);
    inline void push(int k, int 1, int r)
        if (lazy[k] != 0)
```

```
v[k] += (r - 1 + 1) * lazy[k]; // remember to
             consider the range!
        if (1 != r)
            lazy[k * 2] += lazy[k];
           lazv[k * 2 + 1] += lazv[k];
        lazy[k] = 0;
inline 11 merge(11 x, 11 y)
    return x + y;
inline void update(int 1, int r, 11 val)
   update(1, r, val, 1, 0, size_ - 1);
inline 11 query(int 1, int r)
    return query(1, r, 1, 0, size_ - 1);
```

PersistentSegmentTree.h

```
Description: rawr o.=.o
                                                      cd45ec, 58 lines
inline 11 merge(11 x, 11 y) {
  return x+v;
struct Node {
  Node *1, *r;
  11 sum=0;
  Node(ll val): l(nullptr), r(nullptr), sum(val) {}
  Node (Node \star1, Node \starr): 1(1), r(r), sum(0) {
   if(1) sum=merge(sum, 1->sum);
    if(r) sum=merge(sum, r->sum);
class PersistSegmentTree {
private:
  int size ;
  Node* build(int 1, int r)
    if(l==r) return new Node(0);
    int mid=(1+r)>>1;
    return new Node(build(1, mid), build(mid+1, r));
  Node* build(ll a[], int l, int r)
    if(l==r) return new Node(a[1]);
    int mid=(1+r)>>1;
    return new Node(build(a, l, mid), build(a, mid+1, r));
  Node* update(Node* k, int p, ll val, int l, int r)
    if(l==r) return new Node(k->sum + val); //modification
    int mid=(1+r)>>1;
    if(p \le mid) return new Node(update(k->1, p, val, 1, mid), k
    return new Node(k->1, update(k->r, p, val, mid+1, r));
  11 query(Node* k, int s, int e, int 1, int r)
    if(r<s || e<1) return 0; //dummy value</pre>
    if(s<=1 && r<=e) return k->sum;
    int mid=(1+r)>>1;
    return merge (query (k->1, s, e, 1, mid), query (k->r, s, e,
         mid+1, r));
```

```
public:
  PersistSegmentTree(): size_(0) {}
  PersistSegmentTree(int n): size_(n) {}
  inline Node* build() {
    return build(0, size -1);
  inline Node* build(ll a[]){
    return build(a, 0, size -1);
  inline Node* update(Node* k, int p, 11 val) {
    return update(k, p, val, 0, size_-1);
  inline 11 query(Node* k, int 1, int r){
    return query(k, 1, r, 0, size_-1);
};
SegmentTree2D.h
Description: rawr o.=.o
                                                     740da4, 93 lines
class SegmentTree2D {
private:
  int size_n, size_m;
  vector<vector<ll>> v;
  void build(const vector<vector<11>> &a, int k, int l, int r)
    if(r >= size n) return;
    if(1 != r){
      int mid = (1+r) >> 1;
      build(a, k*2, 1, mid);
      build(a, k*2+1, mid+1, r);
    build2(a, k, l, r, 1, 0, size m-1);
  void build2(const vector<vector<11>> &a, int k, int 1, int r,
        int k2, int 12, int r2)
    if(12 == r2){
      if(1 >= a.size() || 12 >= a[0].size()) return;
      if(1 == r)
       v[k][k2] = a[1][12];
        v[k][k2] = merge(v[k*2][k2], v[k*2+1][k2]);
      return:
    int mid2 = (12+r2) >> 1;
    build2(a, k, 1, r, k2*2, 12, mid2);
    build2(a, k, l, r, k2*2+1, mid2+1, r2);
    v[k][k2] = merge(v[k][k2*2], v[k][k2*2+1]);
  void update(int p1, int p2, 11 val, int k, int 1, int r)
    if(p1 < 1 || r < p1) return;</pre>
    if(1 != r){
      int mid = (1+r)>>1;
      update(p1, p2, val, k*2, 1, mid);
      update(p1, p2, val, k*2+1, mid+1, r);
    update2(p1, p2, val, k, l, r, 1, 0, size_m-1);
  void update2(int p1, int p2, 11 val, int k, int 1, int r, int
        k2, int 12, int r2)
    if(p2 < 12 || r2 < p2) return;
    if(12 == r2){
      if(1 == r)
        v[k][k2] ^= val; //modification
```

```
v[k][k2] = merge(v[k*2][k2], v[k*2+1][k2]);
      return;
    int mid2 = (12+r2) >> 1;
    update2(p1, p2, val, k, l, r, k2*2, 12, mid2);
    update2(p1, p2, val, k, l, r, k2*2+1, mid2+1, r2);
    v[k][k2] = merge(v[k][k2*2], v[k][k2*2+1]);
  11 guery (int s, int e, int s2, int e2, int k, int 1, int r)
    if(e < 1 || r < s) return 0; //dummy value</pre>
    if(s <= 1 && r <= e) return query2(s2, e2, k, 1, 0, size_m</pre>
         -1);
    int mid = (1+r) >> 1;
    11 1c = query(s, e, s2, e2, k*2, 1, mid);
    11 rc = query(s, e, s2, e2, k*2+1, mid+1, r);
    return merge(lc, rc);
  11 query2(int s2, int e2, int k, int k2, int 12, int r2)
    if(e2 < 12 || r2 < s2) return 0; //dummy value
    if(s2 <= 12 && r2 <= e2) return v[k][k2];</pre>
    int mid2 = (12+r2) >> 1;
    11 1c = query2(s2, e2, k, k2*2, 12, mid2);
    11 rc = query2(s2, e2, k, k2*2+1, mid2+1, r2);
    return merge(lc, rc);
public:
  SegmentTree2D(): v(vector<vector<11>>()) {}
  SegmentTree2D(int n, int m) {
    for(size_n=1;size_n<n;) size_n<<=1;</pre>
    for(size_m=1;size_m<m;) size_m<<=1;</pre>
    v.resize(4*size_n, vector<ll>(4*size_m));
  inline 11 merge(11 x, 11 y) {
    return x+v;
  inline void build(const vector<vector<ll>>> &a) {
    build(a, 1, 0, size_n-1);
  inline void update(int p1, int p2, l1 val){
    update(p1, p2, val, 1, 0, size n-1);
  inline 11 query(int 1, int r, int 12, int r2) {
    return query(1, r, 12, r2, 1, 0, size_n-1);
};
LiChaoTree.h
Description: rawr o.=.o
                                                     2c2be7, 42 lines
struct Line {
  11 m,c;
  Line(): m(0), c(INF) {}
  Line(ll m, ll c): m(m), c(c) {}
  11 eval(l1 x) { return m*x+c; }
struct LiChaoTree {
  int sz;
  bool isMax; // whether this maintains max
  vector<Line> v;
  LiChaoTree(): sz(0), isMax(false), v(vector<Line>()) {}
  LiChaoTree(int sz, bool isMax): sz(sz), isMax(isMax) {
    v.resize(sz*4, {0,INF});
  void addline (Line& val) {
```

```
if(isMax) {
      val.m = -val.m;
      val.c = -val.c;
    addline (val, 1, 0, sz-1);
  11 query(int x) {
    return (isMax ? -1 : 1) * query(x, 1, 0, sz-1);
  void addline (Line& val, int k, int l, int r) {
    int mid = (1+r) >> 1;
   bool lc = val.eval(1) <= v[k].eval(1);</pre>
   bool mc = val.eval(mid) <= v[k].eval(mid);</pre>
    if(mc) swap(val, v[k]);
    if(l==r) return;
    if(lc==mc) addline(val, k*2, 1, mid);
    else addline(val, k*2+1, mid+1, r);
  11 query(int x, int k, int l, int r) {
    ll cur = v[k].eval(x);
    if(l==r) return cur;
    int mid=(1+r)>>1;
    if(x<=mid) return min(cur, query(x, k*2, 1, mid));</pre>
    return min(cur, query(x, k*2+1, mid+1, r));
};
```

Number theory (3)

```
Mod.h
```

UW

```
Description: rawr o.=.o
                                                       04ecef, 71 lines
vector<ll> fact, ifact, inv, pow2;
ll add(ll a, ll b, ll m = MOD)
  if(abs(a)>=m) a%=m;
  if(a<0) a+=m;
  return a;
11 mult(11 a, 11 b, 11 m = MOD)
 if(abs(a)>=m) a%=m;
 if(abs(b)>=m) b%=m;
  if (abs (a) >=m) a%=m;
 if(a<0) a+=m;
 return a:
void radd(l1 &a, 11 b, 11 m = MOD) { a=add(a,b,m); }
ll pw(ll a, ll b, ll m = MOD)
  assert(b >= 0); // can return 0 if desired
  if (abs (a) >=m) a%=m;
  if(a==0 && b==0) return 0; // value of 0^0
  11 r=1;
  while(b){
   if(b&1) r=mult(r,a,m);
   a=mult(a,a,m);
   b>>=1;
  return r;
ll inverse(ll a, ll m = MOD)
  return pw(a,m-2);
ll choose(ll a, ll b)
```

```
if(a<b) return 0;</pre>
 if(b==0) return 1;
 if(a==b) return 1;
 return mult(fact[a], mult(ifact[b], ifact[a-b]));
// partition n into k blocks of size >= 0
ll nonneq_partition(ll n, ll k)
 assert(k >= 1); // can return 0 if desired
 return choose(n + k - 1, k - 1);
// partition n into k blocks of size >= minVal
11 partition(ll n, ll k, ll minVal = 1)
 assert(k >= 1); // can return 0 if desired
 return nonneg_partition(n - k * minVal, k);
void init(ll n)
 fact.clear(); ifact.clear(); inv.clear(); pow2.clear();
 fact.resize(_n+1); ifact.resize(_n+1); inv.resize(_n+1); pow2
       .resize( n+1);
 pow2[0]=1; ifact[0]=1; fact[0]=1;
 for(int i=1;i<=_n;i++) {</pre>
   pow2[i] = add(pow2[i-1], pow2[i-1]);
    fact[i]=mult(fact[i-1],i);
 ifact[_n] = inverse(fact[_n]);
 for (int i=_n-1; i>=1; i--) {
     ifact[i] = mult(ifact[i+1], i+1);
 for (int i=1; i <= n; i++) {</pre>
      inv[i] = mult(fact[i-1], ifact[i]);
NumberTheory.h
Description: rawr o.=.o
                                                     cc7aa3, 139 lines
vector<ll> primes, totient, sumdiv, bigdiv, lowprime;
```

```
vector<bool> prime;
void Sieve(ll n) // linear Sieve
  prime.assign(n+1, 1);
  lowprime.assign(n+1, 0);
  prime[1] = false;
  for(11 i = 2; i <= n; i++)
    if(lowprime[i] == 0)
      primes.pb(i);
      lowprime[i] = i;
    for(int j=0; j<sz(primes) && primes[j]<=lowprime[i] && i*</pre>
         primes[j] <=n; j++)
      prime[j] = false;
      lowprime[i*primes[j]] = lowprime[i];
11 phi(11 x)
  map<11,11> pf;
  11 num = 1; 11 num2 = x;
  for(ll i = 0; primes[i]*primes[i] <= x; i++)</pre>
    if(x%primes[i]==0)
```

```
num2/=primes[i];
      num *= (primes[i]-1);
    while (x%primes[i]==0)
      x/=primes[i];
      pf[primes[i]]++;
  if(x>1)
    pf[x]++; num2/=x; num*=(x-1);
  x = 1;
  num*=num2;
  return num;
bool isprime(11 x)
  if(x==1) return false;
  for(ll i = 0; primes[i]*primes[i] <= x; i++)</pre>
    if(x%primes[i]==0) return false;
  return true;
void SievePhi(ll n)
  totient.resize(n+1);
  for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) totient[i] = i;</pre>
  for (int i = 2; i <= n; ++i)</pre>
    if (totient[i] == i)
      for (int j = i; j <= n; j += i)
        totient[j] -= totient[j] / i;
void SieveSumDiv(ll n)
  sumdiv.resize(n+1);
  for(int i = 1; i <= n; ++i)</pre>
    for(int j = i; j <= n; j += i)
      sumdiv[j] += i;
ll getPhi(ll n)
  return totient[n]:
ll getSumDiv(ll n)
  return sumdiv[n];
11 pw(11 a, 11 b, 11 mod)
  11 r = 1;
  if(b < 0) b += mod*100000LL;</pre>
  while(b)
    if(b\&1) r = (r*a) \%mod;
    a = (a*a) % mod;
```

DSU Dijkstra CentroidDecomp VirtualTree

```
b >> = 1;
  return r;
11 inv(11 a, 11 mod)
  return pw(a, mod - 2, mod);
ll invgeneral(ll a, ll mod)
 11 ph = phi(mod);
 ph--;
 return pw(a, ph, mod);
void getpf(vector<ii> & pf, ll n)
  for(ll i = 0; primes[i]*primes[i] <= n; i++)</pre>
    int cnt = 0;
    while(n%primes[i]==0)
     n/=primes[i]; cnt++;
    if(cnt>0) pf.pb(ii(primes[i], cnt));
  if(n>1)
   pf.pb(ii(n, 1));
void getdiv(vector<11>& div, vector<ii>& pf, ll n = 1, int i =
  11 x, k;
  if(i >= sz(pf)) return;
  for(k = 0; k <= pf[i].S; k++)
    if(i == sz(pf) - 1) div.pb(x);
    getdiv(div, pf, x, i + 1);
    x \neq pf[i].F;
DSU.h
Description: rawr o.=.o
                                                      639c76, 18 lines
  struct Node{ int p, sz; };
```

Graph (4)

```
struct DSU {
  vector<Node> dsu; int cc;
  Node& operator[](int id) { return dsu[rt(id)]; }
 DSU(int n) { dsu.resize(n);
    forn(i,0,n) { cc=n; dsu[i]={i,1}; }
  inline int rt(int u) { return (dsu[u].p==u) ? u : dsu[u].p=rt(
      dsu[u].p); }
  inline bool sameset(int u, int v) { return rt(u) == rt(v); }
  void merge(int u, int v) {
   u = rt(u); v = rt(v);
   if(u == v) return;
   if(dsu[u].sz < dsu[v].sz) swap(u,v);</pre>
   dsu[v].p = u;
   dsu[u].sz += dsu[v].sz;
   cc--;
};
```

```
Dijkstra.h
Description: rawr o.=.o
                                                      90108e, 25 lines
vector<ii> adj[MAXN]; // (node, distance)
11 dist[MAXN];
// int parents [MAXN];
void dijkstra(int src)
  priority_queue<ii, vector<ii>, greater<ii>> q; // (distance,
  fill(dist, dist + n, INF);
  // fill (parents, parents + n, -1);
  dist[src] = 0;
  q.push({dist[src], src});
  while (!q.empty())
    auto [cur_dist, u] = q.top();
    if (cur_dist > dist[u]) continue;
    for (auto [v, w] : adj[u])
      if (dist[v] <= cur dist + w) continue;</pre>
      dist[v] = cur_dist + w;
      // parents[v] = u;
      q.push({dist[v], v});
CentroidDecomp.h
Description: rawr o.=.o
                                                     b10504, 67 lines
int sz[MAXN];
bool vst[MAXN];
int cprt[MAXN]; // centroid tree parent
vector<int> child[MAXN]; // subtree of centroid tree
mset(cprt,-1);
void dfs_sz(int u, int p)
  sz[u]=1;
  for(int v: adj[u])
    if(v==p || vst[v]) continue;
    dfs_sz(v,u);
    sz[u] += sz[v];
int centroid(int u, int p, int r)
  for(int v: adj[u])
    if(v==p || vst[v]) continue;
    if(sz[v]*2>sz[r]) return centroid(v,u,r);
  return u;
int build_tree(int u)
  dfs_sz(u,-1);
  u=centroid(u,-1,u);
  vst[u]=1;
  for(int v: adj[u])
    if(vst[v]) continue;
    cprt[build_tree(v)]=u;
  return u;
```

```
if(v==p || vst[v]) continue;
    prep(v, u);
void solve(int u)
  dfs_sz(u,-1);
  u=centroid(u,-1,u);
  prep(u,-1);
  for(int v: adj[u])
    if(vst[v]) continue;
  // do stuffs
  vst[u]=1;
  for(int v: adj[u])
    if(vst[v]) continue;
    solve(v);
VirtualTree.h
Description: rawr o.=.o
                                                     3a6025, 31 lines
int buildVirtualTree(vector<int> nodes, vi vadj[])
  // Change these as needed
  auto reset = [&](int u) {
    vadj[u].clear();
  auto connect = [&] (int u, int v) { // u is parent of v}
    vadj[u].push_back(v);
  };
  auto cmpDfs = [&](int u, int v) {
    return in[u] < in[v];</pre>
  sort(nodes.begin(), nodes.end(), cmpDfs);
  unordered_set<int> uniqueNodes(nodes.begin(), nodes.end());
  for (int i{1}; i < sz(nodes); i++)</pre>
    uniqueNodes.insert(getLca(nodes[i - 1], nodes[i]));
  nodes = vector<int>(uniqueNodes.begin(), uniqueNodes.end());
  sort(nodes.begin(), nodes.end(), cmpDfs);
  for_each(nodes.begin(), nodes.end(), reset);
  stack<int> stk;
    for (int u : nodes)
    if (stk.empty()) { stk.push(u); continue; }
    while (!isChild(stk.top(), u)) stk.pop();
    connect(stk.top(), u);
    stk.push(u);
  return nodes[0];
Strings (5)
```

void prep(int u, int p)

for(int v: adj[u])

5

```
Trie.h
Description: rawr o.=.o
                                                     b33c93, 42 lines
struct TrieNode
    int next[26];
    bool leaf = false;
    TrieNode() { fill(begin(next), end(next), -1); }
struct Trie
    int siz;
    vector<TrieNode> tr;
    Trie() : siz(0), tr(vector<TrieNode>(1)) {}
    TrieNode &operator[](int u) { return tr[u]; }
    int size() { return siz; }
    void addstring(const string &s)
        int v = 0;
        for (char ch : s)
            int c = ch - 'a';
            if (tr[v].next[c] == -1)
                tr[v].next[c] = tr.size();
                tr.emplace_back();
            v = tr[v].next[c];
        if (!tr[v].leaf)
            siz++;
        tr[v].leaf = true;
    template <class F>
    void dfs(int u, F f)
        forn(i, 0, 26)
            if (tr[u].next[i] != -1)
                dfs(tr[u].next[i]);
```

Various (6)

};

```
Random.h
Description: rawr o.=.o
Usage:
               rng() to generate random number, dis(rng) to use
                                                     f0335a, 20 lines
mt19937 rng(chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().
     count());
uniform_int_distribution<int>(1,6)(rng);
uniform_int_distribution<> dis(1,6);
mt19937_64 rng(chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().
     count());
// Custom hash for unordered_map: unordered_map<T,T,custom_hash
    > mp;
struct custom_hash {
    static uint64_t splitmix64(uint64_t x) {
        // http://xorshift.di.unimi.it/splitmix64.c
        x += 0x9e3779b97f4a7c15;
        x = (x ^ (x >> 30)) * 0xbf58476d1ce4e5b9;
        x = (x ^ (x >> 27)) * 0x94d049bb133111eb;
        return x ^ (x >> 31);
```

```
size_t operator()(uint64_t x) const {
    static const uint64_t FIXED_RANDOM = chrono::
        steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count();
    return splitmix64(x + FIXED_RANDOM);
};
};
```