Unique Gems

Attempted by: **170** / Accuracy: **76%** /

Tag(s): Algorithms, Hard, Suffix Arrays

Setter's solution:

We need to count the number of substrings that occur exactly once.

This can be formulated as the number of substrings occuring >=1 times - number of substrings occuring >= 2 times.

The former is simply the number of distinct substrings.

The latter can be solved by observing the lcp array in detail.

Author Solution by Ankit Srivastava

```
t) {
```

```
| c == -1;
```

```
eamWriter(outputStream)));
```

```
At(o2));


 len characters
 first len characters









the end of the string
ollowed by 0-symbol
&& sa[i - 1] + len < n && r[sa[i - 1] + len / 2] == r[sa[i] + len / 2] ? rank[sa

`s




characters
by second len characters

e already sorted
```

```
At(i + h) == s.charAt(j + h)) {
```

Tester Solution

```
#include <cstdio>
#include <cmath>
#include <iostream>
#include <set>
#include <algorithm>
#include <vector>
#include <map>
#include <cassert>
#include <string>
#include <cstring>
#include <queue>

using namespace std;

#define rep(i,a,b) for(int i = a; i < b; i++)
#define S2(x,y) scanf("%d%d",&x,&y)
#define P(x) printf("%d\n",x)
#define all(v) v.begin(),v.end()
#define sz size()
#define F first
#define S second

typedef long long int LL;
typedef pair<int, int > pii;
typedef vector<int > vi;

const int N = 100001;

```

```
string s;
vector<pii > ranks;

pair<int, pii > v[N];
int tag[N][22];
int mxPow;
int n;

void buildSA(string &s) {
        n = s.sz;
        rep(i,0,n) {
                v[i].F = s[i] - 'a' + 1;
                v[i].S.F = -1;
                v[i].S.S = i;
                tag[i][0] = v[i].F;
        }

        int len = 1;
        int j = 0;
        while(len < n) {
                len += len;
                j++;

                rep(i,0,n) {
                        v[i].F = tag[i][j-1];
                        if(i+len/2 < n) v[i].S.F = tag[i+len/2][j-1];
                        else v[i].S.F = -1;
                        v[i].S.S = i;
                }
                sort(v, v+n);

                int tagId = 1;
                tag[v[0].S.S][j] = 1;
                rep(i,1,n) {
                        if(v[i].F != v[i-1].F || v[i].S.F != v[i-1].S.F) {
                                tagId++;
                        }
                        tag[v[i].S.S][j] = tagId;
                }
        }
        mxPow = j;
}

int lcp(int x, int y) {

        int res = 0;
        for(int i = mxPow; i >= 0; i--) {
                if(tag[x][i] == tag[y][i]) {
                        res += 1 << i;
                        x += 1 << i;
                        y += 1 << i;
                }
                if(x >= n || y >= n) break;
        }
```

```
        return res;
}

int main() {
        int t;
        cin >> t;
        assert(t >= 1 && t <= 10);
        while(t--) {
                cin >> s;
                buildSA(s);
                int n = s.sz;
                assert(n > 0 && n <= 100000);

                ranks.clear();
                rep(i,0,n) {
                        ranks.push_back(make_pair(tag[i][mxPow], i));
                }
                // P(ranks.sz);
                sort(all(ranks));

                // cout << s << endl;
                // rep(i,0,n) printf("%d %d\n",ranks[i].F, ranks[i].S);
                // P(mxPow);

                LL ans = 0;
                rep(i,0,n) {
                        int mx = 0;
                        if(i-1 >= 0) mx = max(mx, lcp(ranks[i-1].S, ranks[i]
                        if(i+1 < n) mx = max(mx, lcp(ranks[i+1].S, ranks[i].
                        // P(mx);

                        ans += n - ranks[i].S - mx;
                }
                cout << ans << endl;
        }
        return 0;
}
```