# Team Notebook

# Kotlin Enjoyers - Universitas Indonesia

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Contents	7 String Automaton 4	14 hungarian	8
1 Dinic 2	8 Treap 5	15 segment tree lazy	9
2 Dynamic CHT 2	9 bridgearticulation 6	16 sos	10
3 FFT 2	10 centroid 6		
4 HLD 3	11 directed MST 7	17 suffix array	10
5 NTT 4	12 fordfulkerson 7	18 unionrectangle	11
6 Push Relabel 4	13 graham scan 8	19 xor 1 to n	11

### 1 Dinic

```
struct FlowEdge {
    int v, u;
    long long cap, flow = 0;
    FlowEdge(int v, int u, long long cap) : v(v), u(u), cap(
        cap) {}
}:
struct Dinic {
    const long long flow inf = 1e18:
    vector<FlowEdge> edges;
    vector<vector<int>> adj;
    int n, m = 0;
    int s, t;
    vector<int> level. ptr:
    queue<int> q;
    Dinic(int n, int s, int t) : n(n), s(s), t(t) {
       adj.resize(n);
       level.resize(n);
       ptr.resize(n):
    void add_edge(int v, int u, long long cap) {
       edges.emplace_back(v, u, cap);
       edges.emplace_back(u, v, 0);
       adj[v].push_back(m);
       adj[u].push_back(m + 1);
       m += 2:
    bool bfs() {
       while (!q.empty()) {
           int v = q.front():
           q.pop();
           for (int id : adj[v]) {
               if (edges[id].cap - edges[id].flow < 1)</pre>
                  continue;
               if (level[edges[id].u] != -1)
                  continue:
               level[edges[id].u] = level[v] + 1;
              q.push(edges[id].u);
          }
       return level[t] != -1:
    long long dfs(int v, long long pushed) {
       if (pushed == 0)
```

```
return 0:
       if (v == t)
           return pushed;
       for (int& cid = ptr[v]; cid < (int)adj[v].size(); cid };</pre>
           int id = adi[v][cid]:
           int u = edges[id].u;
           if (level[v] + 1 != level[u] || edges[id].cap -
               edges[id].flow < 1)
              continue:
           long long tr = dfs(u, min(pushed, edges[id].cap -
                edges[id].flow)):
           if (tr == 0)
              continue:
           edges[id].flow += tr;
           edges[id ^ 1].flow -= tr;
           return tr:
       return 0:
   long long flow() {
       long long f = 0;
       while (true) {
          fill(level.begin(), level.end(), -1);
          level[s] = 0;
           q.push(s);
           if (!bfs())
              break;
           fill(ptr.begin(), ptr.end(), 0);
           while (long long pushed = dfs(s, flow_inf)) {
              f += pushed;
       return f;
   }
};
```

# 2 Dynamic CHT

```
const ll is_query = -(1LL<<62);
struct Line {
    ll m, b;
    mutable function<const Line*()> succ;
    bool operator<(const Line& rhs) const {
        if (rhs.b != is_query) return m < rhs.m;
        const Line* s = succ();
        if (!s) return 0;</pre>
```

```
11 x = rhs.m:
       return b - s - b < (s - m - m) * x:
struct HullDynamic : public multiset<Line> { // will
    maintain upper hull for maximum
   bool bad(iterator y) {
       auto z = next(v):
       if (y == begin()) {
          if (z == end()) return 0;
          return v->m == z->m && v->b <= z->b:
       auto x = prev(y);
       if (z == end()) return y->m == x->m && y->b <= x->b;
       // **** May need long double typecasting here
       return (long double)(x->b-y->b)*(z->m-y->m) >= (
           long double) (y->b-z->b)*(y->m-x->m);
   void insert line(ll m. ll b) {
       auto y = insert({ m, b });
       y->succ = [=] { return next(y) == end() ? 0 : &*next(
           v); };
       if (bad(y)) { erase(y); return; }
       while (next(y) != end() && bad(next(y))) erase(next(y))
       while (y != begin() && bad(prev(y))) erase(prev(y));
   }
   11 eval(ll x) {
       auto 1 = *lower bound((Line) { x, is querv }):
       return 1.m * x + 1.b;
};
```

#### 3 FFT

```
using cd = complex<double>;
const double PI = acos(-1);

void fft(vector<cd> & a, bool invert) {
   int n = a.size();
   if (n == 1)
      return;

   vector<cd> a0(n / 2), a1(n / 2);
   for (int i = 0; 2 * i < n; i++) {
      a0[i] = a[2*i];
      a1[i] = a[2*i+1];
   }
}</pre>
```

```
fft(a0, invert);
   fft(a1, invert);
   double ang = 2 * PI / n * (invert ? -1 : 1);
   cd w(1), wn(cos(ang), sin(ang)):
   for (int i = 0; 2 * i < n; i++) {</pre>
       a[i] = a0[i] + w * a1[i]:
       a[i + n/2] = a0[i] - w * a1[i];
       if (invert) {
          a[i] /= 2:
           a[i + n/2] /= 2:
      }
       w *= wn;
vector<int> multiply(vector<int> const& a, vector<int> const
    vector<cd> fa(a.begin(), a.end()), fb(b.begin(), b.end())
   int n = 1:
   while (n < a.size() + b.size())</pre>
       n <<= 1:
   fa.resize(n);
   fb.resize(n);
   fft(fa, false):
   fft(fb, false);
   for (int i = 0: i < n: i++)</pre>
       fa[i] *= fb[i];
   fft(fa, true);
   vector<int> result(n);
   for (int i = 0: i < n: i++)
       result[i] = round(fa[i].real()):
   return result:
}
```

### 4 HLD

```
#include "bits/stdc++.h"
using namespace std;

const int N = 2e5+5;
const int D = 19;
const int S = (1<<D);</pre>
```

```
int n, q, v[N];
vector<int> adj[N];
int sz[N], p[N], dep[N];
int st[S], id[N], tp[N];
void update(int idx, int val) {
st[idx += n] = val:
for (idx /= 2; idx; idx /= 2)
 st[idx] = max(st[2 * idx], st[2 * idx + 1]);
int query(int lo, int hi) {
int ra = 0, rb = 0:
for (lo += n, hi += n + 1; lo < hi; lo /= 2, hi /= 2) {
 if (lo & 1)
 ra = max(ra, st[lo++]):
 if (hi & 1)
  rb = max(rb, st[--hi]):
return max(ra, rb);
int dfs_sz(int cur, int par) {
sz[cur] = 1:
p[cur] = par;
for(int chi : adj[cur]) {
 if(chi == par) continue;
 dep[chi] = dep[cur] + 1;
 p[chi] = cur:
 sz[cur] += dfs_sz(chi, cur);
return sz[cur]:
int ct = 1:
void dfs_hld(int cur, int par, int top) {
id[cur] = ct++;
tp[cur] = top;
update(id[cur], v[cur]);
int h_chi = -1, h_sz = -1;
for(int chi : adi[cur]) {
 if(chi == par) continue;
 if(sz[chi] > h_sz) {
 h sz = sz[chi]:
 h_{chi} = chi;
if(h chi == -1) return:
```

```
dfs hld(h chi, cur, top):
for(int chi : adi[cur]) {
if(chi == par || chi == h_chi) continue;
 dfs hld(chi, cur, chi):
int path(int x, int y){
int ret = 0:
while(tp[x] != tp[y]){
 if(dep[tp[x]] < dep[tp[y]])swap(x,y);</pre>
 ret = max(ret, query(id[tp[x]],id[x]));
 x = p[tp[x]];
if(dep[x] > dep[y])swap(x,y);
ret = max(ret, query(id[x],id[y]));
return ret:
// Tiap edge punya value.
// Query 1: ubah value suatu node
// Query 2: cari max value di path a ke b
int main() {
scanf("%d%d", &n, &q);
for(int i=1; i<=n; i++) scanf("%d", &v[i]);</pre>
for(int i=2: i<=n: i++) {</pre>
int a. b:
 scanf("%d%d", &a, &b);
 adi[a].push back(b):
 adj[b].push_back(a);
dfs sz(1, 1):
dfs_hld(1, 1, 1);
while(q--) {
 int t:
 scanf("%d", &t);
 if(t == 1) {
 int s, x;
  scanf("%d%d", &s, &x);
  v[s] = x:
  update(id[s], v[s]);
 } else {
 int a, b;
  scanf("%d%d", &a, &b);
 int res = path(a,b);
 printf("%d ", res);
```

#### 5 NTT

```
// TEMPLATE FFT/NTT AWOKWOK
const int mod = 998244353;
11 pang(ll x,ll y){
 if(x==0)return 0;
 if(y==0)return 1;
 if(v==1)return x:
 11 z=pang(x,y/2);
 return z*z%mod*pang(x,v%2)%mod:
const int root = pang(3,119);
const int root_1 = pang(root,mod-2);
const int root pw = 1 << 23:</pre>
ll inv[300005], fact[300005], ifact[300005];
void fft(vector<11> & a, bool invert) {
    int n = a.size();
    for (int i = 1, j = 0; i < n; i++) {
       int bit = n \gg 1:
       for (; j & bit; bit >>= 1)
           j ^= bit;
       j ^= bit;
       if (i < j)
           swap(a[i], a[j]);
    for (int len = 2: len <= n: len <<= 1) {
       int wlen = invert ? root_1 : root;
       for (int i = len; i < root_pw; i <<= 1)</pre>
           wlen = (int)(1LL * wlen * wlen % mod);
       for (int i = 0: i < n: i += len) {</pre>
           int w = 1;
           for (int j = 0; j < len / 2; j++) {</pre>
               int u = a[i+j], v = (int)(1LL * a[i+j+len/2] *
                     w % mod):
               a[i+i] = u + v < mod ? u + v : u + v - mod;
               a[i+j+len/2] = u - v >= 0 ? u - v : u - v +
               w = (int)(1LL * w * wlen % mod):
           }
       }
```

```
if (invert) {
    int n_1 = inv[n];
    for (ll & x : a)
        x = (int)(1LL * x * n_1 % mod);
}
```

#### 6 Push Relabel

```
const int inf = 1000000000;
int n:
vector<vector<int>> capacity, flow;
vector<int> height, excess:
void push(int u, int v)
   int d = min(excess[u], capacity[u][v] - flow[u][v]);
   flow[u][v] += d;
   flow[v][u] -= d:
   excess[u] -= d;
   excess[v] += d:
void relabel(int u)
   int d = inf:
   for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {</pre>
      if (capacity[u][i] - flow[u][i] > 0)
           d = min(d, height[i]);
   if (d < inf)</pre>
       height[u] = d + 1:
vector<int> find max height vertices(int s, int t) {
   vector<int> max_height;
   for (int i = 0: i < n: i++) {</pre>
       if (i != s && i != t && excess[i] > 0) {
           if (!max_height.empty() && height[i] > height[
               max_height[0]])
              max_height.clear();
           if (max_height.empty() || height[i] == height[
               max height[0]])
              max_height.push_back(i);
      }
   return max_height;
```

```
int max_flow(int s, int t)
   height.assign(n, 0);
   height[s] = n:
   flow.assign(n, vector<int>(n, 0));
   excess.assign(n, 0);
   excess[s] = inf;
   for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {</pre>
      if (i != s)
           push(s, i):
   }
   vector<int> current:
   while (!(current = find_max_height_vertices(s, t)).empty
       for (int i : current) {
           bool pushed = false:
           for (int j = 0; j < n && excess[i]; j++) {</pre>
              if (capacity[i][j] - flow[i][j] > 0 && height[
                   i] == height[j] + 1) {
                  push(i, j);
                  pushed = true;
           }
           if (!pushed) {
              relabel(i):
              break:
      }
   int max_flow = 0;
   for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)</pre>
       max flow += flow[i][t]:
   return max flow:
```

## 7 String Automaton

```
struct state {
   int len, link;
   map<char, int> next;
};

const int MAXLEN = 100000;
state st[MAXLEN * 2];
```

```
int sz. last:
void sa init() {
   st[0].len = 0:
   st[0].link = -1;
   sz++:
   last = 0;
}
void sa_extend(char c) {
   int cur = sz++;
   st[cur].len = st[last].len + 1:
   int p = last;
   while (p != -1 && !st[p].next.count(c)) {
       st[p].next[c] = cur;
       p = st[p].link;
   if (p == -1) {
       st[cur].link = 0:
   } else {
       int q = st[p].next[c];
       if (st[p].len + 1 == st[q].len) {
           st[cur].link = q;
       } else {
           int clone = sz++:
           st[clone].len = st[p].len + 1;
           st[clone].next = st[q].next;
           st[clone].link = st[a].link:
           while (p != -1 && st[p].next[c] == q) {
              st[p].next[c] = clone:
              p = st[p].link;
           st[a].link = st[cur].link = clone:
       }
   last = cur;
// OP STRING ALGO AMORGOS
```

## 8 Treap

```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include <algorithm>
#include <functional>
using namespace std;
```

```
typedef long long 11;
const 11 LLINF = 2e16, LLBOUND = 2e15;
struct Node {
ll val, mx, mn, mdiff;
 int size, priority;
 Node *1, *r;
 Node(ll _val) : val(_val), mx(_val), mn(_val), mdiff(LLINF)
      , size(1) {
 priority = rand();
};
int size(Node *p) { return p == NULL ? 0 : p->size; }
11 getmax(Node *p) { return p == NULL ? -LLINF : p->mx; }
ll getmin(Node *p) { return p == NULL ? LLINF : p->mn; }
11 getmdiff(Node *p) { return p == NULL ? LLINF : p->mdiff;
void update(Node *p) {
 if (p == NULL) return;
 p->size = 1 + size(p->1) + size(p->r);
 p\rightarrow mx = max(p\rightarrow val, max(getmax(p\rightarrow l), getmax(p\rightarrow r)));
 p\rightarrow mn = min(p\rightarrow val, min(getmin(p\rightarrow l), getmin(p\rightarrow r)));
 p->mdiff = LLINF:
if (p->1 != NULL)
 p->mdiff = min(p->mdiff, min(getmdiff(p->1), p->val -
       getmax(p->1)));
 if (p->r != NULL)
 p->mdiff = min(p->mdiff, min(getmdiff(p->r), getmin(p->r)
       - p->val));
void merge(Node *&t. Node *1. Node *r) {
 if (1 == NULL) { t = r; }
 else if (r == NULL) { t = 1: }
 else if (1->priority > r->priority) {
 merge(1->r, 1->r, r);
 t = 1:
 } else {
 merge(r->1, 1, r->1);
 t = r:
 update(t):
void splitat(Node *t, Node *&l, Node *&r, int at) {
 if (t == NULL) { l = r = NULL: return: }
 int id = size(t->1);
 if (id > at) {
 splitat(t->1, 1, t->1, at);
 r = t:
```

```
} else {
 splitat(t->r, t->r, r, at - id - 1);
 1 = t;
update(t);
11 Nguery(Node *t, int i, int j) {
Node *1. *r:
splitat(t, 1, t, i - 1);
splitat(t, t, r, j - i);
11 ret = getmdiff(t);
merge(t, 1, t):
merge(t, t, r);
return (ret <= 0 || ret > LLBOUND ? -1 : ret):
11 Xquery(Node *t, int i, int j) {
Node *1. *r:
splitat(t, 1, t, i - 1);
splitat(t, t, r, j - i);
11 ret = getmax(t) - getmin(t);
merge(t, 1, t);
merge(t, t, r);
return (ret <= 0 || ret > LLBOUND ? -1 : ret);
void split(Node *t, Node *&1, Node *&r, 11 val) {
if (t == NULL) { 1 = r = NULL; return; }
if (t->val >= val) {
 split(t\rightarrow 1, 1, t\rightarrow 1, val):
 r = t;
} else {
 split(t->r, t->r, r, val);
 1 = t;
update(t);
void insert(Node *&t. 11 val) {
Node *n = new Node(val), *1, *r;
split(t, 1, t, val);
split(t, t, r, val + 1);
merge(t, 1, n);
merge(t, t, r):
void erase(Node *&t, 11 val, bool del = true) {
Node *L. *rm:
split(t, t, L, val);
split(L, rm, L, val + 1);
merge(t, t, L);
if (del && rm != NULL) delete rm:
void inorder(Node *p) {
```

```
6
```

```
if (p == NULL) return:
 inorder(p->1);
 cout << p->val << ' ';
 inorder(p->r);
void cleanup(Node *p) {
if (p == NULL) return;
 cleanup(p->1); cleanup(p->r);
delete p;
int main() {
ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
 cin.tie(NULL);
 Node *tree = NULL;
 srand(time(NULL));
 int 0:
 cin >> Q;
 for (int q = 1; q <= Q; ++q) {</pre>
 char c;
 cin >> c;
 switch (c) {
  case 'I':
   11 k:
   cin >> k:
   insert(tree, k);
   break:
   case 'D':
   11 kd;
   cin >> kd:
   erase(tree, kd);
   break:
   case 'X':
   int 1, r;
   cin >> 1 >> r;
   if (r - 1 < 1) cout << -1 << '\n';
   else cout << Xquery(tree, 1, r) << '\n';</pre>
   break:
   case 'N':
   int 11. rr:
   cin >> 11 >> rr;
   if (rr - 11 < 1) cout << -1 << '\n';</pre>
   else cout << Nquery(tree, 11, rr) << '\n';</pre>
// cout << " ";
// inorder(tree): cout << endl:</pre>
```

```
cout << flush;
cleanup(tree);

return 0;
}</pre>
```

## 9 bridgearticulation

```
int time;
void dfs(int u. int parent) {
   disc[u] = low[u] = time++;
   for (int v: adj[u]) {
      if (disc[v] == -1) {
           ++child[u];
          dfs(v. u):
           if (low[v] > disc[u]) {
              // (u. v) adalah bridge
           if (low[v] >= disc[u]) {
              // u adalah articulation point
           low[u] = min(low[u], low[v]);
       else if (v != parent) {
           low[u] = min(low[u], disc[v]);
   }
dfs(root, -1);
// Special case
if (child[root] < 2) {</pre>
   // root bukan articulation point
   // root adalah articulation point
```

## 10 centroid

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
typedef long long ll;
#define ff first
```

```
#define ss second
#define pb push_back
const 11 \text{ nax} = 2e5 + 5;
const ll inf = 1e10:
11 n, m;
11 par[nax], removed[nax], sub[nax];
vector<vector<ll>>> v(nax);
// Centroid
void get sz(ll idx. ll bfr){
sub[idx] = 1;
for(auto y : v[idx]){
 if(y != bfr && !removed[y]){
  get_sz(v, idx);
  sub[idx] += sub[y];
}
ll find centroid(ll idx){
get_sz(idx, -1);
11 tree = sub[idx]:
11 \text{ cek} = 0;
while(!cek){
 cek = 1:
 for(auto y : v[idx]){
  if(removed[y] || sub[y] > sub[idx]) continue;
  if(sub[y] > tree / 2){
   cek = 0;
   idx = y;
   break;
return idx;
void solve(ll idx){
 // Do smth here
ll built_centroid(ll idx){
idx = find centroid(idx):
// Do smth here
 solve(idx):
removed[idx] = 1:
```

```
for(auto y : v[idx]){
 if(!removed[v]){
  11 nxt = built_centroid(y);
  par[nxt] = idx;
 }
return idx;
// Centroid
// Full Code Prob : CF 342E
int main(){
ios_base::sync_with_stdio(false); cout.tie(NULL); cin.tie(
     NULL);
cin >> n >> m;
for(11 i = 1: i < n: i++){}
 11 x, y;
 cin >> x >> y;
 v[x].pb(y);
 y[y].ydq;
built_centroid(1);
```

#### 11 directed MST

```
* Author: chilli, Takanori MAEHARA, Beng, Simon Lindholm
* Date: 2019-05-10
* License: CCO
* Source: https://github.com/spaghetti-source/algorithm/
     blob/master/graph/arborescence.cc
* and https://github.com/bqi343/USACO/blob/42
     d177dfb9d6ce350389583cfa71484eb8ae614c/Implementations/
     content/graphs%20(12)/Advanced/DirectedMST.h for the
     reconstruction
* Description: Finds a minimum spanning
* tree/arborescence of a directed graph, given a root node.
      If no MST exists, returns -1.
* Time: O(E \log V)
* Status: Stress-tested, also tested on NWERC 2018
     fastestspeedrun
#pragma once
```

```
#include "../data-structures/UnionFindRollback.h"
struct Edge { int a, b; ll w; };
struct Node { /// lazy skew heap node
Edge kev;
Node *1. *r:
11 delta;
void prop() {
 key.w += delta;
 if (1) 1->delta += delta;
 if (r) r->delta += delta:
 delta = 0:
Edge top() { prop(); return key; }
Node *merge(Node *a, Node *b) {
if (!a || !b) return a ?: b:
a->prop(), b->prop();
if (a->key.w > b->key.w) swap(a, b);
swap(a->1, (a->r = merge(b, a->r)));
return a;
void pop(Node*& a) { a->prop(); a = merge(a->1, a->r); }
pair<11, vi> dmst(int n, int r, vector<Edge>& g) {
RollbackUF uf(n):
vector<Node*> heap(n);
for (Edge e : g) heap[e.b] = merge(heap[e.b], new Node{e});
11 \text{ res} = 0;
vi seen(n, -1), path(n), par(n);
seen[r] = r:
vector<Edge> Q(n), in(n, \{-1,-1\}), comp;
deque<tuple<int, int, vector<Edge>>> cycs;
rep(s,0,n) {
 int u = s, qi = 0, w;
 while (seen[u] < 0) {</pre>
  if (!heap[u]) return {-1,{}};
  Edge e = heap[u]->top();
  heap[u]->delta -= e.w, pop(heap[u]);
  Q[qi] = e, path[qi++] = u, seen[u] = s;
  res += e.w. u = uf.find(e.a):
  if (seen[u] == s) { /// found cycle, contract
   Node* cvc = 0:
   int end = qi, time = uf.time();
   do cyc = merge(cyc, heap[w = path[--qi]]);
   while (uf.ioin(u, w)):
   u = uf.find(u), heap[u] = cyc, seen[u] = -1;
   cycs.push_front({u, time, {&Q[qi], &Q[end]}});
```

```
rep(i,0,qi) in[uf.find(Q[i].b)] = Q[i];
}

for (auto& [u,t,comp] : cycs) { // restore sol (optional)
    uf.rollback(t);
    Edge inEdge = in[u];
    for (auto& e : comp) in[uf.find(e.b)] = e;
    in[uf.find(inEdge.b)] = inEdge;
}
    rep(i,0,n) par[i] = in[i].a;
    return {res, par};
}
```

#### 12 fordfulkerson

```
LL bneck,adj[5005][5005],source,sink,ans=0,n;
bool visited[5005];
void dfs(LL node,LL bottleneck){
if(node==sink){
 ans+=bottleneck:
 sudah=true:
 bneck=bottleneck:
 return;
if(!visited[node]){
 visited[node]=true:
 for(LL i=1:i<=n:i++){</pre>
  if(adj[node][i]>0){
   dfs(i,min(adj[node][i],bottleneck));
   if(sudah){
    adj[node][i]-=bneck;
    adi[i][node]+=bneck:
    return:
 }
}
int main(){
source=1,sink=n;
sudah=true:
while(sudah){
 memset(visited, false, size of (visited));
 sudah=false:
 dfs(source,1e18);
```

```
cout << ans << endl;
}</pre>
```

## 13 graham scan

```
/* Quick Note :
 * Jangan Mikir Lama - lama, sampahin dulu aja kalo OI
 * Always Try to reset
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
#define ff first
#define ss second
#define pb push back
#define debug(val) cerr << "The value of " << #val << " is =</pre>
      " << val << '\n':
typedef long double ld;
typedef long long 11;
typedef unsigned long long ull;
const 11 mod = 1e9 + 7;
const 11 inf = 922337203685477;
const ll nax = 0:
struct point{
11 x, y;
};
11 t, n;
vector<point> a;
11 cross(point p, point q, point r){
 ll val = (q.y - p.y) * (r.x - q.x) - (q.x - p.x) * (r.y - q
      .y);
 if(val == 0){
 return 0;
 else if(val > 0){
 return 1:
 }
 elsef
 return -1:
11 dist(point p, point q){
11 dx = p.x - q.x, dy = p.y - q.y;
 return dx * dx + dy * dy;
```

```
bool cmp(point p, point q){
11 order = cross(a[0], p, q);
if(order == 0){
 return dist(a[0], p) < dist(a[0], q);</pre>
else{
 return (order == -1);
// Problem : 681 - Convex Hull Finding - UVA
int main(){
   ios_base::sync_with_stdio(false); cin.tie(NULL); cout.tie
        (NULL);
   //freopen("test.in", "r", stdin);
   //freopen("test.out", "w", stdout);
   cin >> t:
   cout << t << '\n';
   while(t--){
 a.clear();
 cin >> n:
 11 mini = 0;
 for(11 i = 0; i < n; i++){}
  11 x, y;
  cin >> x >> y;
  a.pb({x, y});
  if(y < a[mini].y){</pre>
   mini = i;
 if(t){
  11 gbg;
  cin >> gbg;
 // Jadiin satu titik sebagai titik acuan / pivot, titik
      yang dipakai adalah titik yang paling bawah
 swap(a[0], a[mini]);
 // Sort by polar angel
 sort(a.begin() + 1, a.end(), cmp);
 vector<point> v:
 for(ll i = 0; i < n; i++){</pre>
  if(v.size() < 2){}
  v.pb(a[i]);
   // Kalau Cross product nya tidak Counter Clockwise
        pop_back();
```

## 14 hungarian

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
typedef long long 11;
typedef long double ld;
#define pb push_back
#define ff first
#define ss second
const ld PI = 4 * atan((ld)1);
const 11 nax = 25;
const ll inf = 1e16:
11 n;
ll ans:
11 dist(pair<11,11> x, pair<11,11> y){
return abs(x.ff - y.ff) + abs(x.ss - y.ss);
11 hungarian(vector<pair<11,11>>&a, vector<pair<11,11>>&b){
// pairing a ke b
vector<ll> u(n + 1), v(n + 1), p(n + 1), way(n + 1);
for(ll i = 1; i <= n; i++){</pre>
 p[0] = i;
 11 curM = 0:
 vector<ll> minv(n + 1, inf);
 vector<bool> used(n + 1, 0);
 while(p[curM] != 0){
  used[curM] = 1;
```

```
11 curN = p[curM]. delta = inf:
  11 nexM:
  for(int j = 1; j <= n; ++j){</pre>
   if(!used[i]){
    int cur = dist(a[curN-1], b[j-1]) - u[curN] - v[j];
    if(cur < minv[i]){</pre>
    minv[j] = cur, way[j] = curM;
    if(minv[j] < delta){</pre>
    delta = minv[j], nexM = j;
  for(int j = 0; j <= n; j++){</pre>
   if(used[i]){
    u[p[i]] += delta, v[i] -= delta;
   else{
    minv[i] -= delta:
  }
  curM = nexM:
 dof
  11 nexM = way[curM];
  p[curM] = p[nexM];
  curM = nexM:
 }while(curM != 0):
return (-v[0]):
void make_diagonal(vector<pair<11,11>>&a){
vector<pair<11,11>> b;
for(ll i = 1: i <= n: i++){</pre>
 b.pb({i, i}):
ans = min(ans, hungarian(a, b));
b.clear();
ll cnt = 1:
for(ll i = n: i >= 1: i--){
 b.pb({cnt, i});
 cnt++:
ans = min(ans, hungarian(a, b));
void make_horizontal(vector<pair<11,11>> &a){
vector<pair<11,11>> b;
for(11 i = 1: i \le n: i++){}
```

```
for(11 j = 1; j <= n; j++){</pre>
  b.pb({i, j});
 ans = min(ans, hungarian(a, b));
 b.clear();
void make_vertical(vector<pair<11,11>> &a){
vector<pair<11,11>> b;
for(ll i = 1: i <= n: i++){</pre>
 for(11 i = 1: i <= n: i++){
 b.pb({j, i});
 ans = min(ans, hungarian(a, b));
 b.clear();
int main(){
ios_base::sync_with_stdio(false); cin.tie(NULL); cout.tie(
11 \text{ ct} = 0:
while(1){
 cin >> n:
 ans = inf:
 if(n == 0){
  break;
 }
 vector<pair<11,11>> a;
 for(ll i = 1; i <= n; i++){</pre>
 11 x, y;
  cin >> x >> y;
  a.pb({x, y});
 make_diagonal(a);
 make_horizontal(a);
 make_vertical(a);
 cout << "Board " << ++ct << ": " << ans << " moves
      required." << "\n\n":
```

# 15 segment tree lazy

```
/* Quick Note :
```

```
* Jangan Mikir Lama - lama, sampahin dulu aja kalo OI
* Always Try to reset
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
#define ff first
#define ss second
#define pb push_back
#define debug(val) cerr << "The value of " << #val << " is =</pre>
     " << val << '\n';
typedef long double ld:
typedef int 11:
typedef unsigned long long ull;
const ld PI = 4*atan((ld)1);
const 11 \mod = 1e9 + 7;
const 11 inf = 1e9;
const 11 nax = 1e6 + 5:
struct info{
ll four, sev, inc, dec:
11 n, m;
11 prop[4*nax];
info seg[4*nax];
string s;
info merge(info x, info y){
info ret;
ret.four = x.four + y.four;
ret.sev = x.sev + y.sev;
ret.inc = max({x.four + y.four, x.sev + y.sev, x.four + y.
     inc. x.inc + v.sev}):
ret.dec = max({x.four + y.four, x.sev + y.sev, x.sev + y.
     dec, x.dec + y.four});
return ret:
void rev(ll x){
swap(seg[x].four, seg[x].sev);
swap(seg[x].inc, seg[x].dec);
void lazy(ll x){
if(prop[x]){
 rev(2*x), rev(2*x+1);
 prop[2*x] ^= 1, prop[2*x+1] ^= 1;
 prop[x] = 0;
```

```
void built(11 1, 11 r, 11 pos){
if(1 == r){
 seg[pos] = {s[1-1] == '4', s[1-1] == '7', 1, 1};
 else{
 11 \text{ mid} = (1 + r) / 2;
 built(1, mid, 2*pos);
 built(mid + 1, r, 2*pos+1);
 seg[pos] = merge(seg[2*pos], seg[2*pos+1]);
}
}
void upd(11 1, 11 r, 11 pos, 11 f1, 11 fr){
if(f1 \le 1 && fr \ge r)
 rev(pos);
 prop[pos] ^= 1;
 else if(fl > r \mid | fr < 1){
 return:
 }
 else{
 lazy(pos);
 11 \text{ mid} = (1 + r) / 2;
 upd(1, mid, 2*pos, fl, fr);
 upd(mid + 1, r, 2*pos+1, fl, fr);
 seg[pos] = merge(seg[2*pos], seg[2*pos+1]);
}
```

#### $16 \quad \cos$

```
//DP SOS (Sum over submask)
for(int i=0;i<m;i++){
    for(int mask=(1<<m)-1;mask>=0;mask--){
        if(mask & (1<<i))dp[mask]+=dp[mask^(1<<i)];
    }
}
```

# 17 suffix array

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
#define ff first
#define ss second
```

```
#define pb push back
#define debug(val) cerr << "The value of " << #val << " is =</pre>
      " << val << '\n':
typedef long double ld;
typedef long long 11;
typedef unsigned long long ull;
const ld PI = 4*atan((ld)1);
const 11 \mod = 1e9 + 7;
const 11 inf = 922337203685477;
const 11 \text{ nax} = 5e5 + 5;
11 n:
11 sa[nax], ra[nax];
11 tempSA[nax], tempRA[nax];
11 freq_radix[nax];
string s;
void radixSort(11 k){
 11 \max i = \max(30011, n):
 memset(freq_radix, 0, sizeof(freq_radix));
 for(11 i = 0; i < n; i++){
 if(i + k < n){
  freg_radix[ra[i+k]]++;
 else{
  freq_radix[0]++;
 11 sum = 0;
 for(ll i = 0: i < maxi: i++){</pre>
 11 temp = freq_radix[i];
 freq_radix[i] = sum;
 sum += temp;
 for(ll i = 0: i < n: i++){</pre>
 11 \text{ temp} = \text{sa[i]} + \text{k}:
 if(temp < n){
  tempSA[freq_radix[ra[temp]]++] = sa[i];
  else{
  tempSA[freq radix[0]++] = sa[i]:
 for(ll i = 0; i < n; i++){</pre>
 sa[i] = tempSA[i];
void builtSA(){
 for(11 i = 0; i < n; i++){}
```

```
ra[i] = s[i]:
 sa[i] = i:
for(11 k = 1: k < n: k *= 2){
 radixSort(k):
 radixSort(0):
 tempRA[sa[0]] = 0;
 11 r = 0;
 for(ll i = 1; i < n; i++){</pre>
  if(ra[sa[i]] == ra[sa[i-1]] && ra[sa[i]+k] == ra[sa[i-1]+
       k]){
   tempRA[sa[i]] = r:
  else{
   tempRA[sa[i]] = ++r;
 for(11 i = 0; i < n; i++){</pre>
 ra[i] = tempRA[i]:
 if (ra[sa[n-1]] == n-1) break; // nice optimization trick
int main(){
   ios_base::sync_with_stdio(false); cin.tie(NULL); cout.tie
   //freopen("test.in", "r", stdin);
   //freopen("test.out", "w", stdout);
contoh input
qwedasd
contoh output
asd: URUTAN KE 1
d: URUTAN KE 2
dasd: URUTAN KE 3
edasd: URUTAN KE 4
gwedasd: URUTAN KE 5
sd: URUTAN KE 6
wedasd: URUTAN KE 7
   cin >> s;
   s += '$':
   n = s.size();
   builtSA():
  for(ll i = 1; i < n; i++){</pre>
 for(ll j = sa[i]; j < n - 1; j++){
```

```
cout << s[j];
}
cout << ": URUTAN KE " << i << '\n';
}
}</pre>
```

## 18 unionrectangle

```
struct Edge {
    bool open;
    int x, yMin, yMax;
    Edge(int x, int y1, int y2, bool op) {
        this \rightarrow x = x:
        yMin = y1, yMax = y2;
        open = op;
    bool operator < (const Edge &e) const {</pre>
        return (x < e.x):
};
int m, h[maxN << 1];</pre>
int sum[maxN << 5], counter[maxN << 5];</pre>
vector<Edge> edges;
void update(int p, int l, int r, int yMin, int yMax, bool
     open) {
  if (h[r] < yMin || yMax < h[l]) return;</pre>
    int c = p << 1, mid = (1 + r) >> 1:
    if (yMin <= h[1] && h[r] <= yMax) {</pre>
                                              // ymin --- h[1]
         --- h[r] --- ymax
        counter[p] += open ? 1 : -1;
        if (counter[p]) sum[p] = h[r] - h[l]; //if there is a
              rectangle at that posn that is bw h[1] and h[r]
              we will add that to length
        else sum[p] = sum[c] + sum[c + 1]; // else we will
             just sumup of lengths above and beloew this
             region
```

```
return:
   }
   if (1 + 1 >= r) return;
   update(c, 1, mid, yMin, yMax, open);
   update(c + 1, mid, r, yMin, yMax, open);
   if (counter[p]) sum[p] = h[r] - h[1];
   else sum[p] = sum[c] + sum[c + 1];
long long solve() {
                             // process height for horzntl.
                                  sweep line
   sort(h + 1, h + m + 1); // Sorting the hieght according
        to the y coordinates
   int k = 1:
   for(int i=2;i<=m;i++) if (h[i] != h[k]) // Deleting the</pre>
        same horizontal sweeplines
      h[++k] = h[i];
                                       as they are redundant
         m = k:
   for (int i = 0, lm = (int)edges.size() << 4; i < lm; i++)</pre>
         // This is the initialization step of segment tree
       sum[i] = 0, counter[i] = 0;
   long long area = OLL; // Initializing the Area
   sort(edges.begin(),edges.end()); // Sorting according to
        x coordinates for ver. swp line
   update(1, 1, m, edges[0].yMin, edges[0].yMax, edges[0].
   for (int i = 1; i < edges.size(); i++) {</pre>
       area += sum[1] * (long long)(edges[i].x - edges[i -
       update(1, 1, m, edges[i].yMin, edges[i].yMax, edges[i
           ].open);
   }
   return area:
int main(){
```

11

### 19 xor 1 to n

```
int computeXOR(int n)
{

// If n is a multiple of 4
if (n % 4 == 0)
  return n;

// If n%4 gives remainder 1
if (n % 4 == 1)
  return 1;

// If n%4 gives remainder 2
if (n % 4 == 2)
  return n + 1;

// If n%4 gives remainder 3
  return 0;
}
```