

Documentación XXXPROGRAMACION

Estructura programa del tipo “n ejecuciones”:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int n = fastIO.nextInt();
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        problem();
        //fastIO.flush();
    }
    fastIO.close();
}
```

Estructura programa del tipo “hasta que la entrada sea x”:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    while (problem()) {
        //fastIO.flush();
    }
    fastIO.close();
}
```

Estructura programa del tipo “hasta que termine la entrada”:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    while (fastIO.hasNext()/*true*/) {
        problem();
        //fastIO.flush();
    }
    fastIO.close();
}
```

Entrada y salida en Java:

```
static class FastIO {
    BufferedReader br;
    StringTokenizer st;
    BufferedWriter bw;

    public FastIO() {
        br = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
        bw = new BufferedWriter(new OutputStreamWriter(System.out));
    }
}
```

```

String next() {
    while (st == null || !st.hasMoreElements()) {
        try { st = new StringTokenizer(br.readLine()); }
        catch (IOException e) { e.printStackTrace(); }
    }
    return st.nextToken();
}

int nextInt() {
    return Integer.parseInt(next());
}

long nextLong() {
    return Long.parseLong(next());
}

double nextDouble() {
    return Double.parseDouble(next());
}

String nextLine() throws IOException {
    String line = "";
    try { line = br.readLine(); }
    catch (IOException e) { e.printStackTrace(); }
    return line;
}

void print(String s) {
    try { bw.write(s); }
    catch (IOException e) { e.printStackTrace(); }
}

void println(String s) {
    print(s);
    try { bw.newLine(); }
    catch (IOException e) { e.printStackTrace(); }
}

void close() {
    try {
        br.close();
        bw.close();
    } catch (IOException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
}
}

```