

Segment Tree Min-Max

\ \ Set Code //

\ \ Base code //

```

1 struct segmentTree{
2
3     // // Min
4     // const int NEUTRAL_ELEMENT = INT_MAX;
5     // int baseOperation(int a, int b) {
6     //     return min(a, b);
7     // }
8     // // Max
9     // int NEUTRAL_ELEMENT = 0;
10    // int baseOperation(int a, int b) {
11    //     return max(a, b);
12    // }
13
14    int size;
15    vector<int> values;
16    void init(int n){
17        size = 1;
18        while(size < n){
19            size *= 2;
20        }
21
22        values.assign(2 * size, NEUTRAL_ELEMENT);
23    }
24 };

```

\ \ Build Code //

```

1 void build(vector<int> &nums, int x, int lx, int rx){
2     if(rx - lx == 1){
3         if(lx < (int)nums.size()) {
4             values[x] = nums[lx];
5         }
6         return;
7     }
8
9     int mid = (rx + lx) / 2;
10    build(nums, 2 * x + 1, lx, mid);
11    build(nums, 2 * x + 2, mid, rx);
12
13    values[x] = baseOperation(values[2 * x + 1], values
14        [2 * x + 2]);
15
16    void build(vector<int> &nums){
17        build(nums, 0, 0, size);
18    }

```

```

1 void set(int i, int v, int x, int lx, int rx){
2     if(rx - lx == 1){
3         values[x] = v;
4         return;
5     }
6     int mid = (rx + lx) / 2;
7     if(i < mid){
8         set(i, v, 2 * x + 1, lx, mid);
9     }
10    else{
11        set(i, v, 2 * x + 2, mid, rx);
12    }
13    values[x] = baseOperation(values[2 * x + 1], values
14        [2 * x + 2]);
15
16    void set(int i, int v){
17        set(i, v, 0, 0, size);
18    }

```

\ \ Get Code //

```

1 long long get(int l, int r, int x, int lx, int rx){
2     if(l >= rx || lx >= r) return NEUTRAL_ELEMENT;
3     if(lx >= l && rx <= r) return values[x];
4
5     int mid = (rx + lx) / 2;
6     long long a = get(l, r, 2 * x + 1, lx, mid);
7     long long b = get(l, r, 2 * x + 2, mid, rx);
8
9     return baseOperation(a, b);
10 }
11 long long get(int l, int r){
12     return get(l, r, 0, 0, size);
13 }

```

\ \ Set Range Code //

```

1 void setRange(int l, int r, int v, int x, int lx, int rx){
2     if(l >= rx || lx >= r) return;
3     if(lx >= l && rx <= r) return void(values[x] = baseOperation(values[x], v));
4
5     int mid = (rx + lx) / 2;
6     setRange(l, r, v, 2 * x + 1, lx, mid);
7     setRange(l, r, v, 2 * x + 2, mid, rx);
8 }
9 void setRange(int l,int r, int v){
10    setRange(l, r, v, 0, 0, size);
11 }

```

\ \ Calc Code [get value from setRange()] //

```

1 void calc(int i, int x, int lx, int rx, int &ans){
2
3     if(rx - lx == 1){
4         ans = baseOperation(values[x], ans);
5         return;
6     }
7
8     int mid = (rx + lx) / 2;
9     if(i < mid){
10        calc(i, 2 * x + 1, lx, mid, ans);
11    }
12    else{
13        calc(i, 2 * x + 2, mid, rx, ans);
14    }
15    ans = baseOperation(values[x], ans);
16 }
17 int calc(int idx){
18     int ans = NEUTRAL_ELEMENT;
19     calc(idx, 0, 0, size, ans);
20     return ans;
21 }

```

Get First Index of an element in range less than a value (v)

```

1 // Use it to get the first index that is smaller than v in the range [l, r) __ (V not included)
2 // Make sure that segmentTree built with min operation
3 void getFirstIndexSmallerThan_V_Between_L_R(int v, int l, int r, int x, int lx, int rx, int &ans){
4
5     if(~ans || values[x] > v) return;
6     if(l > rx || lx >= r) return;
7     if(rx - lx == 1){
8         if(values[x] < v) ans = lx; // Make "<" → "≤" if you want to include the value v
9
10    return;
11 }
12
13 int mid = (rx + lx) / 2;
14
15 // Make "<" → "≤" if you want to include the value v
16 if(values[2 * x + 1] < v){
17     getFirstIndexSmallerThan_V_Between_L_R(v, l, r, 2 * x + 1, lx, mid, ans);
18 }
19
20 // Make "<" → "≤" if you want to include the value v
21 if(values[2 * x + 2] < v && !~ans){
22     getFirstIndexSmallerThan_V_Between_L_R(v, l, r, 2 * x + 2, mid, rx, ans);
23 }
24
25 long long getFirstIndexSmallerThan_V_Between_L_R(int v, int l, int r){
26     int ans = -1;
27     getFirstIndexSmallerThan_V_Between_L_R(v, l, r, 0, 0, size, ans);
28     return ans;
29 }

```

Get Last Index of an element in range less than a value (v)

```

1 // Use it to get the last index that is smaller than v in the range [l, r) __ (V not included)
2 // Make sure that segmentTree built with min operation
3 void getLastIndexSmallerThan_V_Between_L_R(int v, int l, int r, int x, int lx, int rx, int &ans){
4
5     if(~ans || values[x] > v) return;
6     if(l > rx || lx >= r) return;
7     if(rx - lx == 1){
8         if(values[x] < v) ans = lx; // Make "<" → "≤" if you want to include the value v
9
10    return;
11 }
12
13 int mid = (rx + lx) / 2;
14
15 // Make "<" → "≤" if you want to include the value v
16 if(values[2 * x + 2] < v){
17     getLastIndexSmallerThan_V_Between_L_R(v, l, r, 2 * x + 2, mid, rx, ans);
18 }
19
20 // Make "<" → "≤" if you want to include the value v
21 if(values[2 * x + 1] < v && !~ans){
22     getLastIndexSmallerThan_V_Between_L_R(v, l, r, 2 * x + 1, lx, mid, ans);
23 }
24
25 long long getLastIndexSmallerThan_V_Between_L_R(int v, int l, int r){
26     int ans = -1;
27     getLastIndexSmallerThan_V_Between_L_R(v, l, r, 0, 0, size, ans);
28     return ans;
29 }

```

President Segment Tree

```
1 struct PresidentSegmentTree{
2     public:
3         PresidentSegmentTree(int n){
4             sz = n;
5             roots.push_back(new node(0));
6         }
7         void set(int idx , int val , int version = 1){
8             version--;
9             roots[version] = set(idx , val , roots[version] , 1 , sz);
10        }
11        void newVersion(int version){
12            version--;
13            roots.push_back(roots[version]);
14        }
15        ll query(int l , int r , int version){
16            version--;
17            return query(l , r , roots[version] , 1 , sz);
18        }
19    private:
20        struct node{
21            ll val;
22            node *l , *r;
23            node(ll v){
24                val = v;
25                l = r = this;
26            }
27            node(node *_l , node *_r){
28                val = 0;
29                l = _l;
30                r = _r;
31                if(l) val+=l->val;
32                if(r) val+=r->val;
33            }
34        };
35        vector<node*> roots;
36        int sz;
37        node* set(int idx , int val , node *cur , int l , int r){
38            if(l == r) return new node(val);
39            int md = l + (r-l) / 2;
40            if(idx <= md) return new node(set(idx , val , cur->l , l , md) , cur->r);
41            return new node(cur->l , set(idx , val , cur->r , md+1 , r));
42        }
43        ll query(int l , int r , node *cur , int lx , int rx){
44            if(lx >= l && rx <= r) return cur->val;
45            if(lx > r || rx < l) return 0;
46            int md = lx + (rx-lx) / 2;
47            return query(l , r , cur->l , lx , md) + query(l , r , cur->r , md+1 , rx);
48        }
49    };
```

Ordered Set & Map

```
1 #include <ext/pb_ds/assoc_container.hpp>
2 #include <ext/pb_ds/tree_policy.hpp>
3 using namespace __gnu_pbds;
4
5 template<typename K, typename V, typename Comp = less<K>>
6 using ordered_map = tree<K, V, Comp, rb_tree_tag, tree_order_statistics_node_update>;
7 template<typename K, typename Comp = less<K>>
8 using ordered_set = ordered_map<K, null_type, Comp>;
9
10 template<typename K, typename V, typename Comp = less_equal<K>>
11 using ordered_multimap = tree<K, V, Comp, rb_tree_tag, tree_order_statistics_node_update>;
12 template<typename K, typename Comp = less_equal<K>>
13 using ordered_multiset = ordered_multimap<K, null_type, Comp>;
14
```

Kadane

```
1 int kadane(const vector<int>& arr) {
2     int max_current = arr[0];
3     int max_global = arr[0];
4
5     for (size_t i = 1; i < arr.size(); ++i) {
6         max_current = max(arr[i], max_current + arr[i]);
7         max_global = max(max_global, max_current);
8     }
9
10    return max_global;
11 }
```

Euclidean GCD

```
1 void move(int &a, int &b, int q){  
2     int n = a - q*b;  
3     a = b;  
4     b = n;  
5 }  
6  
7 int eGCD(int a, int b, int &x0, int &y0){  
8     int r0 = a, r1 = b;  
9     int x1, y1;  
10    x1 = y0 = 0;  
11    x0 = y1 = 1;  
12  
13    while(r1 != 0){  
14        int q = r0 / r1;  
15  
16        move(r0, r1, q);  
17        move(x0, x1, q);  
18        move(y0, y1, q);  
19    }  
20    return r0;  
21 }
```

Is Prime 1e18

```
1 inline long long modMul(const long long &a,const long long &b, const long long mood){  
2     return __int128(a) * (b % mood + mood) % mood;  
3 }  
4  
5 long long power(long long a, long long b, long long mood) {  
6     long long res = 1;  
7     a %= mood;  
8     while (b) {  
9         if (b & 1) res = modMul(res, a, mood);  
10        a = modMul(a, a, mood);  
11        b >= 1;  
12    }  
13    return res;  
14 }  
15  
16 // Miller-Rabin test for a single base  
17 bool millerTest(ll d, ll n, ll a) {  
18     ll x = power(a, d, n);  
19     if (x == 1 || x == n - 1)  
20         return true;  
21  
22     while (d != n - 1) {  
23         x = modMul(x, x, n);  
24         d *= 2;  
25  
26         if (x == 1) return false;  
27         if (x == n - 1) return true;  
28     }  
29  
30     return false;  
31 }  
32  
33 // Miller-Rabin Primality Test (deterministic for < 2^64)  
34 bool isPrime(ll n) {  
35     if (n <= 1) return false;  
36     if (n <= 3) return true;  
37     if (n % 2 == 0) return false;  
38  
39     ll d = n - 1;  
40     while (d % 2 == 0)  
41         d /= 2;  
42  
43     // Deterministic bases for 64-bit integers  
44     vector<ll> bases = {2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37};  
45  
46     for (ll a : bases) {  
47         if (a >= n) break;  
48         if (!millerTest(d, n, a))  
49             return false;  
50     }  
51  
52     return true;  
53 }
```

Factorize

```
1 map<int, int> factors;  
2 void factorize(long long n)  
3 {  
4     factors.clear();  
5  
6     for (int i = 2; i * i <= n; ++i) {  
7         int power = 0;  
8         while (n % i == 0) {  
9             ++power;  
10            n /= i;  
11        }  
12        if (power > 0) factors[i] = power;  
13    }  
14    if (n != 1) factors[n] = 1;  
15 }  
16
```

Factorize 1e18

\ \ Continue //

```
1 inline long long modMul(const long long &a, const long long &b, const long long moood){  
2     return __int128(a) * (b % moood + moood) % moood;  
3 }  
4  
5 long long power(long long a, long long b, long long moood) {  
6     long long res = 1;  
7     a %= moood;  
8     while (b) {  
9         if (b & 1) res = modMul(res, a, moood);  
10        a = modMul(a, a, moood);  
11        b >>= 1;  
12    }  
13    return res;  
14 }  
15  
16 // Miller-Rabin test for a single base  
17 bool millerTest(ll d, ll n, ll a) {  
18     ll x = power(a, d, n);  
19     if (x == 1 || x == n - 1)  
20         return true;  
21  
22     while (d != n - 1) {  
23         x = modMul(x, x, n);  
24         d *= 2;  
25  
26         if (x == 1) return false;  
27         if (x == n - 1) return true;  
28     }  
29  
30     return false;  
31 }  
32  
33 // Miller-Rabin Primality Test (deterministic for < 2^64)  
34 bool isPrime(ll n) {  
35     if (n <= 1) return false;  
36     if (n <= 3) return true;  
37     if (n % 2 == 0) return false;  
38  
39     ll d = n - 1;  
40     while (d % 2 == 0)  
41         d /= 2;  
42  
43     // Deterministic bases for 64-bit integers  
44     vector<ll> bases = {2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37};  
45  
46     for (ll a : bases) {  
47         if (a >= n) break;  
48         if (!millerTest(d, n, a))  
49             return false;  
50     }  
51  
52     return true;  
53 }
```

```
1 // Pollard's Rho algorithm  
2 long long pollards_rho(long long n) {  
3     if (n % 2 == 0) return 2;  
4     long long x = 2, y = 2, d = 1, c = rand() % (n - 1) + 1;  
5     while (d == 1) {  
6         x = (modMul(x, x, n) + c) % n;  
7         y = (modMul(y, y, n) + c) % n;  
8         y = (modMul(y, y, n) + c) % n;  
9         d = gcd((x > y) ? x - y : y - x, n);  
10    if (d == n) return pollards_rho(n);  
11    }  
12    return d;  
13 }  
14  
15 // Recursive factorization  
16 void factor(long long n, map<long long, int>& factors) {  
17     if (n == 1) return;  
18     if (isPrime(n)) {  
19         ++factors[n];  
20         return;  
21     }  
22     long long d = pollards_rho(n);  
23     factor(d, factors);  
24     factor(n / d, factors);  
25 }  
26  
27 map<long long, int> factorize(long long n){  
28     map<long long, int> factors;  
29  
30     if(n == 1) {  
31         factors[0] = -1;  
32     }  
33     else{  
34         factor(n, factors);  
35     }  
36  
37     return factors;  
38 }
```

LCA

\ Continue //

```

1 struct LCA {
2     int n;
3     const int LOG = 20;
4     vector<vector<pair<int, int>>> adj;
5     vector<vector<int>> up, mn, mx;
6     vector<int> depth, total;
7
8     LCA(int _n) : n(_n) {
9         adj.resize(n);
10        total.resize(n);
11        up.assign(n, vector<int>(LOG));
12        mn.assign(n, vector<int>(LOG, INT_MAX));
13        mx.assign(n, vector<int>(LOG, 0));
14        depth.assign(n, 0);
15    }
16
17    void addEdge(int u, int v, int w = 0) {
18        adj[u].emplace_back(v, w);
19        adj[v].emplace_back(u, w);
20    }
21
22    void dfs(int node, int parent) {
23        total[node] += total[parent];
24
25        for (auto [child, weight] : adj[node]) {
26            if (child == parent) continue;
27
28            depth[child] = depth[node] + 1;
29            up[child][0] = node;
30            mn[child][0] = weight;
31            mx[child][0] = weight;
32
33            total[child] += weight;
34            for (int j = 1; j < LOG; j++) {
35                up[child][j] = up[up[child][j - 1]][j - 1];
36                mn[child][j] = min(mn[child][j - 1], mn[up[child][j - 1]][j - 1]);
37                mx[child][j] = max(mx[child][j - 1], mx[up[child][j - 1]][j - 1]);
38            }
39
40            dfs(child, node);
41        }
42    }
43
44    void build(int root = 0) {
45        up[root][0] = root;
46        dfs(root, root);
47    }

```

```

1     int getLCA(int a, int b) {
2         if (depth[a] < depth[b]) swap(a, b);
3         int diff = depth[a] - depth[b];
4         for (int i = 0; i < LOG; i++) {
5             if (diff & (1 << i))
6                 a = up[a][i];
7         }
8
9         if (a == b) return a;
10
11        for (int i = LOG - 1; i ≥ 0; i--) {
12            if (up[a][i] ≠ up[b][i]) {
13                a = up[a][i];
14                b = up[b][i];
15            }
16        }
17
18        return up[a][0];
19    }
20
21
22    int getKthAncestor(int node, int k) {
23        if(k > depth[node]){
24            return -1;
25        }
26
27        for(int i=0; i < LOG; i++){
28            if(k & (1 << i)){
29                node = up[node][i];
30            }
31        }
32        return node;
33    }
34
35    pair<int, int> getKthMinMax(int node, int k) {
36        if (k > depth[node]) return {-1, -1};
37        pair<int, int> ret = {INT_MAX, 0};
38
39        for (int i = 0; i < LOG; i++) {
40            if (k & (1 << i)) {
41                ret.first = min(ret.first, mn[node][i]);
42                ret.second = max(ret.second, mx[node][i]);
43                node = up[node][i];
44            }
45        }
46
47        return ret;
48    }
49
50    // Returns {minEdge, maxEdge} on path between a and b
51    pair<int, int> getMinMaxEdgeOnPath(int a, int b) {
52        int lca = getLCA(a, b);
53        auto aa = getKthMinMax(a, depth[a] - depth[lca]);
54        auto bb = getKthMinMax(b, depth[b] - depth[lca]);
55
56        return {min(aa.first, bb.first), max(aa.second, bb.second)};
57    }
58}

```

NUMS

```

1 constexpr int MOD = 1e9 + 7;
2 constexpr int MAX = 3 * 1e6 + 5;
3
4 long long fact[MAX], invFact[MAX];
5
6 inline long long modAdd(long long a, long long b) {
7     return (a + b + 2 * MOD) % MOD;
8 }
9
10 inline long long modSub(long long a, long long b) {
11     return (a - b + MOD) % MOD;
12 }
13
14 inline long long modMul(const long long &a, const long long &b){
15     return (a % MOD + MOD) * (b % MOD + MOD) % MOD;
16 }
17
18 long long power(long long a, long long b) {
19     long long res = 1;
20     a %= MOD;
21     while (b) {
22         if (b & 1) res = modMul(res, a);
23         a = modMul(a, a);
24         b >= 1;
25     }
26     return res;
27 }
28
29 inline long long modInverse(long long a) {
30     return power(a, MOD - 2);
31 }
32
33 inline long long modDivide(long long a, long long b) {
34     return modMul(a, modInverse(b));
35 }
36
37
38 inline long long nCr(int n, int r) {
39     if (r > n || r < 0) return 0;
40     return modMul(fact[n], modMul(invFact[r], invFact[n - r]));
41 }
42
43 inline long long nPr(int n, int r) {
44     if (r > n || r < 0) return 0;
45     return modMul(fact[n], invFact[n - r]);
46 }
47
48 inline long long catalanNumber(int n){
49     return nCr(2 * n, n) / (n + 1);
50 }
51
52 int preprocess = []() {
53     fact[0] = invFact[0] = 1;
54     for (int i = 1; i < MAX; i++) {
55         fact[i] = modMul(fact[i - 1], i);
56     }
57     invFact[MAX - 1] = modInverse(fact[MAX - 1]);
58     for (int i = MAX - 2; i >= 1; i--) {
59         invFact[i] = modMul(invFact[i + 1], i + 1);
60     }
61     return 0;
62 }();

```

Len. of the longest inc. subseq

```

1 #define ll long long
2 struct FenwickTree{
3     int N;vector<int>bit;
4     FenwickTree(int n,int init=0)
5     {
6         N=n+1;
7         bit=vector<int>(n+1,init);
8     }
9     void update(int idx,int val)
10    {
11        while(idx<N)
12        {
13            bit[idx]=max(bit[idx],val);
14            idx+=idx&-idx;
15        }
16    }
17    int query(int idx)
18    {
19        int ret=0;
20        while(idx>0)
21        {
22            ret=max(ret,bit[idx]);
23            idx-=idx&-idx;
24        }
25        return ret;
26    }
27 };
28 signed main()
29 {
30     ios_base::sync_with_stdio(0);cin.tie(0);cout.tie(0);
31     int n;cin>>n;
32     int pos[n+1];
33     for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)
34     {
35         int x;cin>>x;
36         pos[x]=i;
37     }
38     pair<int,int>s[n];
39     for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
40     {
41         cin>>s[i].first;
42         s[i].second=i+1;
43     }
44     sort(s,s+n,[&](pair<int,int>&i,pair<int,int>&j){
45         return pos[i.first]<pos[j.first];
46     });
47     FenwickTree tree(n);
48     for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
49     {
50         int pre=tree.query(s[i].second);
51         tree.update(s[i].second,pre+1);
52     }
53     cout<<tree.query(n);
54 }

```

```

1 class DSU {
2
3 public:
4     vector<int> par;
5     vector<vector<int>> group;
6     DSU(int __N) {
7         par.resize(__N + 1);
8         group.resize(__N + 1);
9         for(int i = 0; i <= __N; i++) {
10             group[i].push_back(i);
11             par[i] = i;
12         }
13     }
14
15     int find(int u) {
16         if(par[u] == u) return u;
17         return par[u] = find(par[u]);
18     }
19
20     bool unite(int s, int t) {
21         t = find(t), s = find(s);
22
23         if(s == t) return false;
24         if(group[t].size() < group[s].size())
25             swap(t, s);
26
27         for(auto i: group[s])
28             group[t].push_back(i);
29
30         group[s].clear();
31         par[s] = t;
32
33         return true;
34     }
35
36     bool connected(int x, int y) {
37         return find(x) == find(y);
38     }
39
40     vector<vector<int>> boundries(){
41         map<int, vector<int>> tmp;
42         vector<vector<int>> ret;
43         for(int i = 1; i < group.size()-1; i++){
44             tmp[find(i)].push_back(i);
45         }
46         for(auto &[a, b]: tmp) ret.push_back(b);
47         return ret;
48     }
49 }

```

```

1 struct Edge {
2     int u, v, weight, idx;
3     bool operator<(const Edge& other) const {
4         return weight < other.weight;
5     }
6 };
7
8 class MST {
9 private:
10     int n;
11     std::vector<Edge> edges;
12
13 public:
14     MST(int nodes){
15         n = nodes;
16     }
17
18     void addEdge(int u, int v, int weight, int idx) {
19         edges.push_back({u, v, weight, idx});
20     }
21
22     vector<int> kruskal() {
23         std::sort(edges.begin(), edges.end());
24         DSU dsu(n);
25         int totalWeight = 0;
26
27         vector<int> ret;
28         for (const auto& edge : edges) {
29             if (!dsu.connected(edge.u, edge.v)) {
30                 dsu.unite(edge.u, edge.v);
31                 totalWeight += edge.weight;
32                 ret.push_back(edge.idx);
33                 // std::cout << "Edge added: (" << edge.u << ", " << edge.v << ") -> " << edge.weight << "\n";
34             }
35         }
36         sort(BegEnd(ret));
37         return ret;
38     }
39 };

```

MEX

```

1 int MEX(set<int> &MEX_set){
2     int MEX_result = 0;
3     vector<int> loop(MEX_set.begin() , MEX_set.end());
4     for(int i = 0 ; i <(int)loop.size() ; i ++){
5         MEX_result = loop[i] + 1;
6         if(i != loop[i])return i ;
7     }
8     return MEX_result;
9 }

```