Team Contest Reference Team:

System.out.println(42);

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Contents

n	Runtime $100 \cdot 10^6$ in 3s
$[10, 11]$	$\mathcal{O}(n!)$
< 22	$\mathcal{O}(n2^n)$
≤ 100	$\mathcal{O}(n^4)$
≤ 400	$\mathcal{O}(n^3)$
≤ 2.000	$\mathcal{O}(n^2 \log n)$
≤ 10.000	$\mathcal{O}(n^2)$
$\leq 1.000.000$	$\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$
$\leq 100.000.000$	$\mathcal{O}(n)$

`byte` (8 Bit, signed): -128 …127
`short` (16 Bit, signed): -32.768 …23.767
`integer` (32 Bit, signed): -2.147.483.648 …2.147.483.647
`long` (64 Bit, signed): -2^{63}…$2^{63} - 1$

MD5: `cat <string>| tr -d [:space:] | md5sum`

1 Java Knowhow

1.1 System.out.printf() und String.format()

Syntax: `%[flags][width][.precision][conv]`

flags:

`-`	left-justify (default: right)
`+`	always output number sign
`0`	zero-pad numbers
(space)	space instead of minus for pos. numbers
`,`	group triplets of digits with ,

width specifies output width

precision is for floating point precision

conv:

d	byte, short, int, long
f	float, double
c	char (use C for uppercase)
s	String (use S for all uppercase)

1.2 Speed up IO

Use `BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));`

Use `Double.parseDouble(Scanner.next())`