

Introductory Lecture

Topics: basics, resources, stl, bitwise tricks

League of Programmers

ACA, IIT Kanpur

October 21, 2012

Outline

- 1 Aim and Clarifications
- 2 Common Problems
- 3 Parsing a problem
- 4 Standard Template Library
- 5 Using Bitwise
- 6 Problems

Aim

- Discussion camp not a lecture series. You need to show motivation.

Aim

- Discussion camp not a lecture series. You need to show motivation.
- To help you introduce to the world of algorithms and competitive programming

Aim

- Discussion camp not a lecture series. You need to show motivation.
- To help you introduce to the world of algorithms and competitive programming
- Many useful algorithms, mathematical insights

Aim

- Discussion camp not a lecture series. You need to show motivation.
- To help you introduce to the world of algorithms and competitive programming
- Many useful algorithms, mathematical insights
- Useful for any programming contest that you may encounter

Aim

- Discussion camp not a lecture series. You need to show motivation.
- To help you introduce to the world of algorithms and competitive programming
- Many useful algorithms, mathematical insights
- Useful for any programming contest that you may encounter
- After this you can rock in job/internship interviews

Aim

- Discussion camp not a lecture series. You need to show motivation.
- To help you introduce to the world of algorithms and competitive programming
- Many useful algorithms, mathematical insights
- Useful for any programming contest that you may encounter
- After this you can rock in job/internship interviews
- It's fun too!

Aim

- Discussion camp not a lecture series. You need to show motivation.
- To help you introduce to the world of algorithms and competitive programming
- Many useful algorithms, mathematical insights
- Useful for any programming contest that you may encounter
- After this you can rock in job/internship interviews
- It's fun too!
- There are handsome rewards - prestige, joy of learning new things, and yes lots of money!

Language specifications

- Language we will stress upon: C, C++, Java
ACM-ICPC Official languages. Allowed in almost every contests

Language specifications

- Language we will stress upon: C, C++, Java
ACM-ICPC Official languages. Allowed in almost every contests
- But, Java is comparatively very slow, so sometimes an optimal algorithm might time out on the judge

Language specifications

- Language we will stress upon: C, C++, Java
ACM-ICPC Official languages. Allowed in almost every contests
- But, Java is comparatively very slow, so sometimes an optimal algorithm might time out on the judge
- C has too restrictive and does not support stl/templates /classes

Language specifications

- Language we will stress upon: C, C++, Java
ACM-ICPC Official languages. Allowed in almost every contests
- But, Java is comparatively very slow, so sometimes an optimal algorithm might time out on the judge
- C has too restrictive and does not support stl/templates /classes
- Use Library functions and Data Structures instead of writing your own every time

Programming competitions

- ACM-ICPC

Programming competitions

- ACM-ICPC
- Google Code Jam - Google's annual programming contest

Programming competitions

- ACM-ICPC
- Google Code Jam - Google's annual programming contest
- Facebook Hacker Cup - an easy gateway to facebook job

Programming competitions

- ACM-ICPC
- Google Code Jam - Google's annual programming contest
- Facebook Hacker Cup - an easy gateway to facebook job
- IOPC (IITK), Shaastra (IITM), Bitwise (IITKgp)

Websites for practice

- Compete against Indian coders in live contests: Codechef
- Short Programming Contests: Codeforces, Topcoder
- Problem set Archives: SPOJ, Project Euler, livearchive, acm.sgu.ru and many more

Outline

- 1 Aim and Clarifications
- 2 **Common Problems**
- 3 Parsing a problem
- 4 Standard Template Library
- 5 Using Bitwise
- 6 Problems

Overflow

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int a, b;
    scanf("%d %d", &a, &b);
    printf("%d\n", a+b);
    return 0;
}
```

Overflow

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int a, b;
    scanf("%d %d", &a, &b);
    printf("%d\n", a+b);
    return 0;
}
```

- What if the given numbers are HUGE?

Overflow

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int a, b;
    scanf("%d %d", &a, &b);
    printf("%d\n", a+b);
    return 0;
}
```

- What if the given numbers are HUGE?
- Not all the input constraints are explicit

Overflow

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int a, b;
    scanf("%d %d", &a, &b);
    printf("%d\n", a+b);
    return 0;
}
```

- What if the given numbers are HUGE?
- Not all the input constraints are explicit
- Always think about the worst case scenario, edge cases, etc.

Others

- Comparing doubles
Always keep a cushion of ϵ

Others

- Comparing doubles
Always keep a cushion of ϵ

double a, b;
a==b, not a very good idea

Others

- Comparing doubles

Always keep a cushion of ϵ

```
double a, b;
```

`a==b`, not a very good idea

instead, do the following

```
#define EPS 0.0000001
```

```
(a-EPS<b and a+EPS>b)
```

Others

- Comparing doubles

Always keep a cushion of ϵ

```
double a, b;
```

`a==b`, not a very good idea

instead, do the following

```
#define EPS 0.0000001
```

```
(a-EPS<b and a+EPS>b)
```

- Segmentation fault

Others

- Comparing doubles

Always keep a cushion of ϵ

```
double a, b;
```

`a==b`, not a very good idea

instead, do the following

```
#define EPS 0.0000001
```

```
(a-EPS<b and a+EPS>b)
```

- Segmentation fault

- Invalid memory reference
- Using too much memory than provided

Outline

- 1 Aim and Clarifications
- 2 Common Problems
- 3 Parsing a problem**
- 4 Standard Template Library
- 5 Using Bitwise
- 6 Problems

Problem Solving Methodology

- Understand what the program is expected to do.

Problem Solving Methodology

- Understand what the program is expected to do.
- Understand the Input/Output format and use exactly that format

Problem Solving Methodology

- Understand what the program is expected to do.
- Understand the Input/Output format and use exactly that format
- Meaning of constraints

Problem Solving Methodology

- Understand what the program is expected to do.
- Understand the Input/Output format and use exactly that format
- Meaning of constraints
- What do time limit and memory limit mean??

Problem Solving Methodology

- Understand what the program is expected to do.
- Understand the Input/Output format and use exactly that format
- Meaning of constraints
- What do time limit and memory limit mean??
- Predict the order requirements of the given problem

Problem Solving Methodology

- Understand what the program is expected to do.
- Understand the Input/Output format and use exactly that format
- Meaning of constraints
- What do time limit and memory limit mean??
- Predict the order requirements of the given problem
- $1\text{sec} \approx (1 - 2) * 10^8$ operations

Problem Solving Methodology

- Understand what the program is expected to do.
- Understand the Input/Output format and use exactly that format
- Meaning of constraints
- What do time limit and memory limit mean??
- Predict the order requirements of the given problem
- $1\text{sec} \approx (1 - 2) * 10^8$ operations
- $x\text{MB} \approx x/4 * 10^6$ sized int arrays

Problem Solving Methodology

- Understand what the program is expected to do.
- Understand the Input/Output format and use exactly that format
- Meaning of constraints
- What do time limit and memory limit mean??
- Predict the order requirements of the given problem
- $1\text{sec} \approx (1 - 2) * 10^8$ operations
- $x\text{MB} \approx x/4 * 10^6$ sized int arrays
- For example, 10 test cases with $N = 10000$ means $O(N^2)$ is required

Problem Solving Methodology

- 1 Understanding the problem, mathematical formulation of the problem

Problem Solving Methodology

- 1 Understanding the problem, mathematical formulation of the problem
- 2 Categorizing the problem into one of the many types known

Problem Solving Methodology

- 1 Understanding the problem, mathematical formulation of the problem
- 2 Categorizing the problem into one of the many types known
- 3 Formulate a solution

Problem Solving Methodology

- 1 Understanding the problem, mathematical formulation of the problem
- 2 Categorizing the problem into one of the many types known
- 3 Formulate a solution
- 4 Verify with the sample test cases, make sure your solution atleast works for them

Problem Solving Methodology

- 1 Understanding the problem, mathematical formulation of the problem
- 2 Categorizing the problem into one of the many types known
- 3 Formulate a solution
- 4 Verify with the sample test cases, make sure your solution atleast works for them
- 5 Generate some small test cases of your own, the sample test cases may not be include some boundary cases.

Problem Solving Methodology

- 1 Understanding the problem, mathematical formulation of the problem
- 2 Categorizing the problem into one of the many types known
- 3 Formulate a solution
- 4 Verify with the sample test cases, make sure your solution atleast works for them
- 5 Generate some small test cases of your own, the sample test cases may not be include some boundary cases.
- 6 Coding the solution (the easiest part of all)

Problem Solving Methodology

- 1 Understanding the problem, mathematical formulation of the problem
- 2 Categorizing the problem into one of the many types known
- 3 Formulate a solution
- 4 Verify with the sample test cases, make sure your solution atleast works for them
- 5 Generate some small test cases of your own, the sample test cases may not be include some boundary cases.
- 6 Coding the solution (the easiest part of all)
- 7 Debugging (TLE: time limit exceeded, WA : incorrect solution etc.)

Some optimizations

- Not all operations are equally fast:
 - operations on unsigned ints/long long are faster
 - bitwise operators and shift operators (& ^ | >> <<)
 - Using too much memory (> 10MB) slows down programmes

Some optimizations

- Not all operations are equally fast:
 - operations on unsigned ints/long long are faster
 - bitwise operators and shift operators ($\&^| \gg \ll$)
 - Using too much memory ($> 10MB$) slows down programmes
- Look at other people's code for reference and optimisations

Some optimizations

- Not all operations are equally fast:
operations on unsigned ints/long long are faster
bitwise operators and shift operators (& ^ | >> <<)
Using too much memory (> 10MB) slows down programmes
- Look at other people's code for reference and optimisations
- Read this: http://www.codeproject.com/KB/cpp/C___Code_Optimization.aspx

Some optimizations

- Not all operations are equally fast:
operations on unsigned ints/long long are faster
bitwise operators and shift operators (&^ | >> <<)
Using too much memory (> 10MB) slows down programmes
- Look at other people's code for reference and optimisations
- Read this: http://www.codeproject.com/KB/cpp/C___Code_Optimization.aspx
- I/O: do NOT use cin/cout for large input output

Some Standard paradigms

- Sorting
- Searching
- Preprocessing
- Divide-and-Conquer
- Dynamic Programming
- Greedy Algorithms
- Graph
- Network Flow
- Backtracking
- Computational Geometry
- Pure maths
- Ad-hoc problems

Outline

- 1 Aim and Clarifications
- 2 Common Problems
- 3 Parsing a problem
- 4 Standard Template Library**
- 5 Using Bitwise
- 6 Problems

Standard template library

Website: <http://www.cplusplus.com/reference>

① Data Structures

Standard template library

Website: <http://www.cplusplus.com/reference>

① Data Structures

- vector

Standard template library

Website: <http://www.cplusplus.com/reference>

① Data Structures

- vector
- stack

Standard template library

Website: <http://www.cplusplus.com/reference>

① Data Structures

- vector
- stack
- queue

Standard template library

Website: <http://www.cplusplus.com/reference>

① Data Structures

- vector
- stack
- queue
- priority_queue

Standard template library

Website: <http://www.cplusplus.com/reference>

① Data Structures

- vector
- stack
- queue
- priority_queue
- set

Standard template library

Website: <http://www.cplusplus.com/reference>

① Data Structures

- vector
- stack
- queue
- priority_queue
- set
- map

Standard template library

Website: <http://www.cplusplus.com/reference>

① Data Structures

- vector
- stack
- queue
- priority_queue
- set
- map

② Algorithms

Standard template library

Website: <http://www.cplusplus.com/reference>

① Data Structures

- vector
- stack
- queue
- priority_queue
- set
- map

② Algorithms

- find

Standard template library

Website: <http://www.cplusplus.com/reference>

① Data Structures

- vector
- stack
- queue
- priority_queue
- set
- map

② Algorithms

- find
- max, min

Standard template library

Website: <http://www.cplusplus.com/reference>

① Data Structures

- vector
- stack
- queue
- priority_queue
- set
- map

② Algorithms

- find
- max, min
- sort

Standard template library

Website: <http://www.cplusplus.com/reference>

① Data Structures

- vector
- stack
- queue
- priority_queue
- set
- map

② Algorithms

- find
- max, min
- sort
- reverse

Standard template library

Website: <http://www.cplusplus.com/reference>

① Data Structures

- vector
- stack
- queue
- priority_queue
- set
- map

② Algorithms

- find
- max, min
- sort
- reverse
- swap

Stack

- 1 Last in, first out (LIFO)

Stack

- 1 Last in, first out (LIFO)
- 2 Supports three constant-time operations

Stack

- ① Last in, first out (LIFO)
- ② Supports three constant-time operations
 - Push(x): inserts x into the stack

Stack

- ① Last in, first out (LIFO)
- ② Supports three constant-time operations
 - `Push(x)`: inserts `x` into the stack
 - `Pop()`: removes the newest item

Stack

- ① Last in, first out (LIFO)
- ② Supports three constant-time operations
 - `Push(x)`: inserts `x` into the stack
 - `Pop()`: removes the newest item
 - `Top()`: returns the newest item

Stack

- ① Last in, first out (LIFO)
- ② Supports three constant-time operations
 - `Push(x)`: inserts `x` into the stack
 - `Pop()`: removes the newest item
 - `Top()`: returns the newest item
- ③ C++ and Java have implementations of stack

Queue

- 1 First in, first out (FIFO)

Queue

- ① First in, first out (FIFO)
- ② Supports three constant-time operations

Queue

- ① First in, first out (FIFO)
- ② Supports three constant-time operations
 - Enqueue(x): inserts x into the queue

Queue

- 1 First in, first out (FIFO)
- 2 Supports three constant-time operations
 - Enqueue(x): inserts x into the queue
 - Dequeue(): removes the oldest item

Queue

- ① First in, first out (FIFO)
- ② Supports three constant-time operations
 - Enqueue(x): inserts x into the queue
 - Dequeue(): removes the oldest item
 - Front(): returns the oldest item

Queue

- ① First in, first out (FIFO)
- ② Supports three constant-time operations
 - Enqueue(x): inserts x into the queue
 - Dequeue(): removes the oldest item
 - Front(): returns the oldest item
- ③ C++ and Java have implementations of queue

Priority Queue

- 1 Each element in a PQ has a priority value

Priority Queue

- 1 Each element in a PQ has a priority value
- 2 Three operations:

Priority Queue

- ① Each element in a PQ has a priority value
- ② Three operations:
 - $\text{Insert}(x, p)$: inserts x into the PQ, whose priority is p

Priority Queue

- ① Each element in a PQ has a priority value
- ② Three operations:
 - `Insert(x, p)`: inserts `x` into the PQ, whose priority is `p`
 - `RemoveTop()`: removes the element with the highest priority

Priority Queue

- ① Each element in a PQ has a priority value
- ② Three operations:
 - `Insert(x, p)`: inserts `x` into the PQ, whose priority is `p`
 - `RemoveTop()`: removes the element with the highest priority
 - `Top()`: returns the element with the highest priority

Priority Queue

- ① Each element in a PQ has a priority value
- ② Three operations:
 - `Insert(x, p)`: inserts `x` into the PQ, whose priority is `p`
 - `RemoveTop()`: removes the element with the highest priority
 - `Top()`: returns the element with the highest priority
- ③ All operations can be done quickly if implemented using a heap

Priority Queue

- ① Each element in a PQ has a priority value
- ② Three operations:
 - `Insert(x, p)`: inserts `x` into the PQ, whose priority is `p`
 - `RemoveTop()`: removes the element with the highest priority
 - `Top()`: returns the element with the highest priority
- ③ All operations can be done quickly if implemented using a heap
- ④ C++ and Java have implementations of priority queue

Heap

- 1 Complete binary tree with the heap property:
value of a node \geq values of its children

Heap

- 1 Complete binary tree with the heap property:
value of a node \geq values of its children
- 2 The root node has the maximum value

Heap

- 1 Complete binary tree with the heap property:
value of a node \geq values of its children
- 2 The root node has the maximum value
- 3 Constant-time: `top()`

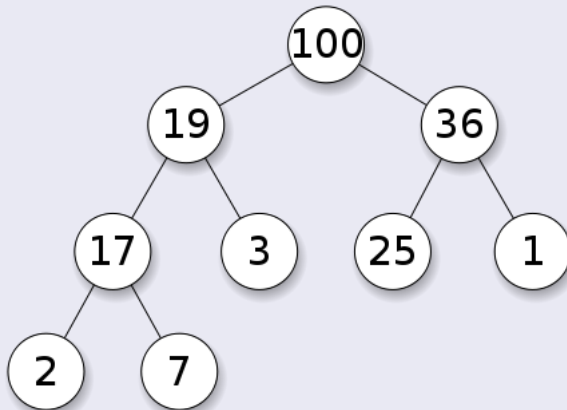
Heap

- ① Complete binary tree with the heap property:
value of a node \geq values of its children
- ② The root node has the maximum value
- ③ Constant-time: `top()`
- ④ Inserting/removing a node can be done in $O(\log n)$ time
without breaking the heap property

Heap

- 1 Complete binary tree with the heap property:
value of a node \geq values of its children
- 2 The root node has the maximum value
- 3 Constant-time: `top()`
- 4 Inserting/removing a node can be done in $O(\log n)$ time
without breaking the heap property
- 5 May need rearrangement of some nodes

Heap



Heap

Inserting a Node

- 1 Make a new node in the last level, as far left as possible. If the last level is full, make a new one

Heap

Inserting a Node

- 1 Make a new node in the last level, as far left as possible. If the last level is full, make a new one
- 2 If the new node breaks the heap property, swap with its parent node. The new node moves up the tree, which may introduce another conflict

Heap

Inserting a Node

- 1 Make a new node in the last level, as far left as possible. If the last level is full, make a new one
- 2 If the new node breaks the heap property, swap with its parent node. The new node moves up the tree, which may introduce another conflict
- 3 Repeat 2 until all conflicts are resolved

Heap

Inserting a Node

- 1 Make a new node in the last level, as far left as possible. If the last level is full, make a new one
- 2 If the new node breaks the heap property, swap with its parent node. The new node moves up the tree, which may introduce another conflict
- 3 Repeat 2 until all conflicts are resolved
- 4 Running time = tree height = $O(\log n)$

Heap

Deleting the Root Node

- 1 Remove the root, and bring the last node (rightmost node in the last level) to the root

Heap

Deleting the Root Node

- 1 Remove the root, and bring the last node (rightmost node in the last level) to the root
- 2 If the root breaks the heap property, look at its children and swap it with the larger one. Swapping can introduce another conflict

Heap

Deleting the Root Node

- 1 Remove the root, and bring the last node (rightmost node in the last level) to the root
- 2 If the root breaks the heap property, look at its children and swap it with the larger one. Swapping can introduce another conflict
- 3 Repeat 2 until all conflicts are resolved

Heap

Deleting the Root Node

- 1 Remove the root, and bring the last node (rightmost node in the last level) to the root
- 2 If the root breaks the heap property, look at its children and swap it with the larger one. Swapping can introduce another conflict
- 3 Repeat 2 until all conflicts are resolved
- 4 Running time = $O(\log n)$

Outline

- 1 Aim and Clarifications
- 2 Common Problems
- 3 Parsing a problem
- 4 Standard Template Library
- 5 Using Bitwise**
- 6 Problems

Introduction to Bitwise Operators

- 1 Numbers are stored in binary and processing on bits is way faster.

Introduction to Bitwise Operators

- 1 Numbers are stored in binary and processing on bits is way faster.
- 2 Our weapons:
 << (left shift); >> (right shift); & (bitwise and);
 | (bitwise or); ^ (bitwise xor); ~ (bitwise not)

Introduction to Bitwise Operators

- 1 Numbers are stored in binary and processing on bits is way faster.
- 2 Our weapons:
 << (left shift); >> (right shift); & (bitwise and);
 | (bitwise or); ^ (bitwise xor); ~ (bitwise not)
- 3 Speed up the code by upto 100 times. **Caution: try to use bitwise operations on unsigned integers only**

Beauty of Bitwise

1 Example:

Beauty of Bitwise

① Example:

- Any subset of 0,1. . . 31 is a single int

Beauty of Bitwise

① Example:

- Any subset of $0, 1, \dots, 31$ is a single int
- Do set union/intersection/complement in one operation
increment/decrement all elements by x in one operation

Beauty of Bitwise

1 Example:

- Any subset of $0, 1, \dots, 31$ is a single int
- Do set union/intersection/complement in one operation
increment/decrement all elements by x in one operation

2 Even more:

Beauty of Bitwise

1 Example:

- Any subset of $0, 1, \dots, 31$ is a single int
- Do set union/intersection/complement in one operation
increment/decrement all elements by x in one operation

2 Even more:

- Find if $x \in S$.

Beauty of Bitwise

1 Example:

- Any subset of $0, 1, \dots, 31$ is a single int
- Do set union/intersection/complement in one operation
increment/decrement all elements by x in one operation

2 Even more:

- Find if $x \in S$.
- Generate all subsets of S in $2^{|S|}$ time

Beauty of Bitwise

1 Example:

- Any subset of $0, 1, \dots, 31$ is a single int
- Do set union/intersection/complement in one operation
increment/decrement all elements by x in one operation

2 Even more:

- Find if $x \in S$.
- Generate all subsets of S in $2^{|S|}$ time
- Generate all subsets of $1..n$ changing one bit at a time

Beauty of Bitwise

1 Example:

- Any subset of $0, 1, \dots, 31$ is a single int
- Do set union/intersection/complement in one operation
increment/decrement all elements by x in one operation

2 Even more:

- Find if $x \in S$.
- Generate all subsets of S in $2^{|S|}$ time
- Generate all subsets of $1..n$ changing one bit at a time
- Generate all subsets of S which have exactly t elements

Beauty of Bitwise

1 Example:

- Any subset of $0, 1, \dots, 31$ is a single int
- Do set union/intersection/complement in one operation
increment/decrement all elements by x in one operation

2 Even more:

- Find if $x \in S$.
- Generate all subsets of S in $2^{|S|}$ time
- Generate all subsets of $1..n$ changing one bit at a time
- Generate all subsets of S which have exactly t elements
- Count the number of elements of elements in a set S

Beauty of Bitwise

1 Example:

- Any subset of $0, 1, \dots, 31$ is a single int
- Do set union/intersection/complement in one operation
increment/decrement all elements by x in one operation

2 Even more:

- Find if $x \in S$.
- Generate all subsets of S in $2^{|S|}$ time
- Generate all subsets of $1..n$ changing one bit at a time
- Generate all subsets of S which have exactly t elements
- Count the number of elements of elements in a set S
- Remove smallest element from S

Beauty of Bitwise

1 Example:

- Any subset of $0, 1, \dots, 31$ is a single int
- Do set union/intersection/complement in one operation
increment/decrement all elements by x in one operation

2 Even more:

- Find if $x \in S$.
- Generate all subsets of S in $2^{|S|}$ time
- Generate all subsets of $1..n$ changing one bit at a time
- Generate all subsets of S which have exactly t elements
- Count the number of elements of elements in a set S
- Remove smallest element from S
- Check if $|S| = 1$

Beauty of Bitwise

1 Example:

- Any subset of $0, 1, \dots, 31$ is a single int
- Do set union/intersection/complement in one operation
- increment/decrement all elements by x in one operation

2 Even more:

- Find if $x \in S$.
- Generate all subsets of S in $2^{|S|}$ time
- Generate all subsets of $1..n$ changing one bit at a time
- Generate all subsets of S which have exactly t elements
- Count the number of elements of elements in a set S
- Remove smallest element from S
- Check if $|S| = 1$

3 Never multiply or divide or take remainder modulo power of 2

Outline

- 1 Aim and Clarifications
- 2 Common Problems
- 3 Parsing a problem
- 4 Standard Template Library
- 5 Using Bitwise
- 6 Problems**

Problems

Added on the contest on VOC <http://ahmed-aly.com/voc/>

Contest ID: 2578

Name: ACA, IITK LOP 01

Author: pnkjjindal

Links:

- ❶ <http://spoj.pl/problems/WEIRDFN>
- ❷ <http://www.spoj.pl/problems/HOMO/>
- ❸ <http://spoj.pl/problems/HISTOGRA>
- ❹ <http://spoj.pl/problems/SUBSEQ>
- ❺ <http://www.spoj.pl/problems/NGM2/>
- ❻ <http://www.spoj.pl/problems/JOCHF>
- ❼ <http://www.spoj.pl/problems/SWTHIN/>
- ❽ <http://www.spoj.pl/problems/LAZYPROG/>