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1 Graph Theorem

1.1 Biconnected Component

```
vi a[N+10], bcc[N+10]; int pre[N+10], bccno[N+10], low[N+10]; bool iscut[N+10];
int dfsclock, bcccnt; stack < E > s;
    void dfs(int i, int fa) pre[i]=low[i]=++dfsclock; intchild = 0; rep(k, sz(a[i])) int j = a[i][k]; if(!pre[j]) s.push(i, j);
    0child == 1) iscut[i] = 0;
    void findbcc(int n) dfsclock = bcccnt = 0; clr(pre, 0), clr(iscut, 0), clr(bccno, 0); repf(i, 1, n) if(!pre[i]) dfsc(i, 0);
```

1.2 Strongly Connected Component

```
vi a[N+10]; int dfn[N+10], low[N+10], num[N+10]; int belong[N+10], s[N+10];
bool inS[N+10]; int Idx, now;
    void tar(int i) dfn[i]=low[i]=++now, s[++s[0]]=i, inS[i]=true;
    rep(k, sz(a[i])) int j=a[i][k]; if(!dfn[j]) tar(j), checkmin(low[i], low[j]); else if(inS[j]) checkmin(low[i], dfn[j]);
    if(low[i]==dfn[i]) Idx++; do j=s[Idx-1]; belong[j]=Idx, num[Idx]++; inS[j]=false;
while(j!=i);
    void tar() now=Idx=s[0]=0; clr(dfn, 0), clr(inS, 0), clr(num, 0); repf(i, 1, n) if(!dfn[i]) tar(i);
```

1.3 Dijkstra

```
struct P int i, d; P() P(int i, int d):i(i),d(d) bool operator i (const Pp)const
return d<Pp.d; ;
    int d[N+10]; bool done[N+10]; vi a[N+10];
    void dijkstra(int s) priorityqueue < P > q; clr(d, -1), clr(done, 0); q.push(P(s, 0)); d[s] = 0, done[s] = true; while(!q.empty()) Pp = q.top(); q.pop(); inti = p.i; if(done[i]) continue; done[i] = true; rep(k, sz(a[i]))
```

1.4 Hungray

```
vi a[N+10]; int f[N+10], v[N+10];
    bool find(int i) rep(j, sz(a[i])) int k=a[i][j]; if(!v[k]) v[k]=true; if(!f[k]) f[k]=a[i][j]; return true; return false;
    int hunggray() int ret=0; clr(f, 0); repf(i, 1, n) clr(v, 0); if(find(i)) ret++;
return ret;
```

1.5 Dinic

```
struct et into, cap, rev; et(into, intcap, intrev) : to(to), cap(cap), rev(rev);
template<int SZ> class Dinic public: vector<et> et > a[SZ + 10]; int lev[SZ + 10], done[SZ + 10]; int s, t;
    bool levelize() queue<int> q; fill(lev, -1); q.push(s), lev[s]=0; while(!q.empty())
int i=q.front(); q.pop(); rep(k, sz(a[i])) et e = a[i][k]; if(!e.cap || lev[e.to] != -1) continue; lev[e.to] = lev[i] + 1; q.push(e.to); return lev[t] != -1;
    int augment(int v, int f) if(v==t) return f; for(; done[v];) sz(a[v]);
++done[v] et e = a[v][done[v]]; if(lev[e.to] < lev[v] || !e.cap) continue; int t = augment(e.to, min(f, e.cap)); if(t) e.cap -= t; a[e.to][e.rev].cap += t; return t; return 0;
    void clear() rep(i, SZ) a[i].clear();
    void add(int i, int j, int c) a[i].pb(et(j, c, sz(a[j]))); a[j].pb(et(i, 0, sz(a[i]) - 1));
```

```

    int maxFlow() int tot=0, tmp; while (levelize()) fill(done, 0); while (tmp =
augment(s, INF)) tot += tmp; return tot; ;

```

1.6 Minimun Cost Maximun Flow

```

struct e_t into, cap, rev, cost;;
template<int N> class MCMF public: vector<e_t> e[N*5+10]; int f[N*5+
10], c[N*5+10]; bool inQ[N*5+10]; e_t * e[N*5+10]; int s, t;
void clear() rep(i, t+1) a[i].clear();
void add(int i, int j, int c, int cost) a[i].pb((e_t)j, c, sz(a[j]), cost); a[j].pb((e_t)i, 0, sz(a[i]) - 1, -cost);
bool bellmanFord(int flow, int cost) queue<int> q; clr(f, 0), clr(c, 0x7f),
clr(inQ, 0);
q.push(s), f[s]=INF, c[s]=0, inQ[s]=1; while (!q.empty()) int i=q.front();
q.pop(); inQ[i]=0; rep(k, sz(a[i])) e_t ei = a[i][k]; if (ei.cap < c[i]+ei.cost) f[ei.to] = min(f[i], ei.cap); c[ei.to] = c[i]+ei.cost;
if (c[t]==0x7f7f7f7f) return false; flow+=f[t], cost+=c[t]*f[t]; int i=t; while
(i!=s) e[i]->cap-=f[t]; a[i][e[i]->rev].cap+=f[t]; i=a[i][e[i]->rev].to; return true;
void minCost(int flow, int cost) while (bellmanFord(flow, cost));
;

```

2 Data Structure

2.1 Union-Find Set

```
template<int SZ> class UFS { int f[SZ+10]; public: void clear() { rep(i, SZ+10) f[i]=i; } int find(int i) { if (f[i]==i) return i; return f[i]=find(f[i]); } void unions(int i, int j) { i=find(i), j=find(j); f[i]=j; } ;
```

2.2 Hash Table

```
char str[N+10][S+10];
template<int SZ> struct Hash { int h[SZ+10]; H() { clr(h, -1); } int gao(char *s) { int ret=0, n=strlen(s); rep(i, n) ret=(ret*131+s[i])return ret; } int find(char *s) { int k=gao(s); while (h[k]!=-1 && strcmp(str[h[k]], s)!=0) k=(k+1)return h[k]; } void ins(char *s, int i) { int k=gao(s); while (h[k]!=-1 && strcmp(str[h[k]], s)!=0) k=(k+1)h[k]=i; } ;
```

2.3 Binary Indexed Tree

```
template<int SZ> struct BIT { int a[SZ+10]; public: void clear() { clr(a, 0); } void ins(int x, int k) { while (x<=n) a[x]+=k, x+=x-x; } int qry(int x) { int ret=0; while (x>0) ret+=a[x], x-=x-x; return ret; } ;
```

2.4 Segment Tree

```
define lson i*2, x, z define rson i*2+1, z+1, y
template<int SZ> class SegTree { int a[SZ*4+10], mod[SZ*4+10]; void update(int i) { a[i*2]=a[i*2+1]=mod[i*2]=mod[i*2+1]=mod[i]; mod[i]=0; } public: void clear() { clr(a, 0), clr(mod, 0); } void ins(int i, int x, int y, int l, int r, int c) { if (x==l && y==r) a[i]=c; mod[i]=c; return; if (mod[i]) update(i); int z=mid(x,y); if (r<=z) ins(lson, l, r, c); else if (l<=z) ins(rson, l, r, c); else ins(lson, l, z, c); ins(rson, z+1, r, c); a[i]=a[i*2] + a[i*2+1]; } int query(int i, int x, int y, int l, int r) { if (x==l && y==r) return a[i]; if (mod[i]) update(i); int z=mid(x, y); if (r<=z) return query(rson, l, r); else if (l<=z) return query(lson, l, z) + query(rson, z+1, r); } ;
```

2.5 KMP

```
char s[N+10]; int f[N+10];
void getFail(char *s, int *f, int n) { f[0]=f[1]=0; repf(i, 1, n-1) { int j=f[i]; while (j && s[i]!=s[j]) j=f[j]; f[i+1]=s[i]==s[j]? j+1: 0; }
```

3 Math

3.1 Extended Eucild

```
template<class T> T exgcd(T a, T b, T x, T y) if (b==0) return x=1, y=0, a;  
T ret=exgcd(b, ax=y, y=t-a/b*y; return ret;
```

3.2 Mod Class C

```
template<class T> struct C static const T M=1000000007; T x; C(T x)x = (xTanti())constTx,y; exgcd(x, Mx,y,
```

3.3 Guess

```
void Guess(int n ,int m) int k=0; rep(i, n) repf(j, k, m-1) if (a[j][i]) rep(l, n+1)  
swap(a[k][l], a[j][l]); break; if (a[k][i]==0) continue; rep(j, m) if (j!=k a[j][i])  
int x=a[j][i], y=a[k][i]; rep(l, n+1) a[j][l]= ((a[j][l]*y-a[k][l]*x) k++; repf(i,  
k, m-1) if (a[i][n]) puts("Inconsistent data."); return; if (k>n) puts("Multiple  
solutions."); return; vi ans; rep(i, n) ans.pb( (a[i][n]*op[a[i][i]])out(ans);
```

4 Computational Geometry

4.1 Intersection

```
bool Intersection(P p1, P p2, P p3, P p4, P c) double d1=(p2-p1)*(p3-p1),
d2=(p2-p1)*(p4-p1); double d3=(p4-p3)*(p1-p3), d4=(p4-p3)*(p2-p3); int s1=sgn(d1),
s2=sgn(d2), s3=sgn(d3), s4=sgn(d4); if (s1*s2<0 || s3*s4<0) return false;
c=P((p3.x*d2-p4.x*d1)/(d2-d1), (p3.y*d2-p4.y*d1)/(d2-d1)); return true;
```

4.2 Point to Segment

```
double point2segment(P a, P b, P p) if (a==b) return (p-a).len(); if (sgn((p-
a)(b-a)) < 0)return(p-a).len(); elseif(sgn((p-b)(a-b)) < 0)return(p-b).len();
elsereturn fabs((p-a)*(a-b))/(a-b).len();
```

4.3 Point at Polygon

```
bool isPointInPolygon(P p, vp a) int w=0; rep(i, n) int k=sgn((a[i+1]-a[i])*(p-
a[i])); int d1=sgn(a[i].y-p.y); int d2=sgn(a[i+1].y-p.y); if (k<0 d1<0 d2<0)
w++; if (k<0 d2<0 d1<0) w--; if (w!=0) return 1; return 0;
```

4.4 Convex Hull

```
void ConvexHull(vp a, vp b) sort(all(a)); rep(i, n) while (sz(b)>1 (b[sz(b)-1]-
b[sz(b)-2])*(a[i]-b[sz(b)-2])<0) b.pop_back(); b.pb(a[i]); int k = sz(b); repd(i, n-
2, 0) while (sz(b) > k (b[sz(b)-1] - b[sz(b)-2]) * (a[i] - b[sz(b)-2]) <= 0) b.pop_back(); b.pb(a[i]); if (sz(b) >
1) b.pop_back();
```


5 Others

5.1 Big Number

```
struct bigNum static const int L=1000; int it[L+10]; bigNum() fill(it, 0), it[0]=1;
bigNum(int n) fill(it, 0); while (n) it[++it[0]]=nn/=10; if (!it[0]) it[0]=1;
bigNum operator +(const bigNum b) const bigNum ret; ret.it[0]=max(it[0],
b.it[0])+1; repf(i, 1, ret.it[0]) ret.it[i]+=it[i]+b.it[i]; ret.it[i+1]+=ret.it[i]/10;
ret.it[i] while (ret.it[0]<1 ret.it[ret.it[0]]=0) ret.it[0]--; return ret; bigNum
operator -(const bigNum b) const bigNum ret; ret.it[0]=it[0]; repf(i, 1, ret.it[0])
ret.it[i]+=it[i]-b.it[i]; if (ret.it[i]<0) ret.it[i]+=10, ret.it[i+1]--; while (ret.it[0]<1
ret.it[ret.it[0]]=0) ret.it[0]--; return ret; bigNum operator *(const bigNum
b) const bigNum ret; ret.it[0]=it[0]+b.it[0]; repf(i, 1, it[0]) repf(j, 1, b.it[0])
ret.it[i+j-1]+=it[i]*b.it[j]; repf(i, 1, ret.it[0]) ret.it[i+1]+=ret.it[i]/10, ret.it[i] while
(ret.it[0]<1 ret.it[ret.it[0]]=0) ret.it[0]--; return ret; void out() repd(i, it[0], 1)
printf(" putchar("); ;
```

5.2 vimrc

```
set mouse=a set nu set history=4000 set backspace=2 set sw=4 set ts=4 set
cindent syntax on
func! R() exec ":w" exec "!clearg++ exec "!./endfunc
:map! F9 :call R()!CR
```