CS 97SI: INTRODUCTION TO PROGRAMMING CONTESTS

Welcome to CS 97SI

- Introduction
- Programming Contests
- □ How to Practice
- Problem Solving Examples
- □ Grading Policy

Coaches

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- Actually:
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 - Jeffrey Wang
 - Sonny Chan

Why Do Programming Contests?

- □ You can learn...
 - Many useful algorithms, mathematical insights
 - How to code/debug quickly and accurately
 - How to work in a team

Then you can rock in classes, job interviews, etc.

It's also fun!

Prerequisites

- CS 106 level programming experience
 - You'll be coding in either C/C++ or Java
- Good mathematical insight

Most importantly, eagerness to learn

Topics

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Mathematics
- 3 Data structures
- 4 Dynamic programming (DP)
- 5 Combinatorial games
- 6 Graph algorithms
- 7 Shortest distance problems
- 8 Network flow
- 9 Geometric algorithms
- □ 10 String algorithms

Programming Contests

- Stanford Local Programming Contest
- □ ACM-ICPC
 - Pacific Northwest Regional
 - World Finals
- Online Contests
 - TopCoder, Codeforces
 - Google Code Jam
- And many more...

How to Practice

- USACO Training Program
- Online Judges
- Weekly Practice Contests

USACO Training Program

- □ http://ace.delos.com/usacogate
- Detailed explanation on basic algorithms, problem solving strategies
- Good problems
- Automated judge system

Online Judges

- Websites with automated judges
 - Real contest problems
 - Immediate feedback
- □ A few good OJs:
 - Peking OJ
 - Sphere OJ
 - Timus OJ
 - UVa OJ

Weekly Practice Contests

- Every Saturday 10am-3pm at Gates B08
 - Free food!
- Open to anyone interested
- Real contest problems from many sources
- Subscribe to the stanford-acm-icpc email list to get announcements

Problem Solving

- 1 Read the problem statement
 - Check the input/output specification!
- 2 Make the problem abstract
- 3 Design an algorithm
 - Often the hardest step
- 4 Implement and debug
- □ 5 Submit
- 6 AC!
 - □ If not, go back to 4

Problem Solving Example

- □ POJ 1000: A+B Problem
 - \blacksquare Input: Two space-separated integers a, b
 - \square Constraints: $0 \le a, b \le 10$
 - lacksquare Output: a+b

POJ 1000 Code in C/C++

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

Another Example

- POJ 1004: Financial Management
 - Input: 12 floating point numbers on separate lines
 - Output: Average of the given numbers
- □ Just a few bytes harder than POJ 1000...

POJ 1004 Code in C/C++

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
     double sum = 0, buf;
     for (int i = 0; i < 12; i++) {
           scanf("%lf", &buf);
           sum += buf;
     printf("$%.21f\n", sum / 12.0);
     return 0;
```

Something to think about...

■ What if the given numbers are HUGE?

- Not all the input constraints are explicit
 - Hidden constraints are generally "reasonable"

 Always think about the worst case scenario, edge cases, etc.

Grading Policy

- You can either
 - Solve a given number of POJ problems on the course webpage
 - OR, participate in 5 or more weekly practice contests

- If you have little experience, solving POJ problems is recommended
 - Of course, doing both of them is better

Stanford ACM Team Notebook

- http://stanford.edu/~liszt90/acm/notebook.html
- Implementations of many algorithms we'll learn
- Policy on notebook usage:
 - Don't copy-paste anything from the notebook!
 - At least type everything yourself
 - Let me know of any error or suggestion

Links

- □ Course website: http://cs97si.stanford.edu
- Stanford ACM Team Notebook:
 http://stanford.edu/~liszt90/acm/notebook.html
- □ Peking Online Judge: http://poj.org
- USACO Training Gate:
 http://ace.delos.com/usacogate
- Online discussion board:
 http://piazza.com/class#winter2012/cs97si/