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CONTEST

Tips and Tricks

```
## Tips and Tricks
- [C++ tips and tricks](https://codeforces.com/blog/entry/74684)
- use '#pragma GCC optimize "trapv"' to invoke RTE (Run Time Error) upon integer overflow

- use pramgas for C++ speed boost
'''
#pragma GCC optimize("O3,unroll-loops")
#pragma GCC target("avx2,bmi,bmi2,lzcnt,popcnt")
'''

### Troubleshooting
'''
/* stuff you should look for
 * int overflow, array bounds
 * special cases (n=1?)
 * do smih instead of nothing and stay organized
 * WRITE STUFF DOWN
 * DON'T GET STUCK ON ONE APPROACH
*/
'''
Author: Benq

- refer to [KACTL Troubleshoot](../../kactl/content/contest/troubleshoot.txt)

## Sources

- [[Tutorial] GCC Optimization Pragmas](https://codeforces.com/blog/entry/96344)
- [Don't use rand(): a guide to random number generators in C++] (https://codeforces.com/blog/entry/61587)
```

Hash codes

```
#!/usr/bin/env bash
#Hashes a file, ignoring all:
# - whitespace
# - comments
# - asserts
# - includes
# - pragmas
#Use to verify that code was correctly typed.

#usage:
#  chmod +x hash.sh
#  cat a.cpp | ./hash.sh
#or just copy this command:
#  cat a.cpp | sed -r '/(assert|include|pragma)/d' | cpp -fpreprocessed -P | tr -d
#    ↪ '[space:]' | md5sum | cut -c-6
sed -r '/(assert|include|pragma)/d' | cpp -fpreprocessed -P | tr -d '[:space:]' | md5sum
#    ↪ | cut -c-6
```

Test on random inputs

```
#!/usr/bin/env bash
#runs 2 programs against each other on random inputs until they output different results
#source: https://github.com/Errichto/youtube/blob/master/testing/s.sh
#usage:
#  chmod +x test.sh
#  ./test.sh
for((i = 1; ; ++i)); do
  echo $i
  ./test.out > in
  diff --ignore-all-space <./a.out < in <<./brute.out < in || break
done
```

MAX FLOW

Hungarian

```
//cat hungarian.hpp | ./hash.sh
//625431
#pragma once
//source: https://e-maxx.ru/algo/assignment_hungary
//
//input: cost[1..n][1..m] with 1 <= n <= m
//n workers, indexed 1, 2, ..., n
//m jobs, indexed 1, 2, ..., m
//it costs 'cost[i][j]' to assign worker i to job j (1<=i<=n, 1<=j<=m)
//this returns *min* total cost to assign each worker to some distinct job
//O(n^2 * m)
//
//trick 1: set 'cost[i][j]' to INF to say: "worker 'i' cannot be assigned job 'j'"
//trick 2: 'cost[i][j]' can be negative, so to instead find max total cost over all
#    ↪ matchings: set all 'cost[i][j]' to '-cost[i][j]'.
//Now max total cost = - hungarian(cost).min_cost
const long long INF = 1e18;
struct match {
  long long min_cost;
  vector<int> matching; //worker 'i' (1<=i<=n) is assigned to job 'matching[i]'
#    ↪ (1<=matching[i]<=m)
};

match hungarian(const vector<vector<long long>>& cost) {
  int n = cost.size() - 1, m = cost[0].size() - 1;
  assert(n <= m);
  vector<int> p(m + 1), way(m + 1);
  vector<long long> u(n + 1), v(m + 1);
  for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
    p[0] = i;
    int j0 = 0;
    vector<long long> minv(m + 1, INF);
    vector<bool> used(m + 1, 0);
    do {
      used[j0] = 1;
      int i0 = p[j0], j1 = 0;
      long long delta = INF;
      for (int j = 1; j <= m; j++)
        if (!used[j]) {
          long long cur = cost[i0][j] - u[i0] - v[j];
          if (cur < minv[j])
            minv[j] = cur, way[j] = j0;
```

```
        if (minv[j] < delta)
            delta = minv[j], j1 = j;
    }
    for (int j = 0; j <= m; j++)
        if (used[j])
            u[p[j]] += delta, v[j] -= delta;
        else
            minv[j] -= delta;
    j0 = j1;
} while (p[j0] != 0);
do {
    int j1 = way[j0];
    p[j0] = p[j1];
    j0 = j1;
} while (j0);
}
vector<int> ans(n + 1);
for (int j = 1; j <= m; j++)
    ans[p[j]] = j;
return {-v[0], ans};
}
```

Min Cost Max Flow

```
//cat min_cost_max_flow.hpp | ./hash.sh
//f6b59d
#pragma once
//source: https://e-maxx.ru/algo/min_cost_flow
const long long INF = 1e18;
struct mcmf {
    using ll = long long;
    struct edge {
        int a, b;
        ll cap, cost, flow;
        int back;
    };
};
const int N;
vector<edge> e;
vector<vector<int>> g;
mcmf(int a_n) : N(a_n), g(N) {}
void add_edge(int a, int b, ll cap, ll cost) {
    edge e1 = {a, b, cap, cost, 0, (int)g[b].size() };
    edge e2 = {b, a, 0, -cost, 0, (int)g[a].size() };
    g[a].push_back(e.size());
    e.push_back(e1);
    g[b].push_back(e.size());
    e.push_back(e2);
}
pair<ll, ll> get_flow(int s, int t, ll total_flow) {
    ll flow = 0, cost = 0;
    while (flow < total_flow) {
        vector<ll> d(N, INF);
        vector<int> p_edge(N), id(N, 0), q(N), p(N);
        int qh = 0, qt = 0;
        q[qt++] = s;
        d[s] = 0;
        while (qh != qt) {
            int v = q[qh++];
```

```
            id[v] = 2;
            if (qh == N) qh = 0;
            for (int i = 0; i < (int)g[v].size(); i++) {
                const edge& r = e[g[v][i]];
                if (r.flow < r.cap && d[v] + r.cost < d[r.b]) {
                    d[r.b] = d[v] + r.cost;
                    if (id[r.b] == 0) {
                        q[qt++] = r.b;
                        if (qt == N) qt = 0;
                    } else if (id[r.b] == 2) {
                        if (--qh == -1) qh = N - 1;
                        q[qh] = r.b;
                    }
                    id[r.b] = 1;
                    p[r.b] = v;
                    p_edge[r.b] = i;
                }
            }
        }
        if (d[t] == INF) break;
        ll addflow = total_flow - flow;
        for (int v = t; v != s; v = p[v]) {
            int pv = p[v], pr = p_edge[v];
            addflow = min(addflow, e[g[pv][pr]].cap - e[g[pv][pr]].flow);
        }
        for (int v = t; v != s; v = p[v]) {
            int pv = p[v], pr = p_edge[v], r = e[g[pv][pr]].back;
            e[g[pv][pr]].flow += addflow;
            e[g[v][r]].flow -= addflow;
            cost += e[g[pv][pr]].cost * addflow;
        }
        flow += addflow;
    }
    return {flow, cost};
}
};
```

GRAPHS

Block Vertex Tree

```
//cat block_vertex_tree.hpp | ./hash.sh
//ea8ef1
#pragma once
#include "bridges_and_cuts.hpp"
//returns adjacency list of block vertex tree
//usage:
// info cc = bridge_and_cut(adj, m);
// vector<vector<int>> bvt = block_vertex_tree(adj, cc);
//to loop over each *unique* bcc containing a node v:
// for (int bccid : bvt[v]) {
//     bccid -= n;
//     ...
// }
//to loop over each *unique* node inside a bcc:
// for (int v : bvt[bccid + n]) {
//     ...
// }
```

```
// }
vector<vector<int>> block_vertex_tree(const vector<vector<pair<int, int>>>& adj, const
    ↪ info& cc) {
    int n = adj.size();
    vector<vector<int>> bvt(n + cc.num_bccs);
    vector<bool> vis(cc.num_bccs, 0);
    for (int v = 0; v < n; v++) {
        for (auto [_ , e_id] : adj[v]) {
            int bccid = cc.bcc_id[e_id];
            if (!vis[bccid]) {
                vis[bccid] = 1;
                bvt[v].push_back(bccid + n); //add edge between original node, and bcc
                ↪ node
                bvt[bccid + n].push_back(v);
            }
        }
        for (int bccid : bvt[v]) vis[bccid - n] = 0;
    }
    return bvt;
}
```

Bridge Tree

```
//cat bridge_tree.hpp | ./hash.sh
//85f56b
#pragma once
#include "bridges_and_cuts.hpp"
//never adds multiple edges as bridges_and_cuts.hpp correctly marks them as non-bridges
//usage:
// info cc = bridge_and_cut(adj, m);
// vector<vector<int>> bt = bridge_tree(adj, cc);
vector<vector<int>> bridge_tree(const vector<vector<pair<int, int>>>& adj, const info&
    ↪ cc) {
    vector<vector<int>> tree(cc.num_2_edge_ccs);
    for (int i = 0; i < (int)adj.size(); i++)
        for (auto [to, e_id] : adj[i])
            if (cc.is_bridge[e_id])
                tree[cc.two_edge_ccid[i]].push_back(cc.two_edge_ccid[to]);
    return tree;
}
```

Bridges and Cuts

```
//cat bridges_and_cuts.hpp | ./hash.sh
//5f0c60
#pragma once
//O(n+m) time & space
//2 edge cc and bcc stuff doesn't depend on each other, so delete whatever is not needed
//handles multiple edges
//
//example initialization of 'adj':
//for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {
//    int u, v;
//    cin >> u >> v;
//    u--, v--;
//    adj[u].emplace_back(v, i);
//    adj[v].emplace_back(u, i);
//}
```

```
//}
struct info {
    //2 edge connected component stuff (e.g. components split by bridge edges)
    ↪ https://cp-algorithms.com/graph/bridge-searching.html
    int num_2_edge_ccs;
    vector<bool> is_bridge; //edge id -> 1 iff bridge edge
    vector<int> two_edge_ccid; //node -> id of 2 edge component (which are labeled 0, 1,
    ↪ ..., 'num_2_edge_ccs'-1)
    //bi connected component stuff (e.g. components split by cut/articulation nodes)
    ↪ https://cp-algorithms.com/graph/cutpoints.html
    int num_bccs;
    vector<bool> is_cut; //node -> 1 iff cut node
    vector<int> bcc_id; //edge id -> id of bcc (which are labeled 0, 1, ..., 'num_bccs'-1)
};

info bridge_and_cut(const vector<vector<pair<int/*neighbor*/, int/*edge id*/>>>&
    ↪ adj/*undirected graph*/, int m/*number of edges*/) {
    //stuff for both (always keep)
    int n = adj.size(), timer = 1;
    vector<int> tin(n, 0);
    //2 edge cc stuff (delete if not needed)
    int num_2_edge_ccs = 0;
    vector<bool> is_bridge(m, 0);
    vector<int> two_edge_ccid(n), node_stack;
    node_stack.reserve(n);
    //bcc stuff (delete if not needed)
    int num_bccs = 0;
    vector<bool> is_cut(n, 0);
    vector<int> bcc_id(m), edge_stack;
    edge_stack.reserve(m);
    auto dfs = [&](auto self, int v, int p_id) -> int {
        int low = tin[v] = timer++; deg = 0;
        node_stack.push_back(v);
        for (auto [to, e_id] : adj[v]) {
            if (e_id == p_id) continue;
            if (!tin[to]) {
                edge_stack.push_back(e_id);
                int low_ch = self(self, to, e_id);
                if (low_ch >= tin[v]) {
                    is_cut[v] = 1;
                    while (1) {
                        int edge = edge_stack.back();
                        edge_stack.pop_back();
                        bcc_id[edge] = num_bccs;
                        if (edge == e_id) break;
                    }
                    num_bccs++;
                }
                low = min(low, low_ch);
                deg++;
            } else if (tin[to] < tin[v]) {
                edge_stack.push_back(e_id);
                low = min(low, tin[to]);
            }
        }
    };
    if (p_id == -1) is_cut[v] = (deg > 1);
    if (tin[v] == low) {
        if (p_id != -1) is_bridge[p_id] = 1;
        while (1) {
            int node = node_stack.back();
            if (node == v) break;
            is_cut[node] = 1;
            node_stack.pop_back();
        }
    }
    return low;
}
```

```
        node_stack.pop_back();
        two_edge_ccid[node] = num_2_edge_ccs;
        if (node == v) break;
    }
    num_2_edge_ccs++;
}
return low;
};
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
    if (!tin[i])
        dfs(dfs, i, -1);
return {num_2_edge_ccs, is_bridge, two_edge_ccid, num_bccs, is_cut, bcc_id};
}
```

Centroid Decomp

```
//cat centroid_decomp.hpp | ./hash.sh
//31dd4e
#pragma once

// Time and Space complexity are given in terms of n where n is the number of nodes in
    ↪ the tree
// Time complexity  $O(n \log n)$ 
// Space complexity  $O(n)$ 

// Given an unweighted, undirected tree and a function,
// centroid_decomp runs the function on every decomposition

// see count_paths_per_node for example usage
struct centroid_decomp {
    vector<vector<int>>> adj;
    function<void(const vector<vector<int>>&, int)>> func;
    vector<int> sub_sz;

    centroid_decomp(const vector<vector<int>>& a_adj,
        const function<void(const vector<vector<int>>&, int)>& a_func)
        : adj(a_adj), func(a_func), sub_sz(adj.size()) {
        decomp(find_centroid(0));
    }

    void calc_subtree_sizes(int u, int p = -1) {
        sub_sz[u] = 1;
        for (int v : adj[u]) {
            if (v == p) continue;
            calc_subtree_sizes(v, u);
            sub_sz[u] += sub_sz[v];
        }
    }

    int find_centroid(int root) {
        calc_subtree_sizes(root);
        int u = root, p = -1;
        while (1) {
            int big_ch = -1;
            for (int v : adj[u]) {
                if (v == p) continue;
                if (big_ch == -1 || sub_sz[big_ch] < sub_sz[v])
                    big_ch = v;
            }
        }
    }
};
```

```
    }
    if (big_ch == -1 || 2 * sub_sz[big_ch] <= sub_sz[root])
        return u;
    p = u;
    u = big_ch;
}

void decomp(int root) {
    func(adj, root);
    for (int v : adj[root]) {
        //each node is adjacent to  $O(\log n)$  centroids
        adj[v].erase(find(adj[v].begin(), adj[v].end(), root));
        decomp(find_centroid(v));
    }
}
};
```

Frequency Table of Tree Distance

```
//cat count_paths_per_length.hpp | ./hash.sh
//272170
#pragma once
#include "../kactl/content/numerical/FastFourierTransform.h"
#include "centroid_decomp.hpp"
//returns array 'num_paths' where 'num_paths[i]' = # of paths in tree with 'i' edges
// $O(n \log^2 n)$ 
vector<long long> count_paths_per_length(const vector<vector<int>>& a_adj/*unrooted,
    ↪ connected tree*/) {
    vector<long long> num_paths(a_adj.size(), 0);
    auto func = [&](const vector<vector<int>>& adj, int root) -> void {
        vector<double> total_depth(1, 1.0);
        for (int to : adj[root]) {
            vector<double> cnt_depth(1, 0.0);
            for (queue<pair<int, int>> q({{to, root}}); !q.empty();) {
                cnt_depth.push_back(q.size());
                queue<pair<int, int>> new_q;
                while (!q.empty()) {
                    auto [curr, par] = q.front();
                    q.pop();
                    for (int ch : adj[curr]) {
                        if (ch == par) continue;
                        new_q.emplace(ch, curr);
                    }
                }
                swap(q, new_q);
            }
        }
        vector<double> prod = conv(total_depth, cnt_depth);
        for (int i = 1; i < (int)prod.size(); i++) num_paths[i] +=
            ↪ llround(prod[i]);
    }
    for (int i = 1; i < (int)cnt_depth.size(); i++) total_depth[i] +=
        ↪ cnt_depth[i];
}
};
```

```
centroid_decomp decomp(a_adj, func);
return num_paths;
}
```

Count Paths Per Node

```
//cat count_paths_per_node.hpp | ./hash.sh
//8811b2
#pragma once
#include "centroid_decomp.hpp"
//0-based nodes
//returns array 'num_paths' where 'num_paths[i]' = number of paths with k edges where
//    ↳ node 'i' is on the path
//O(n log n)
vector<long long> count_paths_per_node(const vector<vector<int>>& a_adj /*unrooted
    ↳ tree*/, int k) {
    vector<long long> num_paths(a_adj.size());
    auto func = [&](const vector<vector<int>>& adj, int root) -> void {
        vector<int> pre_d(1, 1), cur_d(1);
        auto dfs = [&](auto self, int u, int p, int d) -> long long {
            if (d > k)
                return 0;

            if (int(cur_d.size()) <= d)
                cur_d.push_back(0);
            cur_d[d]++;

            long long cnt = 0;
            if (k - d < int(pre_d.size()))
                cnt += pre_d[k - d];

            for (int v : adj[u]) {
                if (v != p)
                    cnt += self(self, v, u, d + 1);
            }

            num_paths[u] += cnt;
            return cnt;
        };
        auto dfs_child = [&](int child) -> long long {
            long long cnt = dfs(dfs, child, root, 1);
            pre_d.resize(cur_d.size());
            for (int i = 1; i < int(cur_d.size()) && cur_d[i]; i++) {
                pre_d[i] += cur_d[i];
                cur_d[i] = 0;
            }
            return cnt;
        };
        for (int child : adj[root])
            num_paths[root] += dfs_child(child);
        pre_d = vector<int>(1);
        cur_d = vector<int>(1);
        for (auto it = adj[root].rbegin(); it != adj[root].rend(); it++)
            dfs_child(*it);
    };
    centroid_decomp decomp(a_adj, func);
    return num_paths;
}
```

Dijkstra

```
//cat dijkstra.hpp | ./hash.sh
//8fe9d3
#pragma once
//returns array 'len' where 'len[i]' = shortest path from node 'start' to node 'i'
//For example 'len[start]' will always = 0
const long long INF = 1e18;
vector<long long> dijkstra(const vector<vector<pair<int, long long>>>& adj /*directed or
    ↳ undirected, weighted graph*/, int start) {
    using node = pair<long long, int>;
    vector<long long> len(adj.size(), INF);
    len[start] = 0;
    priority_queue<node, vector<node>, greater<node>> q;
    q.emplace(0, start);
    while (!q.empty()) {
        auto [curr_len, v] = q.top();
        q.pop();
        if (len[v] < curr_len) continue; //important check: TLE without it
        for (auto [to, weight] : adj[v])
            if (len[to] > weight + len[v]) {
                len[to] = weight + len[v];
                q.emplace(len[to], to);
            }
    }
    return len;
}
```

HLD

```
//cat hld.hpp | ./hash.sh
//d08853
#pragma once
//source: https://codeforces.com/blog/entry/53170
//mnemonic: Heavy Light Decomposition
//NOLINTNEXTLINE(readability-identifier-naming)
struct HLD {
    struct node {
        int sub_sz = 1, par = -1, time_in = -1, next = -1;
    };
    vector<node> tree;
    HLD(vector<vector<int>>& adj /*forest of unrooted trees*/) : tree(adj.size()) {
        for (int i = 0, timer = 0; i < (int)adj.size(); i++) {
            if (tree[i].next == -1) { //lowest indexed node in each tree becomes root
                tree[i].next = i;
                dfs1(i, adj);
                dfs2(i, adj, timer);
            }
        }
    }
    void dfs1(int v, vector<vector<int>>& adj) {
        auto par = find(adj[v].begin(), adj[v].end(), tree[v].par);
        if (par != adj[v].end()) adj[v].erase(par);
        for (int& to : adj[v]) {
            tree[to].par = v;
            dfs1(to, adj);
            tree[v].sub_sz += tree[to].sub_sz;
            if (tree[to].sub_sz > tree[adj[v][0]].sub_sz)
                swap(to, adj[v][0]);
        }
    }
};
```

```
    }
}
void dfs2(int v, const vector<vector<int>>& adj, int& timer) {
    tree[v].time_in = timer++;
    for (int to : adj[v]) {
        tree[to].next = (timer == tree[v].time_in + 1 ? tree[v].next : to);
        dfs2(to, adj, timer);
    }
}
// Returns inclusive-exclusive intervals (of time_in's) corresponding to the path
// ↳ between u and v, not necessarily in order
// This can answer queries for "is some node 'x' on some path" by checking if the
// ↳ tree[x].time_in is in any of these intervals
// u, v must be in the same component
vector<pair<int, int>> path(int u, int v) const {
    vector<pair<int, int>> res;
    for (;;) v = tree[tree[v].next].par) {
        if (tree[v].time_in < tree[u].time_in) swap(u, v);
        if (tree[tree[v].next].time_in <= tree[u].time_in) {
            res.emplace_back(tree[u].time_in, tree[v].time_in + 1);
            return res;
        }
        res.emplace_back(tree[tree[v].next].time_in, tree[v].time_in + 1);
    }
}
// Returns interval (of time_in's) corresponding to the subtree of node i
// This can answer queries for "is some node 'x' in some other node's subtree" by
// ↳ checking if tree[x].time_in is in this interval
pair<int, int> subtree(int i) const {
    return {tree[i].time_in, tree[i].time_in + tree[i].sub_sz};
}
// Returns lca of nodes u and v
// u, v must be in the same component
int lca(int u, int v) const {
    for (;;) v = tree[tree[v].next].par) {
        if (tree[v].time_in < tree[u].time_in) swap(u, v);
        if (tree[tree[v].next].time_in <= tree[u].time_in) return u;
    }
}
};
```

Hopcroft Karp

```
//cat hopcroft_karp.hpp | ./hash.sh
//de75d7
#pragma once
//source: https://github.com/foreverbell/acm-icpc-cheat-sheet/
// blob/master/src/graph-algorithm/hopcroft-karp.cpp
//Worst case O(E*sqrt(V)) but faster in practice
struct match {
    // # of edges in matching (which = size of min vertex cover by öknig's theorem)
    int size_of_matching;
    //an arbitrary max matching is found. For this matching:
    //if l_to_r[node_left] == -1:
    // node_left is not in matching
    //else:
    // the edge 'node_left' <=> l_to_r[node_left] is in the matching
    //
```

```
//similarly for r_to_l with edge r_to_l[node_right] <=> node_right in matching if
// ↳ r_to_l[node_right] != -1
//matchings stored in l_to_r and r_to_l are the same matching
//provides way to check if any node/edge is in matching
vector<int> l_to_r, r_to_l;
//an arbitrary min vertex cover is found. For this mvc: mvc_l[node_left] is 1 iff
// ↳ node_left is in the min vertex cover (same for mvc_r)
//if mvc_l[node_left] is 0, then node_left is in the corresponding maximal
// ↳ independent set
vector<bool> mvc_l, mvc_r;
};
//Think of the bipartite graph as having a left side (with size lsz) and a right side
// ↳ (with size rsz).
//Nodes on left side are indexed 0,1,...,lsz-1
//Nodes on right side are indexed 0,1,...,rsz-1
//
//'adj' is like a directed adjacency list containing edges from left side -> right side:
//To initialize 'adj': For every edge node_left <=> node_right, do:
// ↳ adj[node_left].push_back(node_right)
match hopcroft_karp(const vector<vector<int>>& adj/*bipartite graph*/, int rsz/*number
// ↳ of nodes on right side*/) {
    int size_of_matching = 0, lsz = adj.size();
    vector<int> l_to_r(lsz, -1), r_to_l(rsz, -1);
    while (1) {
        queue<int> q;
        vector<int> level(lsz, -1);
        for (int i = 0; i < lsz; i++)
            if (l_to_r[i] == -1)
                level[i] = 0, q.push(i);
        bool found = 0;
        vector<bool> mvc_l(lsz, 1), mvc_r(rsz, 0);
        while (!q.empty()) {
            int u = q.front();
            q.pop();
            mvc_l[u] = 0;
            for (int x : adj[u]) {
                mvc_r[x] = 1;
                int v = r_to_l[x];
                if (v == -1) found = 1;
                else if (level[v] == -1) {
                    level[v] = level[u] + 1;
                    q.push(v);
                }
            }
        }
        if (!found) return {size_of_matching, l_to_r, r_to_l, mvc_l, mvc_r};
        auto dfs = [&](auto self, int u) -> bool {
            for (int x : adj[u]) {
                int v = r_to_l[x];
                if (v == -1 || (level[u] + 1 == level[v] && self(self, v))) {
                    l_to_r[u] = x;
                    r_to_l[x] = u;
                    return 1;
                }
            }
            level[u] = 1e9; //acts as visited array
            return 0;
        };
        for (int i = 0; i < lsz; i++)
```

```
        size_of_matching += (l_to_r[i] == -1 && dfs(dfs, i));
    }
}
```

Kth Node on Path

```
//cat kth_node_on_path.hpp | ./hash.sh
//c59307
#pragma once
#include "lca.hpp"
struct kth_node_on_path {
    LCA lca;
    kth_node_on_path(const vector<vector<pair<int, long long>>>& adj /*forest of weighted
        ↪ trees*/) : lca(adj) {}
    //consider path {u, u's par, ..., LCA(u,v), ..., v's par, v}. This returns the node
        ↪ at index k
    //assumes 0 <= k <= number of edges on path from u to v
    // u, v must be in the same component
    int query(int u, int v, int k) const {
        int lca_uv = lca.get_lca(u, v);
        int u_lca = lca.tree[u].depth - lca.tree[lca_uv].depth;
        int v_lca = lca.tree[v].depth - lca.tree[lca_uv].depth;
        assert(0 <= k && k <= u_lca + v_lca);
        return k <= u_lca ? lca.kth_par(u, k) : lca.kth_par(v, u_lca + v_lca - k);
    }
};
```

LCA

```
//cat lca.hpp | ./hash.sh
//f2cd84
#pragma once
//https://codeforces.com/blog/entry/74847
//mnemonic: Least/Lowest Common Ancestor
//NOLINTNEXTLINE(readability-identifier-naming)
struct LCA {
    struct node {
        int jmp = -1, jmp_edges = 0, par = -1, depth = 0;
        long long dist = 0LL;
    };
    vector<node> tree;
    LCA(const vector<vector<pair<int, long long>>>& adj /*forest of weighted trees*/) :
        ↪ tree(adj.size()) {
        for (int i = 0; i < (int)adj.size(); i++) {
            if (tree[i].jmp == -1) { //lowest indexed node in each tree becomes root
                tree[i].jmp = i;
                dfs(i, adj);
            }
        }
    }
    void dfs(int v, const vector<vector<pair<int, long long>>>& adj) {
        int jmp, jmp_edges;
        if (tree[v].jmp != v && tree[v].jmp_edges == tree[tree[v].jmp].jmp_edges)
            jmp = tree[tree[v].jmp].jmp, jmp_edges = 2 * tree[v].jmp_edges + 1;
        else
            jmp = v, jmp_edges = 1;
        for (auto [ch, w] : adj[v]) {

```

```
            if (ch == tree[v].par) continue;
            tree[ch] = {
                jmp,
                jmp_edges,
                v,
                1 + tree[v].depth,
                w + tree[v].dist
            };
            dfs(ch, adj);
        }
    }
    //traverse up k edges in O(log(k)). So with k=1 this returns 'v's parent
    int kth_par(int v, int k) const {
        k = min(k, tree[v].depth);
        while (k > 0) {
            if (tree[v].jmp_edges <= k) {
                k -= tree[v].jmp_edges;
                v = tree[v].jmp;
            } else {
                k--;
                v = tree[v].par;
            }
        }
        return v;
    }
    // x, y must be in the same component
    int get_lca(int x, int y) const {
        if (tree[x].depth < tree[y].depth) swap(x, y);
        x = kth_par(x, tree[x].depth - tree[y].depth);
        while (x != y) {
            if (tree[x].jmp != tree[y].jmp)
                x = tree[x].jmp, y = tree[y].jmp;
            else
                x = tree[x].par, y = tree[y].par;
        }
        return x;
    }
    int dist_edges(int x, int y) const {
        return tree[x].depth + tree[y].depth - 2 * tree[get_lca(x, y)].depth;
    }
    long long dist_weight(int x, int y) const {
        return tree[x].dist + tree[y].dist - 2 * tree[get_lca(x, y)].dist;
    }
};
```

Rooted Tree Isomorphism

```
//cat subtree_isomorphism.hpp | ./hash.sh
//64d64a
#pragma once

// Complexity given in terms of n where n is the number of nodes in the tree
// Time complexity O(n log n)
// Space complexity O(n)

// Given an undirected or directed rooted tree
// rooted_subtree_isomorphism classifies each rooted subtree
struct info {
```



```
int num_distinct_subtrees; //0 <= id[i] < num_distinct_subtrees for all i
vector<int> id; //id[u] == id[v] iff subtree u is isomorphic to subtree v
};

info subtree_iso(const vector<vector<int>>& adj, int root) {
    vector<int> id(adj.size());
    map<vector<int>, int> hashes;
    auto dfs = [&](auto self, int u, int p) -> int {
        vector<int> ch_ids;
        ch_ids.reserve(adj[u].size());
        for (int v : adj[u]) {
            if (v != p)
                ch_ids.push_back(self(self, v, u));
        }
        sort(ch_ids.begin(), ch_ids.end());
        auto it = hashes.find(ch_ids);
        if (it == hashes.end())
            return id[u] = hashes[ch_ids] = hashes.size();
        return id[u] = it->second;
    };
    dfs(dfs, root, root);
    return {(int)hashes.size(), id};
}
```

MATH

Derangements

```
//cat derangements.hpp | ./hash.sh
//c221bb
#pragma once
//https://oeis.org/A000166
//
//for a permutation of size i:
//there are (i-1) places to move 0 to not be at index 0. Let's say we moved 0 to index j
//    -> (j>0).
//If we move value j to index 0 (forming a cycle of length 2), then there are dp[i-2]
//    -> derangements of the remaining i-2 elements
//else there are dp[i-1] derangements of the remaining i-1 elements (including j)
vector<int> derangements(int n, int mod) {
    vector<int> dp(n, 0);
    dp[0] = 1;
    for (int i = 2; i < n; i++)
        dp[i] = 1LL * (i - 1) * (dp[i - 1] + dp[i - 2]) % mod;
    return dp;
}
```

Binary Exponentiation MOD

```
//cat binary_exponentiation_mod.hpp | ./hash.sh
//c47ca5
#pragma once
//returns (base^pw)%mod in O(log(pw)), but returns 1 for 0^0
//
//What if base doesn't fit in long long?
//Since (base^pw)%mod == ((base%mod)^pw)%mod we can calculate base under mod of 'mod'
```

```
//
//What if pw doesn't fit in long long?
//case 1: mod is prime
//(base^pw)%mod == (base^(pw%(mod-1)))%mod (from Fermat's little theorem)
//so calculate pw under mod of 'mod-1'
//note 'mod-1' is not prime, so you need to be able to calculate 'pw%(mod-1)' without
//    -> division
//
//case 2: non-prime mod
//let t = totient(mod)
//if pw >= log2(mod) then (base^pw)%mod == (base^(t+(pw%t)))%mod (proof
//    -> https://cp-algorithms.com/algebra/phi-function.html#generalization)
//so calculate pw under mod of 't'
//incidentally, totient(p) = p - 1 for every prime p, making this a more generalized
//    -> version of case 1
int bin_exp(long long base, long long pw, int mod) {
    assert(0 <= pw && 0 <= base && 1 <= mod);
    int res = 1;
    base %= mod;
    while (pw > 0) {
        if (pw & 1) res = res * base % mod;
        base = base * base % mod;
        pw >>= 1;
    }
    return res;
}
```

Fibonacci

```
//cat fibonacci.hpp | ./hash.sh
//9ac293
#pragma once
//https://codeforces.com/blog/entry/14516
//O(log(n))
unordered_map<long long, int> table;
int fib(long long n, int mod) {
    if (n < 2) return 1;
    if (table.find(n) != table.end()) return table[n];
    table[n] = (1LL * fib((n + 1) / 2, mod) * fib(n / 2, mod) + 1LL * fib((n - 1) / 2,
        -> mod) * fib((n - 2) / 2, mod)) % mod;
    return table[n];
}
```

Matrix Multiplication

```
//cat matrix_mult.hpp | ./hash.sh
//e4e421
#pragma once

// source: https://codeforces.com/blog/entry/80195

// generic matrix multiplication (not overflow safe)
// will RTE if the given matrices are not compatible
// Time: O(n * m * inner)
// Space: O(n * m)

template<typename T> vector<vector<T>> operator * (const vector<vector<T>>& a, const
    -> vector<vector<T>>& b) {
```

```
assert(a[0].size() == b.size());
int n = a.size(), m = b[0].size(), inner = b.size();
vector<vector<T>> c(n, vector<T>(m));
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    for (int k = 0; k < inner; k++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < m; j++)
            c[i][j] = c[i][j] + a[i][k] * b[k][j];
    }
}
return c;
}
```

Mobius Inversion

```
//cat mobius_inversion.hpp | ./hash.sh
//811515
#pragma once
//mobius[i] = 0 iff there exists a prime p s.t. i%(p^2)=0
//mobius[i] = -1 iff i has an odd number of distinct prime factors
//mobius[i] = 1 iff i has an even number of distinct prime factors
const int N = 1e6 + 10;
int mobius[N];
void calc_mobius() {
    mobius[1] = 1;
    for (int i = 1; i < N; i++)
        for (int j = i + i; j < N; j += i)
            mobius[j] -= mobius[i];
}
```

N Choose K MOD

```
//cat n_choose_k_mod.hpp | ./hash.sh
//e7a700
#pragma once
//for mod inverse
#include "binary_exponentiation_mod.hpp"
// usage:
//      n_choose_k nk(n, 1e9+7) to use 'choose', 'inv' with inputs strictly < n
// or:
//      n_choose_k nk(mod, mod) to use 'choose_with_lucas_theorem' with arbitrarily large
//      ↪ inputs
struct n_choose_k {
    n_choose_k(int n, int a_mod) : mod(a_mod), fact(n, 1), inv_fact(n, 1) {
        //this implementation doesn't work if n > mod because n! % mod = 0 when n >=
        //      ↪ mod. So 'inv_fact' array will be all 0's
        assert(max(n, 2) <= mod);
        //assert mod is prime. mod is intended to fit inside an int so that
        //multiplications fit in a longlong before being modded down. So this
        //will take sqrt(2^31) time
        for (int i = 2; i * i <= mod; i++) assert(mod % i);
        for (int i = 2; i < n; i++)
            fact[i] = 1LL * fact[i - 1] * i % mod;
        inv_fact.back() = bin_exp(fact.back(), mod - 2, mod);
        for (int i = n - 2; i >= 2; i--)
            inv_fact[i] = inv_fact[i + 1] * (i + 1LL) % mod;
    }
    //classic n choose k
```

```
//fails when n >= mod
int choose(int n, int k) const {
    if (k < 0 || k > n) return 0;
    //now we know 0 <= k <= n so 0 <= n
    return 1LL * fact[n] * inv_fact[k] % mod * inv_fact[n - k] % mod;
}
//lucas theorem to calculate n choose k in O(log(k))
//need to calculate all factorials in range [0,mod), so O(mod) time&space, so need
//      ↪ smallish prime mod (< 1e6 maybe)
//handles n >= mod correctly
int choose_lucas(long long n, long long k) const {
    if (k < 0 || k > n) return 0;
    if (k == 0 || k == n) return 1;
    return 1LL * choose_lucas(n / mod, k / mod) * choose(n % mod, k % mod) % mod;
}
//returns x such that x * n % mod == 1
int inv(int n) const {
    assert(1 <= n); //don't divide by 0 :)
    return 1LL * fact[n - 1] * inv_fact[n] % mod;
}
int mod;
vector<int> fact, inv_fact;
};
```

Partitions

```
//cat partitions.hpp | ./hash.sh
//3356f6
#pragma once
//https://oeis.org/A000041
//O(n sqrt n) time, but small-ish constant factor (there does exist a O(n log n)
//      ↪ solution as well)
vector<int> partitions(int n, int mod) {
    vector<int> dp(n, 1);
    for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
        long long sum = 0;
        for (int j = 1, pent = 1, sign = 1; pent <= i; j++, pent += 3 * j - 2, sign =
            //      ↪ -sign) {
            if (pent + j <= i) sum += dp[i - pent - j] * sign + mod;
            sum += dp[i - pent] * sign + mod;
        }
        dp[i] = sum % mod;
    }
    return dp;
}
```

Prime Sieve

```
//cat prime_sieve.hpp | ./hash.sh
//1897a8
#pragma once
//a_prime[val] = some random prime factor of 'val'
//
//to check if 'val' is prime:
//  if (a_prime[val] == val)
//
//to get all prime factors of a number 'val' in O(log(val)):
```

```
// while (val > 1) {
//     int p = a_prime[val];
//     //p is some prime factor of val
//     val /= p;
// }
const int N = 1e6 + 10;
int a_prime[N];
void calc_sieve() {
    iota(a_prime, a_prime + N, 0);
    for (int i = 2; i * i < N; i++)
        if (a_prime[i] == i)
            for (int j = i * i; j < N; j += i)
                a_prime[j] = i;
}
```

Row Reduce

```
//cat row_reduce.hpp | ./hash.sh
//5e4704
#pragma once
//for mod inverse
#include "binary_exponentiation_mod.hpp"
//First 'cols' columns of mat represents a matrix to be left in reduced row echelon form
//Row operations will be performed to all later columns
//
//example usage:
// row_reduce(mat, mat[0].size(), mod) //row reduce matrix with no extra columns
pair<int/*rank*/, int/*determinant*/> row_reduce(vector<vector<int>>& mat, int cols, int
    mod) {
    int n = mat.size(), m = mat[0].size(), rank = 0, det = 1;
    assert(cols <= m);
    for (int col = 0; col < cols && rank < n; col++) {
        //find arbitrary pivot and swap pivot to current row
        for (int i = rank; i < n; i++)
            if (mat[i][col] != 0) {
                if (rank != i) det = det == 0 ? 0 : mod - det;
                swap(mat[i], mat[rank]);
                break;
            }
        if (mat[rank][col] == 0) {
            det = 0;
            continue;
        }
        det = (1LL * det * mat[rank][col]) % mod;
        //make pivot 1 by dividing row by inverse of pivot
        int a_inv = bin_exp(mat[rank][col], mod - 2, mod);
        for (int j = 0; j < m; j++)
            mat[rank][j] = (1LL * mat[rank][j] * a_inv) % mod;
        //zero-out all numbers above & below pivot
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
            if (i != rank && mat[i][col] != 0) {
                int val = mat[i][col];
                for (int j = 0; j < m; j++) {
                    mat[i][j] -= 1LL * mat[rank][j] * val % mod;
                    if (mat[i][j] < 0) mat[i][j] += mod;
                }
            }
        rank++;
    }
```

```
    }
    assert(rank <= min(n, cols));
    return {rank, det};
}
```

Solve Linear Equations MOD

```
//cat solve_linear_mod.hpp | ./hash.sh
//44cc6e
#pragma once
#include "row_reduce.hpp"
struct matrix_info {
    int rank, det;
    vector<int> x;
};
//Solves mat * x = b under prime mod.
//mat is a n (rows) by m (cols) matrix, b is a length n column vector, x is a length m
    vector.
//assumes n,m >= 1, else RTE
//Returns rank of mat, determinant of mat, and x (solution vector to mat * x = b).
//x is empty if no solution. If rank < m, there are multiple solutions and an arbitrary
    vector one is returned.
//Leaves mat in reduced row echelon form (unlike kactl) with b appended.
//Trick: Number of unique solutions = mod ^ (# of free variables).
//# of free variables is generally equivalent to n - rank.
//O(n * m * min(n,m))
matrix_info solve_linear_mod(vector<vector<int>>& mat, const vector<int>& b, int mod) {
    assert(mat.size() == b.size());
    int n = mat.size(), m = mat[0].size();
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        mat[i].push_back(b[i]);
    auto [rank, det] = row_reduce(mat, m, mod); //row reduce not including the last column
    //check if solution exists
    for (int i = rank; i < n; i++) {
        if (mat[i].back() != 0) return {rank, det, {}}; //no solution exists
    }
    //initialize solution vector ('x') from row-reduced matrix
    vector<int> x(m, 0);
    for (int i = 0, j = 0; i < rank; i++) {
        while (mat[i][j] == 0) j++; //find pivot column
        x[j] = mat[i].back();
    }
    return {rank, det, x};
}
```

Euler's Totient Phi Function

```
//cat totient.hpp | ./hash.sh
//36bd41
#pragma once
//Euler's totient function counts the positive integers
//up to a given integer n that are relatively prime to n.
//
//To improve, pre-calc prime factors or use Pollard-rho to find prime factors.
int totient(int n) {
    int res = n;
    for (int i = 2; i * i <= n; i++) {
```

```
    if (n % i == 0) {
        while (n % i == 0) n /= i;
        res -= res / i;
    }
}
if (n > 1) res -= res / n;
return res;
}
```

MISC

Cartesian Tree

```
//cat cartesian_tree.hpp | ./hash.sh
//0b95bc
#pragma once
#include "monotonic_stack.hpp"
//min cartesian tree
vector<int> cartesian_tree(const vector<int>& arr) {
    int n = arr.size();
    auto rv /*reverse*/ = [&](int i) -> int {
        return n - 1 - i;
    };
    vector<int> left = monotonic_stack<int>(arr, greater());
    vector<int> right = monotonic_stack<int>(vector<int>(arr.rbegin(), arr.rend()),
        ⇨ greater());
    vector<int> par(n);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        int l = left[i], r = rv(right[rv(i)]);
        if (l >= 0 && r < n) par[i] = arr[l] > arr[r] ? l : r;
        else if (l >= 0) par[i] = l;
        else if (r < n) par[i] = r;
        else par[i] = i;
    }
    return par;
}
```

Count Rectangles

```
//cat count_rectangles.hpp | ./hash.sh
//b2cccd
#pragma once
#include "monotonic_stack.hpp"
//given a 2D boolean matrix, calculate cnt[i][j]
//cnt[i][j] = the number of times an i-by-j rectangle appears in the matrix such that
⇨ all i*j cells in the rectangle are 1
//Note cnt[0][j] and cnt[i][0] will contain garbage values
//O(n*m)
vector<vector<int>> count_rectangles(const vector<vector<bool>>& grid) {
    int n = grid.size(), m = grid[0].size();
    vector<vector<int>> cnt(n + 1, vector<int>(m + 1, 0));
    vector<int> arr(m, 0);
    auto rv /*reverse*/ = [&](int j) -> int {
        return m - 1 - j;
    };
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
```

```
        for (int j = 0; j < m; j++)
            arr[j] = grid[i][j] * (arr[j] + 1);
        vector<int> left = monotonic_stack<int>(arr, greater());
        vector<int> right = monotonic_stack<int>(vector<int>(arr.rbegin(), arr.rend()),
            ⇨ greater_equal());
        for (int j = 0; j < m; j++) {
            int l = j - left[j] - 1, r = rv(right[rv(j)]) - j - 1;
            cnt[arr[j]][l + r + 1]++;
            cnt[arr[j]][l]--;
            cnt[arr[j]][r]--;
        }
    }
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
        for (int k = 0; k < 2; k++)
            for (int j = m; j > 1; j--)
                cnt[i][j - 1] += cnt[i][j];
    for (int j = 1; j <= m; j++)
        for (int i = n; i > 1; i--)
            cnt[i - 1][j] += cnt[i][j];
    return cnt;
}
```

Max Rectangle in Histogram

```
//cat max_rect_histogram.hpp | ./hash.sh
//4e6291
#pragma once
#include "monotonic_stack.hpp"
long long max_rect_histogram(const vector<int>& arr) {
    int n = arr.size();
    auto rv /*reverse*/ = [&](int i) -> int {
        return n - 1 - i;
    };
    vector<int> left = monotonic_stack<int>(arr, greater_equal());
    vector<int> right = monotonic_stack<int>(vector<int>(arr.rbegin(), arr.rend()),
        ⇨ greater_equal());
    long long max_area = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        int l = left[i], r = rv(right[rv(i)]);//arr[i] is the max of range (l, r)
        max_area = max(max_area, 1LL * arr[i] * (r - l - 1));
    }
    return max_area;
}
```

Monotonic Stack

```
//cat monotonic_stack.hpp | ./hash.sh
//4c7a40
#pragma once
//usages:
// vector<int> left = monotonic_stack<int>(arr, less()); //(or replace 'less' with:
⇨ less_equal, greater, greater_equal
// vector<int> left = monotonic_stack<int>(arr, [0](int x, int y) {return x < y;});
//
//returns array 'left' where 'left[i]' = max index such that:
// 'left[i]' < i && !op(arr[left[i]], arr[i])
//or -1 if no index exists
```

```
//O(n)
template<class T> vector<int> monotonic_stack(const vector<T>& arr, const
    ↪ function<bool(const T&, const T&)>& op) {
    int n = arr.size();
    vector<int> left(n);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        int& j = left[i] = i - 1;
        while (j >= 0 && op(arr[j], arr[i])) j = left[j];
    }
    return left;
}
```

Iterate Chooses

```
//cat iterate_chooses.hpp | ./hash.sh
//c79083
#pragma once

// source: https://github.com/kth-competitive-programming/
// kactl/blob/main/content/various/chapter.tex
// iterates all bitmasks of size n with k bits set
// Time Complexity: O(n choose k)
// Space Complexity: O(1)

int next_subset(int mask) {
    int c = mask & -mask, r = mask + c;
    return r | (((r ^ mask) >> 2) / c);
}

void iterate_chooses(int n, int k, const function<void(int)>& func) {
    for (int mask = (1 << k) - 1; mask < (1 << n); mask = next_subset(mask))
        func(mask);
}
```

Iterate Submasks

```
//cat iterate_submasks.hpp | ./hash.sh
//084c05
#pragma once

// iterates all submasks of mask
// Time Complexity: O(3^n) to iterate every submask of every mask of size n
// Space Complexity: O(1)

void iterate_submasks(int mask, const function<void(int)>& func) {
    for (int submask = mask; submask; submask = (submask - 1) & mask)
        func(submask);
}
```

Iterate Supermasks

```
//cat iterate_supermasks.hpp | ./hash.sh
//76b38f
#pragma once

// iterates all supermasks of mask
```

```
// Time Complexity: O(3^n) to iterate every supermask of every mask of size n
// Space Complexity: O(1)

void iterate_supermasks(int mask, int n, const function<void(int)>& func) {
    for (int supermask = mask; supermask < (1 << n); supermask = (supermask + 1) | mask)
        func(supermask);
}
```

Number of Distinct Subsequences DP

```
//cat num_distinct_subsequences.hpp | ./hash.sh
//9542f5
#pragma once
//returns number of distinct subsequences
//the empty subsequence is counted
int num_subsequences(const vector<int>& arr, int mod) {
    int n = arr.size();
    vector<int> dp(n + 1, 1);
    map<int, int> last;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        int& curr = dp[i + 1] = 2 * dp[i];
        if (curr >= mod) curr -= mod;
        auto it = last.find(arr[i]);
        if (it != last.end()) {
            curr -= dp[it->second];
            if (curr < 0) curr += mod;
            it->second = i;
        } else last[arr[i]] = i;
    }
    return dp[n];
}
```

PBDS

```
//cat policy_based_data_structures.hpp | ./hash.sh
//807de9
#pragma once
//place these includes *before* the ‘#define int long long’ else compile error
//not using <bits/extc++.h> as it compile errors on codeforces c++20 compiler
#include <ext/pb_ds/assoc_container.hpp>
#include <ext/pb_ds/tree_policy.hpp>
using namespace __gnu_pbds;
//BST with extra functions https://codeforces.com/blog/entry/11080
//order_of_key - # of elements *strictly* less than given element
//find_by_order - find kth largest element, k is 0 based so find_by_order(0) returns min
    ↪ element
template<class T> using indexed_set = tree<T, null_type, less<T>, rb_tree_tag,
    ↪ tree_order_statistics_node_update>;
//example initialization:
indexed_set<pair<long long, int>> is;
//hash table (apparently faster than unordered_map):
    ↪ https://codeforces.com/blog/entry/60737
//example initialization:
gp_hash_table<string, long long> ht;
```

Random

```
//cat random.hpp | ./hash.sh
//46c199
#pragma once

//source: https://codeforces.com/blog/entry/61675

mt19937 rng(chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count());

//intended types: int, unsigned, long long
//returns a random number in range [l, r)
template<class T> inline T get_rand(T l, T r) {
    assert(l < r);
    return uniform_int_distribution<T>(l, r - 1)(rng);
}

//vector<int> a;
//shuffle(a.begin(), a.end(), rng);
```

Safe Hash

```
//cat safe_hash.hpp | ./hash.sh
//d9ea53
#pragma once
//source: https://codeforces.com/blog/entry/62393
struct custom_hash {
    static uint64_t splitmix64(uint64_t x) {
        // http://xorshift.di.unimi.it/splitmix64.c
        x += 0x9e3779b97f4a7c15;
        x = (x ^ (x >> 30)) * 0xbf58476d1ce4e5b9;
        x = (x ^ (x >> 27)) * 0x94d049bb133111eb;
        return x ^ (x >> 31);
    }
    size_t operator()(uint64_t x) const {
        static const uint64_t FIXED_RANDOM =
            chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count();
        return splitmix64(x + FIXED_RANDOM);
    }
};
//usage:
unordered_map<long long, int, custom_hash> safe_map;
#include "policy_based_data_structures.hpp"
gp_hash_table<long long, int, custom_hash> safe_hash_table;
```

RANGE DATA STRUCTURES

Number Distinct Elements

```
//cat distinct_query.hpp | ./hash.sh
//d0d922
#pragma once
//source: https://cp-algorithms.com/data_structures/segment_tree.html
// #preserving-the-history-of-its-values-persistent-segment-tree
//works with negatives
//O(n log n) time and space
struct distinct_query {
```

```
struct node {
    int sum;
    int lch, rch; //children, indexes into 'tree'
    node(int a_sum, int a_lch, int a_rch) : sum(a_sum), lch(a_lch), rch(a_rch) {}
};
const int N;
vector<int> roots;
deque<node> tree;
distinct_query(const vector<int>& arr) : N(arr.size()), roots(N + 1, 0) {
    tree.emplace_back(0, 0, 0); //acts as null
    map<int, int> last_idx;
    for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
        roots[i + 1] = update(roots[i], 0, N, last_idx[arr[i]]);
        last_idx[arr[i]] = i + 1;
    }
}
int update(int v, int tl, int tr, int idx) {
    if (tr - tl == 1) {
        tree.emplace_back(tree[v].sum + 1, 0, 0);
        return tree.size() - 1;
    }
    int tm = tl + (tr - tl) / 2;
    int lch = tree[v].lch;
    int rch = tree[v].rch;
    if (idx < tm)
        lch = update(lch, tl, tm, idx);
    else
        rch = update(rch, tm, tr, idx);
    tree.emplace_back(tree[lch].sum + tree[rch].sum, lch, rch);
    return tree.size() - 1;
}
//returns number of distinct elements in range [l,r)
int query(int l, int r) const {
    assert(0 <= l && l <= r && r <= N);
    return query(roots[l], roots[r], 0, N, l + 1);
}
int query(int vl, int vr, int tl, int tr, int idx) const {
    if (tree[vr].sum == 0 || idx <= tl)
        return 0;
    if (tr <= idx)
        return tree[vr].sum - tree[vl].sum;
    int tm = tl + (tr - tl) / 2;
    return query(tree[vl].lch, tree[vr].lch, tl, tm, idx) +
        query(tree[vl].rch, tree[vr].rch, tm, tr, idx);
}
};
```

Implicit Lazy Segment Tree

```
//cat implicit_seg_tree.hpp | ./hash.sh
//cbc0c0
#pragma once
//example initialization:
// implicit_seg_tree<10'000'000> ist(l, r);
template <int N> struct implicit_seg_tree {
    using dt = array<long long, 2>; //min, number of mins
    using ch = long long;
    static dt combine(const dt& l, const dt& r) {
```

```
        if (l[0] == r[0]) return {l[0], l[1] + r[1]};
        return min(l, r);
    }
    static constexpr dt UNIT{(long long)1e18, 0LL};
    struct node {
        dt val;
        ch lazy;
        int lch, rch; // children, indexes into 'tree', -1 for null
        node() {}
        node(const dt& a_val) : val(a_val), lazy(0), lch(-1), rch(-1) {}
    } tree[N];
    int ptr = 0, root_l, root_r; // [root_l, root_r) defines range of root node; handles
    ↪ negatives
    implicit_seg_tree(int l, int r) : root_l(l), root_r(r) {
        tree[ptr++] = node(dt{0, r - l});
    }
    void apply(int v, ch add) {
        tree[v].val[0] += add;
        tree[v].lazy += add;
    }
    void push(int v, int tl, int tr) {
        if (tr - tl > 1 && tree[v].lch == -1) {
            int tm = tl + (tr - tl) / 2;
            assert(ptr + 1 < N);
            tree[v].lch = ptr;
            tree[ptr++] = node(dt{0, tm - tl});
            tree[v].rch = ptr;
            tree[ptr++] = node(dt{0, tr - tm});
        }
        if (tree[v].lazy) {
            apply(tree[v].lch, tree[v].lazy);
            apply(tree[v].rch, tree[v].lazy);
            tree[v].lazy = 0;
        }
    }
    //update range [l,r)
    void update(int l, int r, ch add) {
        update(0, root_l, root_r, l, r, add);
    }
    void update(int v, int tl, int tr, int l, int r, ch add) {
        if (r <= tl || tr <= l)
            return;
        if (l <= tl && tr <= r)
            return apply(v, add);
        push(v, tl, tr);
        int tm = tl + (tr - tl) / 2;
        update(tree[v].lch, tl, tm, l, r, add);
        update(tree[v].rch, tm, tr, l, r, add);
        tree[v].val = combine(tree[tree[v].lch].val,
                               tree[tree[v].rch].val);
    }
    //query range [l,r)
    dt query(int l, int r) {
        return query(0, root_l, root_r, l, r);
    }
    dt query(int v, int tl, int tr, int l, int r) {
        if (r <= tl || tr <= l)
            return UNIT;
        if (l <= tl && tr <= r)
```

```
        return tree[v].val;
        push(v, tl, tr);
        int tm = tl + (tr - tl) / 2;
        return combine(query(tree[v].lch, tl, tm, l, r),
                       query(tree[v].rch, tm, tr, l, r));
    }
};
```

Kth Smallest

```
//cat kth_smallest.hpp | ./hash.sh
//023ee8
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
#pragma once
//source: https://cp-algorithms.com/data_structures/segment_tree.html
// #preserving-the-history-of-its-values-persistent-segment-tree
struct kth_smallest {
    struct node {
        int sum;
        int lch, rch; //children, indexes into 'tree'
        node(int a_sum, int a_lch, int a_rch) : sum(a_sum), lch(a_lch), rch(a_rch) {}
    };
    int mn = INT_MAX, mx = INT_MIN;
    vector<int> roots;
    deque<node> tree;
    kth_smallest(const vector<int>& arr) : roots(arr.size() + 1, 0) {
        tree.emplace_back(0, 0, 0); //acts as null
        for (int val : arr) mn = min(mn, val), mx = max(mx, val + 1);
        for (int i = 0; i < (int)arr.size(); i++)
            roots[i + 1] = update(roots[i], mn, mx, arr[i]);
    }
    int update(int v, int tl, int tr, int idx) {
        if (tr - tl == 1) {
            tree.emplace_back(tree[v].sum + 1, 0, 0);
            return tree.size() - 1;
        }
        int tm = tl + (tr - tl) / 2;
        int lch = tree[v].lch;
        int rch = tree[v].rch;
        if (idx < tm)
            lch = update(lch, tl, tm, idx);
        else
            rch = update(rch, tm, tr, idx);
        tree.emplace_back(tree[lch].sum + tree[rch].sum, lch, rch);
        return tree.size() - 1;
    }
    /* find (k+1)th smallest number in range [l, r)
     * k is 0-based, so query(l,r,0) returns the min
     */
    int query(int l, int r, int k) const {
        assert(0 <= k && k < r - l); //note this condition implies l < r
        assert(0 <= l && r < (int)roots.size());
        return query(roots[l], roots[r], mn, mx, k);
    }
    int query(int vl, int vr, int tl, int tr, int k) const {
        assert(tree[vr].sum > tree[vl].sum);
        if (tr - tl == 1)
```



```
        return tl;
    int tm = tl + (tr - tl) / 2;
    int left_count = tree[tree[vr].lch].sum - tree[tree[vl].lch].sum;
    if (left_count > k) return query(tree[vl].lch, tree[vr].lch, tl, tm, k);
    return query(tree[vl].rch, tree[vr].rch, tm, tr, k - left_count);
}
};
```

Merge Sort Tree

```
//cat merge_sort_tree.hpp | ./hash.sh
//c885bd
#pragma once
//For point updates: either switch to policy based BST, or use sqrt decomposition
struct merge_sort_tree {
    const int N, S/*smallest power of 2 >= N*/;
    vector<vector<int>> tree;
    merge_sort_tree(const vector<int>& arr) : N(arr.size()), S(N ? 1 << __lg(2 * N - 1)
        ↪ : 0), tree(2 * N) {
        for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
            tree[i + N] = {arr[i]};
        rotate(tree.rbegin(), tree.rbegin() + S - N, tree.rbegin() + N);
        for (int i = N - 1; i >= 1; i--) {
            const auto& l = tree[2 * i];
            const auto& r = tree[2 * i + 1];
            tree[i].reserve(l.size() + r.size());
            merge(l.begin(), l.end(), r.begin(), r.end(), back_inserter(tree[i]));
        }
    }
    int value(int v, int x) const {
        return lower_bound(tree[v].begin(), tree[v].end(), x) - tree[v].begin();
    }
    int to_leaf(int i) const {
        i += S;
        return i < 2 * N ? i : 2 * (i - N);
    }
    //How many values in range [l, r) are < x?
    //O(log^2(n))
    int query(int l, int r, int x) const {
        int res = 0;
        for (l = to_leaf(l), r = to_leaf(r); l < r; l >= 1, r >= 1) {
            if (l & 1) res += value(l++, x);
            if (r & 1) res += value(--r, x);
        }
        return res;
    }
};
```

BIT

```
//cat bit.hpp | ./hash.sh
//bc6b34
#pragma once
//mnemonic: Binary Indexed Tree
//NOLINTNEXTLINE(readability-identifier-naming)
template<class T> struct BIT {
    const int N;
```

```
vector<T> bit;
BIT(int a_n) : N(a_n), bit(N, 0) {}
BIT(const vector<T>& a) : N(a.size()), bit(a) {
    for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
        int j = i | (i + 1);
        if (j < N) bit[j] += bit[i];
    }
}
void update(int i, const T& d) {
    assert(0 <= i && i < N);
    for (; i < N; i |= i + 1) bit[i] += d;
}
T sum(int r) const { //sum of range [0, r)
    assert(0 <= r && r <= N);
    T ret = 0;
    for (; r > 0; r &= r - 1) ret += bit[r - 1];
    return ret;
}
T sum(int l, int r) const { //sum of range [l, r)
    assert(0 <= l && l <= r && r <= N);
    return sum(r) - sum(l);
}
//Returns min pos (0<=pos<=N+1) such that sum of [0, pos) >= sum
//Returns N + 1 if no sum is >= sum, or 0 if empty sum is.
//Doesn't work with negatives
int lower_bound(T sum) const {
    if (sum <= 0) return 0;
    int pos = 0;
    for (int pw = 1 << __lg(N | 1); pw; pw >= 1)
        if (pos + pw <= N && bit[pos + pw - 1] < sum)
            pos += pw, sum -= bit[pos - 1];
    return pos + 1;
}
};
```

RMQ

```
//cat rmq.hpp | ./hash.sh
//082180
#pragma once
//source: https://github.com/kth-competitive-programming/
// kactl/blob/main/content/data-structures/RMQ.h
//usage:
// vector<long long> arr;
// ...
// RMQ<long long> rmq(arr, [0](auto x, auto y) { return min(x,y); });
//
//to also get index of min element, do:
// RMQ<pair<T, int>> rmq(arr, [0](auto x, auto y) { return min(x,y); });
//and initialize arr[i].second = i (0<=i<n)
//If there are multiple indexes of min element, it'll return the smallest
//(left-most) one
//mnemonic: Range Min/Max Query
//NOLINTNEXTLINE(readability-identifier-naming)
template <class T> struct RMQ {
    vector<vector<T>> dp;
    function<T(const T&, const T&)> op;
    RMQ(const vector<T>& arr, const function<T(const T&, const T&)>& a_op) : dp(1, arr),
```



```

    ↪ op(a_op) {
    for (int pw = 1, k = 1, n = arr.size(); 2 * pw <= n; pw *= 2, k++) {
        dp.emplace_back(n - 2 * pw + 1);
        for (int j = 0; j < n - 2 * pw + 1; j++)
            dp[k][j] = op(dp[k - 1][j], dp[k - 1][j + pw]);
    }
    //inclusive-exclusive range [l, r)
    T query(int l, int r) const {
        assert(0 <= l && l < r && r <= (int)dp[0].size());
        int lg = __lg(r - l);
        return op(dp[lg][l], dp[lg][r - (1 << lg)]);
    }
};

```

## Lazy Segment Tree

```

//cat lazy_segment_tree.hpp | ./hash.sh
//a580cb
#pragma once
//source: https://codeforces.com/blog/entry/18051,
    ↪ https://github.com/ecnerwala/cp-book/blob/master/src/seg_tree.hpp,
    ↪ https://github.com/yosupo06/Algorithm/blob/master/src/datastructure/segtree.hpp
//rotating leaves makes it a single complete binary tree (instead of a set of perfect
    ↪ binary trees)
//so standard implementations of
// - recursive seg tree
// - tree walks AKA binary search
//still work
struct seg_tree {
    using dt = long long;
    using ch = long long;
    static dt combine(const dt& l, const dt& r) {
        return min(l, r);
    }
    static const dt INF = 1e18;
    struct node {
        dt val;
        ch lazy;
        int l, r; //[l, r)
    };
    const int N, S/*smallest power of 2 >= N*/;
    vector<node> tree;
    seg_tree(const vector<dt>& arr) : N(arr.size()), S(N ? 1 << __lg(2 * N - 1) : 0),
        ↪ tree(2 * N) {
        for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
            tree[i + N] = {arr[i], 0, i, i + 1};
        rotate(tree.rbegin(), tree.rbegin() + S - N, tree.rbegin() + N);
        for (int i = N - 1; i >= 1; i--) {
            tree[i] = {
                combine(tree[2 * i].val, tree[2 * i + 1].val),
                0,
                tree[2 * i].l,
                tree[2 * i + 1].r
            };
        }
    }
    void apply(int v, ch change) {

```

```

        tree[v].val += change;
        tree[v].lazy += change;
    }
    void push(int v) {
        if (tree[v].lazy) {
            apply(2 * v, tree[v].lazy);
            apply(2 * v + 1, tree[v].lazy);
            tree[v].lazy = 0;
        }
    }
    void build(int v) {
        tree[v].val = combine(tree[2 * v].val, tree[2 * v + 1].val);
    }
    int to_leaf(int i) const {
        i += S;
        return i < 2 * N ? i : 2 * (i - N);
    }
    //update range [l, r)
    void update(int l, int r, ch change) {
        assert(0 <= l && l <= r && r <= N);
        l = to_leaf(l), r = to_leaf(r);
        int lca_l_r = __lg((l - 1) ^ r);
        for (int lg = __lg(l); lg > __builtin_ctz(l); lg--) push(l >> lg);
        for (int lg = lca_l_r; lg > __builtin_ctz(r); lg--) push(r >> lg);
        for (int x = l, y = r; x < y; x >>= 1, y >>= 1) {
            if (x & 1) apply(x++, change);
            if (y & 1) apply(--y, change);
        }
        for (int lg = __builtin_ctz(r) + 1; lg <= lca_l_r; lg++) build(r >> lg);
        for (int lg = __builtin_ctz(l) + 1; lg <= __lg(l); lg++) build(l >> lg);
    }
    void update(int v/* = 1*/, int l, int r, ch change) {
        if (r <= tree[v].l || tree[v].r <= l)
            return;
        if (l <= tree[v].l && tree[v].r <= r)
            return apply(v, change);
        push(v);
        update(2 * v, l, r, change);
        update(2 * v + 1, l, r, change);
        build(v);
    }
    //query range [l, r)
    dt query(int l, int r) {
        assert(0 <= l && l <= r && r <= N);
        l = to_leaf(l), r = to_leaf(r);
        int lca_l_r = __lg((l - 1) ^ r);
        for (int lg = __lg(l); lg > __builtin_ctz(l); lg--) push(l >> lg);
        for (int lg = lca_l_r; lg > __builtin_ctz(r); lg--) push(r >> lg);
        dt resl = INF, resr = INF;
        for (; l < r; l >>= 1, r >>= 1) {
            if (l & 1) resl = combine(resl, tree[l++].val);
            if (r & 1) resr = combine(tree[--r].val, resr);
        }
        return combine(resl, resr);
    }
    dt query(int v/* = 1*/, int l, int r) {
        if (r <= tree[v].l || tree[v].r <= l)
            return INF;
        if (l <= tree[v].l && tree[v].r <= r)

```

```
        return tree[v].val;
    push(v);
    return combine(query(2 * v, l, r), query(2 * v + 1, l, r));
}
};
```

STRINGS

Binary Trie

```
//cat binary_trie.hpp | ./hash.sh
//33aa3a
#pragma once
struct binary_trie {
    const int MX_BIT = 62;
    struct node {
        long long val = -1;
        int sub_sz = 0; //number of inserted values in subtree
        array<int, 2> next = {-1, -1};
    };
    vector<node> t;
    binary_trie() : t(1) {}
    //delta = 1 to insert val, -1 to remove val, 0 to get the # of val's in this data
    ↪ structure
    int update(long long val, int delta) {
        int c = 0;
        t[0].sub_sz += delta;
        for (int bit = MX_BIT; bit >= 0; bit--) {
            bool v = (val >> bit) & 1;
            if (t[c].next[v] == -1) {
                t[c].next[v] = t.size();
                t.emplace_back();
            }
            c = t[c].next[v];
            t[c].sub_sz += delta;
        }
        t[c].val = val;
        return t[c].sub_sz;
    }
    int size() const {
        return t[0].sub_sz;
    }
    //returns x such that:
    // x is in this data structure
    // value of (x ^ val) is minimum
    long long min_xor(long long val) const {
        assert(size() > 0);
        int c = 0;
        for (int bit = MX_BIT; bit >= 0; bit--) {
            bool v = (val >> bit) & 1;
            int ch = t[c].next[v];
            if (ch != -1 && t[ch].sub_sz > 0)
                c = ch;
            else
                c = t[c].next[!v];
        }
        return t[c].val;
    }
};
```

```
    }
};
```

KMP

```
//cat kmp.hpp | ./hash.sh
//66aaee
#pragma once
//mnemonic: Knuth Morris Pratt
#include "prefix_function.hpp"
//usage:
// string needle;
// ...
// KMP kmp(needle);
//or
// vector<int> needle;
// ...
// KMP kmp(needle);
//kmp doubling trick: to check if 2 arrays are rotationally equivalent: run kmp
//with one array as the needle and the other array doubled (excluding the first
//8 last characters) as the haystack or just use kactl's min rotation code
//NOLINTNEXTLINE(readability-identifier-naming)
template <class T> struct KMP {
    KMP(const T& a_needle) : needle(a_needle), pi(prefix_function(needle)) {}
    // if haystack = "bananas"
    // needle = "ana"
    //
    // then we find 2 matches:
    // bananas
    // _ana_
    // __ana_
    // 0123456 (indexes)
    // and KMP::find returns {1,3} - the indexes in haystack where
    // each match starts.
    //
    // You can also pass in 0 for "all" and KMP::find will only
    // return the first match: {1}. Useful for checking if there exists
    // some match:
    //
    // KMP::find(<haystack>,0).size() > 0
    vector<int> find(const T& haystack, bool all = 1) const {
        vector<int> matches;
        for (int i = 0, j = 0; i < (int)haystack.size(); i++) {
            while (j > 0 && needle[j] != haystack[i]) j = pi[j - 1];
            if (needle[j] == haystack[i]) j++;
            if (j == (int)needle.size()) {
                matches.push_back(i - (int)needle.size() + 1);
                if (!all) return matches;
                j = pi[j - 1];
            }
        }
        return matches;
    }
    T needle;
    vector<int> pi;
};
```

Longest Common Prefix Query

```
//cat longest_common_prefix_query.hpp | ./hash.sh
//178fb7
#pragma once
#include "../ac-library/atcoder/string.hpp"
#include "../range_data_structures/rmq.hpp"
//computes suffix array, lcp array, and then sparse table over lcp array
//O(n log n)
template<typename T> struct lcp_query {
    const int N;
    vector<int> sa, lcp, inv_sa;
    RMQ<int> rmq;
    lcp_query(const T& s) : N(s.size()), sa(atcoder::suffix_array(s)),
        ⇨ lcp(atcoder::lcp_array(s, sa)), inv_sa(N), rmq(lcp, [](int x, int y) {
            return min(x, y);
        }) {
        for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) inv_sa[sa[i]] = i;
    }
    //length of longest common prefix of suffixes s[idx1 ... n), s[idx2 ... n), 0-based
    ⇨ indexing
    //
    //You can check if two substrings s[l1..r1), s[l2..r2) are equal in O(1) by:
    //r1-l1 == r2-l2 && longest_common_prefix(l1, l2) >= r1-l1
    int get_lcp(int idx1, int idx2) const {
        if (idx1 == idx2) return N - idx1;
        idx1 = inv_sa[idx1];
        idx2 = inv_sa[idx2];
        if (idx1 > idx2) swap(idx1, idx2);
        return rmq.query(idx1, idx2);
    }
    //returns 1 if suffix s[idx1 ... n) < s[idx2 ... n)
    //(so 0 if idx1 == idx2)
    bool less(int idx1, int idx2) const {
        return inv_sa[idx1] < inv_sa[idx2];
    }
};
```

Palindrome Query

```
//cat palindrome_query.hpp | ./hash.sh
//7326d0
#pragma once
#include "../kactl/content/strings/Manacher.h"
struct pal_query {
    const int N;
    array<vi, 2> pal_len;
    pal_query(const string& s) : N(s.size()), pal_len(manacher(s)) {}
    //returns 1 if substring s[l...r) is a palindrome
    //(returns 1 when l == r)
    bool is_pal(int l, int r) const {
        assert(0 <= l && l <= r && r <= N);
        int len = r - l;
        return pal_len[len & 1][l + len / 2] >= len / 2;
    }
};
```

Trie

```
//cat trie.hpp | ./hash.sh
//91612d
#pragma once
//source: https://cp-algorithms.com/string/aho_corasick.html#construction-of-the-trie
const int K = 26; //alphabet size
struct trie {
    const char MIN_CH = 'A'; // 'a' for lowercase, '0' for digits
    struct node {
        int next[K], cnt_words = 0, par = -1;
        char ch;
        node(int a_par = -1, char a_ch = '#') : par(a_par), ch(a_ch) {
            fill(next, next + K, -1);
        }
    };
    vector<node> t;
    trie() : t(1) {}
    void insert(const string& s) {
        int v = 0;
        for (char ch : s) {
            int let = ch - MIN_CH;
            if (t[v].next[let] == -1) {
                t[v].next[let] = t.size();
                t.emplace_back(v, ch);
            }
            v = t[v].next[let];
        }
        t[v].cnt_words++;
    }
    bool find(const string& s) const {
        int v = 0;
        for (char ch : s) {
            int let = ch - MIN_CH;
            if (t[v].next[let] == -1) return 0;
            v = t[v].next[let];
        }
        return t[v].cnt_words;
    }
};
```

Suffix Array and LCP Array

```
//cat string.hpp | ./hash.sh
//67378f
#ifndef ATCODER_STRING_HPP
#define ATCODER_STRING_HPP 1

#include <algorithm>
#include <cassert>
#include <numeric>
#include <string>
#include <vector>

namespace atcoder {

namespace internal {

std::vector<int> sa_naive(const std::vector<int>& s) {
    int n = int(s.size());
```

```

    std::vector<int> sa(n);
    std::iota(sa.begin(), sa.end(), 0);
    std::sort(sa.begin(), sa.end(), [&](int l, int r) {
        if (l == r) return false;
        while (l < n && r < n) {
            if (s[l] != s[r]) return s[l] < s[r];
            l++;
            r++;
        }
        return l == n;
    });
    return sa;
}

std::vector<int> sa_doubling(const std::vector<int>& s) {
    int n = int(s.size());
    std::vector<int> sa(n), rnk = s, tmp(n);
    std::iota(sa.begin(), sa.end(), 0);
    for (int k = 1; k < n; k *= 2) {
        auto cmp = [&](int x, int y) {
            if (rnk[x] != rnk[y]) return rnk[x] < rnk[y];
            int rx = x + k < n ? rnk[x + k] : -1;
            int ry = y + k < n ? rnk[y + k] : -1;
            return rx < ry;
        };
        std::sort(sa.begin(), sa.end(), cmp);
        tmp[sa[0]] = 0;
        for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
            tmp[sa[i]] = tmp[sa[i - 1]] + (cmp(sa[i - 1], sa[i]) ? 1 : 0);
        }
        std::swap(tmp, rnk);
    }
    return sa;
}

// SA-IS, linear-time suffix array construction
// Reference:
// G. Nong, S. Zhang, and W. H. Chan,
// Two Efficient Algorithms for Linear Time Suffix Array Construction
template <int THRESHOLD_NAIVE = 10, int THRESHOLD_DOUBLING = 40>
std::vector<int> sa_is(const std::vector<int>& s, int upper) {
    int n = int(s.size());
    if (n == 0) return {};
    if (n == 1) return {0};
    if (n == 2) {
        if (s[0] < s[1]) {
            return {0, 1};
        } else {
            return {1, 0};
        }
    }
    if (n < THRESHOLD_NAIVE) {
        return sa_naive(s);
    }
    if (n < THRESHOLD_DOUBLING) {
        return sa_doubling(s);
    }

    std::vector<int> sa(n);

```

```

    std::vector<bool> ls(n);
    for (int i = n - 2; i >= 0; i--) {
        ls[i] = (s[i] == s[i + 1]) ? ls[i + 1] : (s[i] < s[i + 1]);
    }
    std::vector<int> sum_l(upper + 1), sum_s(upper + 1);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        if (!ls[i]) {
            sum_s[s[i]]++;
        } else {
            sum_l[s[i] + 1]++;
        }
    }
    for (int i = 0; i <= upper; i++) {
        sum_s[i] += sum_l[i];
        if (i < upper) sum_l[i + 1] += sum_s[i];
    }

    auto induce = [&](const std::vector<int>& lms) {
        std::fill(sa.begin(), sa.end(), -1);
        std::vector<int> buf(upper + 1);
        std::copy(sum_s.begin(), sum_s.end(), buf.begin());
        for (auto d : lms) {
            if (d == n) continue;
            sa[buf[s[d]]++] = d;
        }
        std::copy(sum_l.begin(), sum_l.end(), buf.begin());
        sa[buf[s[n - 1]]++] = n - 1;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            int v = sa[i];
            if (v >= 1 && !ls[v - 1]) {
                sa[buf[s[v - 1]]++] = v - 1;
            }
        }
        std::copy(sum_l.begin(), sum_l.end(), buf.begin());
        for (int i = n - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
            int v = sa[i];
            if (v >= 1 && ls[v - 1]) {
                sa[--buf[s[v - 1] + 1]] = v - 1;
            }
        }
    };

    std::vector<int> lms_map(n + 1, -1);
    int m = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
        if (!ls[i - 1] && ls[i]) {
            lms_map[i] = m++;
        }
    }
    std::vector<int> lms;
    lms.reserve(m);
    for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
        if (!ls[i - 1] && ls[i]) {
            lms.push_back(i);
        }
    }

    induce(lms);

```

```

if (m) {
    std::vector<int> sorted_lms;
    sorted_lms.reserve(m);
    for (int v : sa) {
        if (lms_map[v] != -1) sorted_lms.push_back(v);
    }
    std::vector<int> rec_s(m);
    int rec_upper = 0;
    rec_s[lms_map[sorted_lms[0]]] = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i < m; i++) {
        int l = sorted_lms[i - 1], r = sorted_lms[i];
        int end_l = (lms_map[l] + 1 < m) ? lms[lms_map[l] + 1] : n;
        int end_r = (lms_map[r] + 1 < m) ? lms[lms_map[r] + 1] : n;
        bool same = true;
        if (end_l - l != end_r - r) {
            same = false;
        } else {
            while (l < end_l) {
                if (s[l] != s[r]) {
                    break;
                }
                l++;
                r++;
            }
            if (l == n || s[l] != s[r]) same = false;
        }
        if (!same) rec_upper++;
        rec_s[lms_map[sorted_lms[i]]] = rec_upper;
    }

    auto rec_sa =
        sa_is<THRESHOLD_NAIVE, THRESHOLD_DOUBLING>(rec_s, rec_upper);

    for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {
        sorted_lms[i] = lms[rec_sa[i]];
    }
    induce(sorted_lms);
}
return sa;
}

// namespace internal

std::vector<int> suffix_array(const std::vector<int>& s, int upper) {
    assert(0 <= upper);
    for (int d : s) {
        assert(0 <= d && d <= upper);
    }
    auto sa = internal::sa_is(s, upper);
    return sa;
}

template <class T> std::vector<int> suffix_array(const std::vector<T>& s) {
    int n = int(s.size());
    std::vector<int> idx(n);
    iota(idx.begin(), idx.end(), 0);
    sort(idx.begin(), idx.end(), [&](int l, int r) { return s[l] < s[r]; });
    std::vector<int> s2(n);
    int now = 0;

```

```

    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        if (i && s[idx[i - 1]] != s[idx[i]]) now++;
        s2[idx[i]] = now;
    }
    return internal::sa_is(s2, now);
}

std::vector<int> suffix_array(const std::string& s) {
    int n = int(s.size());
    std::vector<int> s2(n);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        s2[i] = s[i];
    }
    return internal::sa_is(s2, 255);
}

// Reference:
// T. Kasai, G. Lee, H. Arimura, S. Arikawa, and K. Park,
// Linear-Time Longest-Common-Prefix Computation in Suffix Arrays and Its
// Applications
template <class T>
std::vector<int> lcp_array(const std::vector<T>& s,
                          const std::vector<int>& sa) {
    int n = int(s.size());
    assert(n >= 1);
    std::vector<int> rnk(n);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        rnk[sa[i]] = i;
    }
    std::vector<int> lcp(n - 1);
    int h = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        if (h > 0) h--;
        if (rnk[i] == 0) continue;
        int j = sa[rnk[i] - 1];
        for (; j + h < n && i + h < n; h++) {
            if (s[j + h] != s[i + h]) break;
        }
        lcp[rnk[i] - 1] = h;
    }
    return lcp;
}

std::vector<int> lcp_array(const std::string& s, const std::vector<int>& sa) {
    int n = int(s.size());
    std::vector<int> s2(n);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        s2[i] = s[i];
    }
    return lcp_array(s2, sa);
}

// Reference:
// D. Gusfield,
// Algorithms on Strings, Trees, and Sequences: Computer Science and
// Computational Biology
template <class T> std::vector<int> z_algorithm(const std::vector<T>& s) {
    int n = int(s.size());
    if (n == 0) return {};

```

```
    std::vector<int> z(n);
    z[0] = 0;
    for (int i = 1, j = 0; i < n; i++) {
        int& k = z[i];
        k = (j + z[j] <= i) ? 0 : std::min(j + z[j] - i, z[i - j]);
        while (i + k < n && s[k] == s[i + k]) k++;
        if (j + z[j] < i + z[i]) j = i;
    }
    z[0] = n;
    return z;
}

std::vector<int> z_algorithm(const std::string& s) {
    int n = int(s.size());
    std::vector<int> s2(n);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        s2[i] = s[i];
    }
    return z_algorithm(s2);
}

} // namespace atcoder

#endif // ATCODER_STRING_HPP
```