Xor Thingy < July Circuits '19> - Hackerearth

Tuesday, May 19, 2020 7:50 PM

There are n players playing a game. Every player has a skill value denoted by Si. Before the game starts, each player can change their skill value to any non-negative integer smaller than their current skill value or leave it untouched. The coolness of the game is then defined as the bitwise-xor of the players skill values. We'd like to know for every number X from 0 to m the number of ways that the coolness of the game equals X. Since these numbers may be extremely large, output them modulo 10^9+7.

Input

The first line of input contains two integers n and m, the number of the players and the parameter from the problem statement.

The second line of input contains n space-separated integers, describing the skill values of the players.

1≤n,m,Si≤500

Output

Output m+1 integers, the i-th of which is the number of ways that the coolness of the game equals i-1 modulo 109+7.

```
Sample 2 Input
5 10
1 6 12 4 8
Sample 2 output
606 606 606 606 602 602 601 601 420 420 420
```

SAMPLE INPUT

35 132 SAMPLE OUTPUT

666600

The Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define MOD 1000000007
int main(){
    int N, M, element, xor, max, curr, prev, i, j, k;
    long int** counts = (long int**)malloc(2 * sizeof(long int*));
    counts[0] = (long int*)calloc(512, sizeof(long int));
    counts[1] = (long int*)calloc(512, sizeof(long int));
    scanf("%d %d", &N, &M);
    counts[0][0] = 1;
    for(k=0; k<N; k++) {
        scanf("%d", &element);
        curr = 1;
        prev = 0;
        for(i=0; i<=element; i++) {</pre>
```

```
for(j=0; j<512; j++) {</pre>
                xor = i ^ j;
                if(counts[prev][j] > 0) { // to check if that sum exists, only
then we consider it's xor. It's not really necessary, cause we'll just be adding
zero, but it's good for sense and readability.
                    counts[curr][xor] += counts[prev][j];
                if(counts[curr][xor] >= MOD) {
                     counts[curr][xor] -= MOD;
            }
        for(i=0; i<512; i++) {</pre>
            counts[prev][i] = counts[curr][i];
            counts[curr][i] = 0;
    for(i=0; i<=M; i++) {</pre>
        printf("%d ", counts[0][i]);
}
The Stats:
Score
30.0
```

Time (sec) 5.0933

Memory (KiB)

Language

64

C