

## NTUT\_Knights ICPC Team Notebook

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## 1 Dynamic programming algorithms

## 1.1 Longest common subsequence (LCS)

```
#include <iostream>
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#define LOCAL
using namespace std;
```

```
struct LCS{
    int step , max_len ;
}Dp[5000][5000];
```

```
int main()
{
```

```
#ifdef LOCAL
    freopen("in1.txt" , "r" , stdin );
#endif // LOCAL
int intX , intY , Min_step , Max_len ;
string strX , strY ;
while(cin >> intX >> strX >> intY >> strY ){
    //init
    for(int i = 0 ; i <= intY ; i++){
        Dp[0][i].max_len = 0 ;
        Dp[0][i].step = i ;
    }
    for(int i = 0 ; i <= intX ; i++){
        Dp[i][0].max_len = 0 ;
        Dp[i][0].step = i ;
    }
    Max_len = 0 ;
    Min_step = 0 ;

    //lcs
    for(int i = 1 ; i <= intX ; i++){
        for(int j = 1 ; j <= intY ; j++){
            if(strX[i-1] == strY[j-1]){
                Dp[i][j].max_len = Dp[i-1][j-1].max_len + 1 ;
                Dp[i][j].step = Dp[i-1][j-1].step ;

                //debug
                //cout << strX[i-1] << ' ' << strY[j-1] << ' ' << Dp[i][j].max_len << '\n' ;
                //cout << strX[i-1] << ' ' << strY[j-1] << ' ' << Dp[i][j].step << '\n' ;
            }
            else{
                Dp[i][j].max_len = max(Dp[i-1][j].max_len , Dp[i][j-1].max_len ) ;
                Dp[i][j].step = min( min(Dp[i-1][j-1].step , Dp[i][j-1].step ) , Dp[i-1][j].step )
                    + 1 ;
            }
        }
    }
    cout << Dp[intX][intY].step << '\n' ;
}
return 0;
```

## 1.2 Max 2D range sum

```
// Max 2D Range Sum - UVa 108 - solved with DP O(n^4).
// Abridged problem statement: Given an n x n square matrix of integers A where
// each integer ranges from [-127..127], find a sub-matrix of A with the maximum
// sum.
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
int A[200][200];
int main() {
    int n; scanf("%d", &n); // square matrix size
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
        for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j) {
            scanf("%d", &A[i][j]);
            if (i > 0) A[i][j] += A[i-1][j]; // add from top
            if (j > 0) A[i][j] += A[i][j-1]; // add from left
            if (i > 0 && j > 0) A[i][j] -= A[i-1][j-1]; // avoid double count
        } // inclusion-exclusion
    int maxSubRect = -127*100*100; // the lowest possible val
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
        for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j) // start coordinate
            for (int k = i; k < n; ++k)
                for (int l = j; l < n; ++l) { // end coord
                    int subRect = A[k][l]; // from (0, 0) to (k, l)
                    if (i > 0) subRect -= A[i-1][l]; // O(1)
                    if (j > 0) subRect -= A[k][j-1]; // O(1)
                    if (i > 0 && j > 0) subRect += A[i-1][j-1]; // O(1)
                    maxSubRect = max(maxSubRect, subRect); // the answer is here
                }
    printf("%d\n", maxSubRect);
    return 0;
}
```

## 1.3 Traveling salesman problem (TSP)

```
// This is a solution for UVa 10496 - Collecting Beepers. The problem is a
// variant of the Traveling Salesman Problem (TSP): Given n cities and their
// pairwise distances in the form of a matrix 'dist' of size n * n, compute the
// minimum cost of making a tour that starts from any city s, goes through all
// the other n - 1 cities exactly once, and finally returns to the city s. In
// this case, the salesman is Karel in a 2D world who can only move along the
// x and y axis. The cities are beepers whose coordinates are given, from which
```

```
// pairwise distances can be calculated. Algorithm takes time  $O(2^n * n^2)$ .
// INPUT: The first line is the number of test cases. The first line of each
// test case is world's size (x-size and y-size). Next is the starting position
// of Karel. Next is the number of beepers. Next are the beepers' x- and y-
// coordinates.
// OUTPUT: For each test case, output the minimum distance to move from Karel's
// starting position to each of the beepers and back to the starting position.

#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

#define LSONe(S) ((S) & -(S))

const int MAX_n = 11;

int dist[MAX_n][MAX_n], memo[MAX_n][1<<(MAX_n-1)]; // Karel + max 10 beepers

int dp(int u, int mask) {
    if (mask == 0) return dist[u][0]; // close the loop
    int &ans = memo[u][mask];
    if (ans != -1) return ans; // computed before
    ans = 2000000000;
    int m = mask;
    while (m) {
        int two_pow_v = LSONe(m); // up to  $O(n)$ 
        int v = __builtin_ctz(two_pow_v)+1; // but this is fast
        ans = min(ans, dist[u][v] + dp(v, mask^two_pow_v)); // keep the min
        m -= two_pow_v;
    }
    return ans;
}

int main() {
    int TC; scanf("%d", &TC);
    while (TC--) {
        int xsz, ysz; scanf("%d %d", &xsz, &ysz); // these two values are not used
        int x[MAX_n], y[MAX_n];
        scanf("%d %d", &x[0], &y[0]);
        int n; scanf("%d", &n); ++n;
        for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i) // include Karel
            scanf("%d %d", &x[i], &y[i]); // Karel is at index 0
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) // build distance table
            for (int j = i; j < n; ++j)
                dist[i][j] = dist[j][i] = abs(x[i]-x[j]) + abs(y[i]-y[j]); // Manhattan distance
        memset(memo, -1, sizeof memo);
        printf("The shortest path has length %d\n", dp(0, (1<<(n-1))-1)); // DP-TSP
    }
    return 0;
}
```

## 2 Graph algorithms

### 2.1 All-pairs shortest paths (APSP)

```
// All-Pairs Shortest Paths (APSP) solved with Floyd Warshall  $O(V^3)$ .
// inside int main()
// precondition: AdjMat[i][j] contains the weight of edge (i, j)
// or INF (1B) if there is no such edge
// AdjMat is a 32-bit signed integer array
// let p be a 2D parent matrix, where p[i][j] is the last vertex before j
// on a shortest path from i to j, i.e. i -> ... -> p[i][j] -> j
for (int i = 0; i < V; ++i)
    for (int j = 0; j < V; ++j)
        p[i][j] = i; // initialize the parent matrix
for (int k = 0; k < V; ++k) // remember that loop order is k->i->j
    for (int i = 0; i < V; ++i)
        for (int j = 0; j < V; ++j)
            if (AdjMat[i][k] + AdjMat[k][j] < AdjMat[i][j])
                AdjMat[i][j] = AdjMat[i][k] + AdjMat[k][j];
                p[i][j] = p[k][j];

// print shortest paths
void printPath(int i, int j)
{
    if (i != j) printPath(i, p[i][j]);
    printf("%d", j);
}
```

### 2.2 Bipartite matching BFS by David

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cstring>
#include <cstdio>
#include <vector>
#define LOCAL
using namespace std;

int fp[100010], fq[100010];
int vfp[100010], vfq[100010];
int turn = 0;
vector<int> cp[100010], cq[100010];

int BFSBMfp(int n) {
    vfp[n] = turn;
    for (int i = 0; i < cp[n].size(); i++) {
        if (vfp[cp[n][i]] != turn) {
            vfp[cp[n][i]] = turn;
            if (fq[cp[n][i]] == -1 || BFSBMfp(fq[cp[n][i]])) {
                fp[n] = cp[n][i];
                fq[cp[n][i]] = n;
                return 1;
            }
        }
    }
    return 0;
}

int main()
{
    ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
    cin.tie(0);
    cout.tie(0);

    int n, p, q, k, x, y;
    cin >> n;
    while (n--) {
        cin >> p >> q >> k;
        int MaxnPQ = max(p, q);
        for (int i = 1; i <= MaxnPQ; i++) {
            cp[i].clear();
            fp[i] = -1;
            cq[i].clear();
            fq[i] = -1;
        }
        int cnt = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < k; i++) {
            cin >> x >> y;
            cp[x].push_back(y);
            cq[y].push_back(x);
            if (fp[x] == -1 && fq[y] == -1) {
                fp[x] = y;
                fq[y] = x;
                cnt++;
            }
        }
        for (int i = 1; i <= p; i++) {
            if (fp[i] == -1) {
                turn++;
                if (BFSBMfp(i))
                    cnt++;
            }
        }
        cout << cnt << '\n';
    }
    return 0;
}
```

### 2.3 Centroid decomposition

```
#include <iostream>
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#define LOCAL
#define MAXN 50005
using namespace std;

int n, k, a, b;
int ans, cnt;
int Max[MAXN], sz[MAXN], rt;
int head[MAXN], dis[MAXN];
bool vis[MAXN];
struct node {
    int v, nx;
} Edge[MAXN*2];

void init(int n) {
    Max[0] = n;
    ans = cnt = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i <= n; i++) {
```

```

        head[i] = -1 ;
        vis[i] = 0 ;
    }
}

void add(int u , int v){
    Edge[cnt].v = v ;
    Edge[cnt].nx = head[u] ;
    head[u] = cnt++ ;
}

void get_rt(int u , int fa ){
    sz[u] = 1 ; Max[u] = 0 ;
    for(int i = head[u] ; ~i ; i=Edge[i].nx){
        int v = Edge[i].v ;
        if(vis[v] || v == fa ) continue ;
        get_rt(v,u);
        sz[u] += sz[v] ;
        Max[u] = max(Max[u] , sz[v]);
    }
    Max[u] = max(Max[u] , n - sz[u]);
    if(Max[rt] > Max[u])
        rt = u ;
}

void get_dis(int u , int fa , int d){
    for(int i = head[u] ; ~i ; i=Edge[i].nx){
        int v = Edge[i].v ;
        if(vis[v] || v == fa ) continue ;
        dis[++cnt] = d + 1 ;
        get_dis(v,u,dis[cnt]);
    }
}

int get_ans(int u , int d ){
    dis[cnt=1] = d ;
    get_dis(u,0,d) ;
    sort(dis+1 , dis+cnt+1) ;
    int l = 1 , ans = 0 ;

    while(l < cnt && dis[l] + dis[cnt] < k) l++ ;
    while(l < cnt && dis[l] <= k - dis[l]){
        ans += upper_bound(dis + l + 1 , dis + cnt + 1 , k - dis[l]) - lower_bound(dis+l+1 , dis+cnt+1 , k-dis[l]);
        l++ ;
    }
    return ans ;
}

void dfs(int u ){
    vis[u] = 1 ;
    //cout << rt << ' ' << u << '\n' ;
    ans += get_ans(u , 0);
    for(int i = head[u] ; ~i ; i = Edge[i].nx){
        int v = Edge[i].v ;
        if(vis[v]) continue ;
        ans -= get_ans(v , 1) ;
        n = sz[v] , rt = 0 , get_rt(v,u);
        dfs(rt);
    }
}

int main(){
    // #ifndef LOCAL
    // freopen("in1.txt" , "r" , stdin);
    // #endif // LOCAL

    cin >> n >> k ;
    init(n);
    for(int i =1; i < n ; i++){
        cin >> a >> b ;
        add(a,b);
        add(b,a);
    }
    rt = 0 ; get_rt(1,0);
    dfs(rt);
    cout << ans << '\n' ;
}

```

## 2.4 Detect negative weight cycle

```

// Bellman Ford's O(VE)
vi dist(V, INF); dist[s] = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < V - 1; ++i) // relax all E edges V - 1 times
    for (int u = 0; u < V; ++u) // these two loops = O(E)

```

```

for (int j = 0; j < (int)AL[u].size(); ++j) // [A]dacency [L]ist
{
    ii vw = AL[u][j];
    dist[vw.first] = min( dist[vw.first], dist[u] + vw.second ); // relax
}

```

## 2.5 DFS

```

#include <iostream>
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#define LOCAL
using namespace std;
int m , n , flag=1;
int Maxn_city = 0 , Maxn_path = 0 ;
vector<int> tree[200020] ;
int city[200020] = {} ;
int visit[200020] = {} ;
vector<int> travel ;

void BFS_to_large_path(int root ){
    visit[root] = 1 ;
    travel.push_back(root);
    for(int i = 0 ; i < tree[root].size() ; i++){
        int node = tree[root][i] ;
        if(!visit[node]){
            BFS_to_large_path(node);
            travel.pop_back();
            visit[root] = 0 ;
        }
    }
    //debug to check large path
    //if (root == 1)
    //    cout << "l=" << travel.size() << ' ' << Maxn_path << ' ' << city[root] << '\n' ;

    if(city[root] && travel.size() > Maxn_path){
        Maxn_city = travel[travel.size()/2];
        Maxn_path = travel.size();
    }
}

void BFS_to_other_path(int root ,int path){
    visit[root] = 1 ;
    for(int i = 0 ; i < tree[root].size() ; i++){
        int node = tree[root][i] ;
        if(!visit[node]){
            BFS_to_other_path(node , path+1);
            visit[root] = 0 ;
        }
    }
    //debug
    if(root == 1 )
        cout << "city=" << root << " path=" << path << '\n' ;

    if(city[root] && path != Maxn_path)
        flag = 0 ;
}

int main(){
    #ifndef LOCAL
    freopen("in1.txt" , "r" , stdin);
    #endif // LOCAL

    cin >> n >> m ;
    int a , b ;
    for(int i = 0 ; i < n-1 ; i++){
        cin >> a >> b ;
        tree[a].push_back(b) ;
        tree[b].push_back(a) ;
    }

    for(int i = 0 ; i < m ; i++){
        cin >> a ;
        city[a] = 1 ;
    }
    BFS_to_large_path(a);
    //visit[a] = 0 ;
    BFS_to_other_path(Maxn_city , 1 );
    if(flag)
        cout << "YES\n" << Maxn_city ;
    else
        cout << "NO" ;

    //debug
    cout << "Maxn_path=" << Maxn_path << " Maxn_city=" << Maxn_city << '\n' ;
}

```

## 2.6 Dijkstra by Bill

```
// Dijkstra implementation for negative weight edges O((V + E) log V)
vi dist(V, INF); dist[s] = 0;
priority_queue<ii, vii, greater<ii> > pq;
pq.push( ii(0, s) );
while (!pq.empty())
{
    ii front = pq.top(); pq.pop();
    int d = front.first;
    int u = front.second;
    if (d > dist[u]) continue;
    for (int i = 0; i < (int)AL[u].size(); ++i) // [A]djacency [L]ist
    {
        ii vw = AL[u][i];
        int v = vw.first;
        int w = vw.second;
        if (dist[u] + w < dist[v])
        {
            dist[v] = dist[u] + w;    // relax operation
            pq.push( ii(dist[v], v) );
        }
    }
} // this variant can cause duplicate items in the priority queue
```

## 2.7 Dijkstra by David

```
#include <iostream>
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#define LOCAL
#define INF 999999999
using namespace std;
int intMap[1010][1010] = {} , intValue[1010][1010] = {};
int m , n ;

struct Node{
    int x , y , v ;
    void read( int _x , int _y , int _v){
        x = _x ; y = _y ; v = _v ;
    }
    bool operator < (const Node &a) const{
        return v > a.v ;
    }
}nodNode;

void print_map(){
    for(int i = 1 ; i <= n ; i++){
        for(int j = 1 ; j <= m ; j++){
            if(intValue[i][j] == 999999999)
                cout << 'x' << ' ' ;
            else
                cout << intValue[i][j] << ' ' ;
        }
        cout << '\n' ;
    }
    cout << '\n' ;
}

void bfs(){
    int x , y , intDirection[4][2] = {-1,0 , 0,1 , 1,0 , 0,-1};
    int intDx , intDy ;
    Node nodTemp ;
    priority_queue<Node> deqNode ;
    nodTemp.read(1,1,0);
    deqNode.push(nodTemp);
    while(deqNode.size()){
        x = deqNode.top().x ;
        y = deqNode.top().y ;
        deqNode.pop() ;

        for(int i = 0 ; i < 4 ; i++){
            intDx = intDirection[i][0] + x ;
            intDy = intDirection[i][1] + y ;

            //debug
            //cout << intDx << ' ' << intDy << ' ' << intValue[x][y] + intMap[intDx][intDy] << ' ' <<
                i << '\n' ;

            if(intValue[x][y] + intMap[intDx][intDy] < intValue[intDx][intDy] ) {
                intValue[intDx][intDy] = intValue[x][y] + intMap[intDx][intDy] ;
                nodTemp.read(intDx , intDy , intValue[intDx][intDy]);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
deqNode.push(nodTemp) ;
    }
    //print_map() ;
}

int main() {
#ifdef LOCAL
    freopen("in1.txt" , "r" , stdin ) ;
    freopen("out.txt" , "w" , stdout) ;
#endif
ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
int intCase ;
cin >> intCase ;
while(intCase --){
    cin >> n >> m ;
    for(int i = 1 ; i <= n ; i++){
        for(int j = 1 ; j <= m ; j++){
            cin >> intMap[i][j] ;
            intValue[i][j] = INF ;
        }
    }

    for(int i = 1 ; i <= n ; i++){
        intValue[i][0] = 0 ;
        intValue[i][m+1] = 0 ;
        intMap[i][0] = INF +1 ;
        intMap[i][m+1] = INF +1 ;
    }

    for(int i = 1 ; i <= m ; i++){
        intValue[0][i] = 0 ;
        intValue[n+1][i] = 0 ;
        intMap[0][i] = INF +1 ;
        intMap[n+1][i] = INF +1 ;
    }
    intValue[1][1] = intMap[1][1] ;

    //debug
    //cout << intValue[1][1] << '\n' ;

    bfs();
    cout << intValue[n][m] << '\n' ;

    return 0;
}
```

## 2.8 Euler tour

```
list<int> cyc;    // we need list for fast insertion in the middle

void EulerTour(list<int>::iterator i , int u)
{
    for (int j = 0; j < (int)AL[u].size(); ++j) // [A]djacency [L]ist
    {
        ii& vw = AL[u][j];
        int v = vw.first;
        if (vw.second)    // if this edge can still be used
        {
            vw.second = 0;    // remove this edge
            // remove bi-directional edge
            for (int k = 0; k < (int)AL[v].size(); ++k)
            {
                ii& uw = AL[v][k];
                if (uw.first == u && uw.second)
                {
                    uw.second = 0;
                    break;
                }
            }
            // continue the tour
            EulerTour(cyc.insert(i, u), v);
        }
    }
}

// inside int main()
cyc.clear();
EulerTour(cyc.end(), A);    // 'cyc' contains an Euler tour starting at 'A'
for (list<int>::iterator i = cyc.begin(); i != cyc.end(); ++i)
    printf("%d\n", *i);
```

## 2.9 Find articulation points and bridges

```
// Find articulation points & bridges solved with DFS O(V + E).
void articulationPointAndBridge(int u)
{
    dfs_low[u] = dfs_num[u] = dfsNumberCounter++; // dfs_low[u] <= dfs_num[u]
    for (int i = 0; i < (int)AL[u].size(); ++i) // [A]dacency [L]ist
    {
        int v = AL[u][i].first;
        if (dfs_num[v] == UNVISITED) // a tree edge
        {
            dfs_parent[v] = u;
            if (u == dfsRoot) ++rootChildren; // special case if 'u' is a root

            articulationPointAndBridge(v);

            if (dfs_low[v] >= dfs_num[u]) articulation_vertex[u] = true;
            if (dfs_low[v] > dfs_num[u]) printf("Edge (%d, %d) is a bridge\n", u, v);

            dfs_low[u] = min(dfs_low[u], dfs_low[v]); // update dfs_low[u]
        }
        else if (v != dfs_parent[u]) dfs_low[u] = min(dfs_low[u], dfs_num[v]); // update dfs_low[u]
    }
}

// inside int main()
dfsNumberCounter = 0;
dfs_num.assign(V, UNVISITED);
dfs_low.assign(V, 0);
dfs_parent.assign(V, 0);
articulation_vertex.assign(V, 0);
printf("Bridges:\n");
for (int u = 0; u < V; ++u)
    if (dfs_num[u] == UNVISITED)
    {
        dfsRoot = u;
        rootChildren = 0;
        articulationPointAndBridge(u);
        articulation_vertex[dfsRoot] = (rootChildren > 1); // special case
    }
printf("Articulation Points:\n");
for (int u = 0; u < V; ++u)
    if (articulation_vertex[u]) printf("Vertex %d\n", u);
```

## 2.10 Floyd Warshall by David

```
#include <iostream>
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#define LOCAL
using namespace std;
char before[520][520] = {};
int after[520][520] = {};

int main()
{
    #ifdef LOCAL
        freopen("in1.txt", "r", stdin);
    #endif // LOCAL

    int n;
    cin >> n;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        for (int j = 0; j < n; j++)
            cin >> before[i][j];

    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        for (int j = i+1; j < n; j++)
        {
            int sum = 0;
            for (int k = i+1; k < j; k++)
                if (after[i][k])
                    sum += before[k][j] - '0';

            if ((sum + 1) % 10 == before[i][j] - '0')
                after[i][j] = 1;
        }

    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        for (int j = 0; j < n; j++)
            cout << after[i][j];
```

```
        cout << '\n' ;
    }

    return 0;
}

// Graph Edges Property Check solved with DFS O(V + E).
void graphCheck(int u) // DFS for checking graph edge properties
{
    dfs_num[u] = EXPLORED;
    for (int i = 0; i < (int)AL[u].size(); ++i) // [A]dacency [L]ist
    {
        int v = AL[u][i].first;
        if (dfs_num[v] == UNVISITED) // Tree Edge, EXPLORED->UNVISITED
        {
            dfs_parent[v] = u; // parent of this child is me
            graphCheck(v);
        }
        else if (dfs_num[v] == EXPLORED) // EXPLORED->EXPLORED
        {
            if (v == dfs_parent[u]) printf("Two ways (%d, %d)-(%d, %d)\n", u, v, v, u);
            else printf("Back Edge (%d, %d) (Cycle)\n", u, v); // can check if graph is cyclic
        }
        else if (dfs_num[v] == VISITED) // EXPLORED->VISITED
            printf("Forward/Cross Edge (%d, %d)\n", u, v);
    }
    dfs_num[u] = VISITED;
}

// inside int main()
dfs_num.assign(V, UNVISITED);
dfs_parent.assign(V, 0);
for (int u = 0; u < V; ++u)
    if (dfs_num[u] == UNVISITED)
        printf("Component %d:\n", ++numComp), graphCheck(u);
```

## 2.11 Graph edges property check

## 2.12 Kruskal by David

```
#include <iostream>
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#define LOCAL
#define ll long long
using namespace std;
int parent[1020];

struct edge{
    ll n1, n2, w;
}node[25020];

int compare(edge A, edge B){
    return A.w < B.w;
}

int find_root(int a){
    if(a != parent[a])
        return parent[a] = find_root(parent[a]);
    return a;
}

int main()
{
    #ifdef LOCAL
        freopen("in1.txt", "r", stdin);
        freopen("out.txt", "w", stdout);
    #endif // LOCAL

    int n, m, p_n1, p_n2; // parent_n1, parent_n2
    vector<int> hce; //heavy edge circle
    while (cin >> n >> m && n+m != 0){
        for (int i = 0; i < m; i++){
            cin >> node[i].n1 >> node[i].n2 >> node[i].w;
        }

        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
            parent[i] = i;
        sort(node, node + m, compare);
        hce.clear();

        //kruskal
```

```

for(int i = 0 ; i < m ; i++){
    p_n1 = find_root(node[i].n1) ;
    p_n2 = find_root(node[i].n2) ;
    if(p_n1 != p_n2 )
        parent[p_n2] = p_n1 ;
    else
        hce.push_back(node[i].w) ;

    //debug
    /**<
    for(int i = 0 ; i < n ; i++)
        cout << parent[i] << ' ' ;
    cout << '\n' ;
    */
}
sort(hce.begin() , hce.end()) ;
if(hce.size()){
    for(int i = 0 ; i < hce.size()-1 ; i++)
        cout << hce[i] << ' ' ;
    cout << hce[hce.size()-1] ;
}
else
    cout << "forest" ;
cout << '\n' ;
}
return 0;
}

```

## 2.13 Max flow

```

int res[MAX_V][MAX_V], mf, f, s, t;
vi p; // p stores the BFS spanning tree from s

void augment(int v, int minEdge)
{
    if (v == s) { f = minEdge; return; }
    else if (p[v] != -1)
    {
        augment(p[v], min(minEdge, res[p[v]][v]));
        res[p[v]][v] -= f;
        res[v][p[v]] += f;
    }
}

// inside int main(): set up 'res', 's', and 't' with appropriate values
mf = 0;
while (true) // O(V^3 * E) Edmonds Karp's algorithm
{
    f = 0;
    vi dist(MAX_V, INF); dist[s] = 0;
    queue<int> q; q.push(s);
    p.assign(MAX_V, -1);
    while (!q.empty())
    {
        int u = q.front(); q.pop();
        if (u == t) break; // immediately stop BFS if we already reach sink t
        for (int v = 0; v < MAX_V; ++v)
            if (res[u][v] > 0 && dist[v] == INF)
                dist[v] = dist[u] + 1, q.push(v), p[v] = u;
    }
    augment(t, INF); // find the min edge weight 'f' in this path, if any
    if (f == 0) break; // we cannot send any more flow ('f' = 0), terminate
    mf += f; // we can still send a flow, increase the max flow!
}
printf("%d\n", mf);

```

## 2.14 Max cardinality bipartite matching (MCBM)

```

// Max Cardinality Bipartite Matching (MCBM) solved with augmenting path algorithm O(VE).
vi match, vis;

int Aug(int l) // return 1 if an augmenting path is found & 0 otherwise
{
    if (vis[l]) return 0;
    vis[l] = 1;
    for (int i = 0; i < (int)AL[l].size(); ++i) // [A]djacency [L]ist
    {
        int r = AL[l][i]; // edge weight not needed -> vector<vi> AL
        if (match[r] == -1 || Aug(match[r]))
        {
            match[r] = l;
            return 1; // found 1 matching
        }
    }
}

```

```

}
return 0; // no matchings
}

// inside int main()
// build unweighted bipartite graph with directed edge left->right set
// left vertices [0..N-1], right vertices [N..V-1]
int MCBM = 0;
match.assign(V, -1); // V is the number of vertices in bipartite graph
for (int l = 0; l < N; ++l) // N = size of the left set
{
    vis.assign(N, 0); // reset before each recursion
    MCBM += Aug(l);
}
printf("Found %d matchings\n", MCBM);

```

## 2.15 Minimum spanning tree (MST)

```

// Minimum Spanning Tree (MST) solved with Kruskal O(E log V)
// inside int main()
vector<pair<int, ii>> EdgeList; // (weight, two vertices) of the edge
for (int i = 0; i < E; ++i)
{
    scanf("%d %d %d", &u, &v, &w);
    EdgeList.push_back( make_pair( w, ii(u, v) ) );
}
sort(EdgeList.begin(), EdgeList.end()); // sort by edge weight O(E log E)
int mst_cost = 0;
UnionFind UF(V); // all V are disjoint sets initially
for (int i = 0; i < E; ++i)
{
    pair<int, ii> front = EdgeList[i];
    if (!UF.isSameSet(front.second.first, front.second.second))
    {
        mst_cost += front.first;
        UF.unionSet(front.second.first, front.second.second);
    }
}
printf("MST cost = %d\n", mst_cost);

```

## 2.16 Strongly connected component (SCC)

```

// Tarjan O(V + E)
vi dfs_num, dfs_low, visited;
int dfsNumberCounter, numSCC;
vi S;

void tarjanSCC(int u)
{
    dfs_low[u] = dfs_num[u] = dfsNumberCounter++; // dfs_low[u] <= dfs_num[u]
    S.push_back(u); // stores 'u' in a vector based on order of visitation
    visited[u] = 1;
    for (int i = 0; i < (int)AL[u].size(); ++i) // [A]djacency [L]ist
    {
        int v = AL[u][i].first;
        if (dfs_num[v] == UNVISITED) tarjanSCC(v);
        if (visited[v]) dfs_low[u] = min(dfs_low[u], dfs_low[v]); // condition for update
    }

    if (dfs_low[u] == dfs_num[u]) // if this is a root (start) of an SCC
    {
        printf("SCC %d:", ++numSCC);
        while (true)
        {
            int v = S.back(); S.pop_back();
            visited[v] = 0;
            printf(" %d", v);
            if (u == v) break;
        }
        printf("\n");
    }
}

// inside int main()
dfs_num.assign(V, UNVISITED);
dfs_low.assign(V, 0);
visited.assign(V, 0);
dfsNumberCounter = numSCC = 0;
for (int u = 0; u < V; ++u)
    if (dfs_num[u] == UNVISITED)
        tarjanSCC(u);

```

## 3 Greedy algorithms

### 3.1 Interval covering

```
// This is a solution for UVa 10382 - Watering Grass. The problem is a variant
// of Interval Covering problem, which is solved by O(n) Greedy algorithm.

#include <bits/stdc++.h>

#define pb push_back
#define not_set -1

using namespace std;

typedef pair<double, double> dd;
typedef vector<dd> vdd;
typedef enum { STOP = 0,
              CONTINUE } status;

int n, l, w;
vdd spinklers;
int answer;
double pivot;

struct sort_compare_t {
    bool operator()(dd a, dd b) const {
        return a.first < b.first || (a.first == b.first && a.second > b.second);
    }
} sort_compare;

void InputSpinklers() {
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        double x, r; // must be double otherwise WA.
        scanf("%lf %lf", &x, &r);
        if (w > 2 * r) // ignore spinklers that cannot cover the width of the strip.
        {
            continue;
        }
        if (w == 2 * r) // ignore spinklers that produce no intervals.
        {
            continue;
        }
        double dx = sqrt(r * r - w * w / 4.0);
        spinklers.pb(dd(x - dx, x + dx));
    }
}

status Check(int& j) {
    if (j == not_set) // there is an interval after pivot that cannot be covered.
    {
        return STOP;
    }
    // record j.
    answer++;
    pivot = spinklers[j].second;
    if (pivot >= l) // solution found!
    {
        return STOP;
    }
    j = not_set;
    return CONTINUE;
}

void SolveIntervalCovering() {
    sort(spinklers.begin(), spinklers.end(), sort_compare);
    answer = 0;
    pivot = 0.0;
    int j = not_set;
    int iter = 0;
    while (true) {
        if (iter == spinklers.size()) // iterated through all spinklers/intervals.
        {
            Check(j);
            break;
        }

        if (spinklers[iter].first <= pivot) {
            if (pivot < spinklers[iter].second) // note the next candidate down!
            {
                if (j == not_set || spinklers[iter].second > spinklers[j].second) // note down the
                    // most right candidate.
                {
                    j = iter;
                }
            }
            iter++;
        } else // skip intervals that are completely covered by the previously selected ones.
        {
            iter++;
        }
    }
}
```

```
        {
            iter++;
        }
        else // out bound.
        {
            if (Check(j) == STOP) {
                break;
            }
        }
    }

    if (pivot >= l) {
        printf("%d\n", answer);
    } else {
        printf("-1\n");
    }
}

int main() {
    while (scanf("%d %d %d", &n, &l, &w) != EOF) {
        spinklers.clear();
        InputSpinklers();
        SolveIntervalCovering();
    }
}
```

### 3.2 Longest increasing subsequence (LIS)

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

typedef vector<int> vi;

int n;
vi A;

void print_array(const char *s, vi &L, int n) {
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        if (i) printf(", ");
        else printf("%s: [", s);
        printf("%d", L[i]);
    }
    printf("]\n");
}

vi p; // predecessor array

void print_LIS(int i) {
    if (p[i] == -1) { printf("%d", A[i]); return; } // backtracking routine
    print_LIS(p[i]); // base case
    printf(" %d", A[i]); // backtrack
}

int memo[10010]; // old limit: up to 10^4

int LIS(int i) {
    if (i == 0) return 1; // O(n^2) overall
    int &ans = memo[i];
    if (ans != -1) return ans; // was computed before
    ans = 1; // LIS can start anywhere
    for (int j = 0; j < i; ++j) // O(n) here
        if (A[j] < A[i]) // increasing condition
            ans = max(ans, LIS(j)+1); // pick the max
    return ans;
}

int main() {
    // note: A[n-1] must be set as the largest value ("INF")
    // so that all LIS (that can start anywhere) will end at n-1
    srand(time(NULL));
    int n = 10+rand()%11; // [10..20]
    A.assign(n, 0); // set A[n-1] = INF
    A[n-1] = 99;
    for (int i = 0; i < n-1; ++i)
        A[i] = rand()%101-50; // [-50..50]

    n = 12;
    vi sample({-7, 10, 9, 2, 3, 8, 1, 2, 3, 4, 99});
    A = sample;

    printf("n = %d:", n);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
        printf(" %d", A[i]);
    printf("\n");

    // early 2000 problems usually accept O(n^2) solution
    memset(memo, -1, sizeof memo);
}
```

```

printf("LIS length is %d\n", LIS(n-1)); // with O(n^2) DP

// 2020s problems will likely only accept O(n log k) solution
// new limit: n can be up to 200K
int k = 0, lis_end = 0;
vi L(n, 0), L_id(n, 0);
p.assign(n, -1);

for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
    int pos = lower_bound(L.begin(), L.begin()+k, A[i]) - L.begin();
    L[pos] = A[i]; // greedily overwrite this
    L_id[pos] = i; // remember the index too
    p[i] = pos ? L_id[pos-1] : -1; // predecessor info
    if (pos == k) { // can extend LIS?
        k = pos+1; // k = longer LIS by +1
        lis_end = i; // keep best ending i
    }

    printf("Considering element A[%d] = %d\n", i, A[i]);
    printf("LIS ending at A[%d] is of length %d: ", i, pos+1);
    printf("\n");
    print_LIS(i);
    printf("\n");
    print_array("L is now", L, k);
    printf("\n");
}

printf("Final LIS is of length %d: ", k);
print_LIS(lis_end); printf("\n");

assert(LIS(n-1) == k); // both must be identical
return 0;
}

```

### 3.3 Max 1D range sum

```

// Max 1D Range Sum solved with Jay Kadane O(n).
// inside int main()
int n = 9;
int A[] = { 4, -5, 4, -3, 4, 4, -4, 4, -5 }; // a sample array A
int sum = 0;
int ans = 0; // important, 'ans' must be initialized to 0
for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
{
    sum += A[i];
    ans = max(ans, sum);
    if (sum < 0) sum = 0;
}
printf("Max 1D Range Sum = %d\n", ans);

```

## 4 String algorithms

### 4.1 Z-algorithm

```

#include <iostream>
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#define LOCAL
#define MAXN 1000020
using namespace std;
int z[MAXN] = {} ;
int x=0 , y=0 , maxn = 0;
string s ;

int main()
{
    #ifdef LOCAL
        freopen("in1.txt", "r", stdin);
    #endif // LOCAL

    cin >> s ;
    for (int i = 1 ; i < s.length() ; i++) {
        z[i] = max(0, min(z[i-x], y - i + 1));
        while (i + z[i] < s.length() && s[z[i]] == s[i+z[i]]) {
            x = i ;
            y = i + z[i] ;
            z[i]++ ;
        }
    }
}

```

```

for (int i = 0 ; i < s.length() ; i++)
    if (z[i] == s.length() - i && maxn >= s.length() - i) {
        cout << s.substr(0, z[i]);
        return 0 ;
    }
    maxn = max(maxn , z[i]);
}
cout << "Just a legend" ;
return 0;
}

```

## 5 Data structures

### 5.1 Union-find disjoint sets (UFDS) by David

```

#include <iostream>
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#define LOCAL

using namespace std;
int intSum[200080] , intParent[200080] , intSet[200080] ;

int find_root(int intA){
    if (intParent[intA] == intA)
        return intA ;
    intParent[intA] = find_root(intParent[intA]) ;
    return intParent[intA] ;
}

int each_debug(int n ){
    for (int i = 1 ; i <= n ; i++){
        cout << i << ' ' << intParent[i] << ' ' << '\n' << intSet[intParent[i]] << ' ' << intSum[intParent[i]] << ' ' << '\n' ;
    }
    system("Pause") ;
}

int main()
{
    #ifdef LOCAL
        freopen("in1.txt", "r", stdin);
        freopen("out.txt", "w", stdout) ;
    #endif // LOCAL

    int n, m , operation , p , q ;
    while (cin >> n >> m) {
        for (int i = 1 ; i <= n ; i++) {
            intParent[i] = i+n ;
            intParent[i+n] = i+n ;
            intSum[i+n] = i ;
            intSet[i+n] = 1 ;
        }
        while (m--){
            cin >> operation ;
            if (operation == 1) {
                cin >> p >> q ;
                int intRoot_p , intRoot_q ;
                intRoot_p = find_root(intParent[p]) ;
                intRoot_q = find_root(intParent[q]) ;
                if (intRoot_p != intRoot_q) {
                    intParent[intRoot_q] = intRoot_p ;
                    intSum[intRoot_p] += intSum[intRoot_q] ;
                    intSet[intRoot_p] += intSet[intRoot_q] ;
                }
                //debug
                //each_debug(n) ;
            }
            else if (operation == 2) {
                cin >> p >> q ;
                int intRoot_p , intRoot_q ;
                intRoot_p = find_root(intParent[p]) ;
                intRoot_q = find_root(intParent[q]) ;
                if (intRoot_p != intRoot_q) {
                    intParent[p] = intRoot_q ;
                    intSum[intRoot_q] += p ;
                    intSum[intRoot_p] -= p ;
                    intSet[intRoot_q] ++ ;
                    intSet[intRoot_p] -- ;
                }
                //debug
            }
        }
    }
}

```



```

        //each_debug(n) ;
    }
    else if (operation == 3){
        cin >> p ;
        cout << intSet[find_root(p)] << ' ' << intSum[find_root(p)] << '\n' ;
    }
}

return 0;
}

```

## 5.2 Binary indexed/fenwick tree (BIT)

```

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

#define LOGSZ 17

int tree[(1<<LOGSZ)+1];
int N = (1<<LOGSZ);

// add v to value at x
void set(int x, int v) {
    while(x <= N) {
        tree[x] += v;
        x += (x & -x);
    }
}

// get cumulative sum up to and including x
int get(int x) {
    int res = 0;
    while(x) {
        res += tree[x];
        x -= (x & -x);
    }
    return res;
}

// get largest value with cumulative sum less than or equal to x;
// for smallest, pass x-1 and add 1 to result
int getind(int x) {
    int idx = 0, mask = N;
    while(mask && idx < N) {
        int t = idx + mask;
        if(x >= tree[t]) {
            idx = t;
            x -= tree[t];
        }
        mask >>= 1;
    }
    return idx;
}

```

## 5.3 Rope

```

#include <iostream>
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#include <ext/rope>
#define LOCAL
#define MAXN 50020
using namespace std;
using namespace __gnu_cxx ;

int main()
{
    #ifdef LOCAL
        freopen("in1.txt" , "r" , stdin);
    #endif // LOCAL
    int n , t , a , b , c , d=0 ;
    int v = 0 ;
    string strA ;
    rope<char> r[MAXN] , rtmp ;
    cin >> n ;
    while(n--){
        cin >> t ;

        if(t==1){
            cin >> a ;
            cin >> strA ;
            a -= d ;
            r[++v] = r[v] ;

```

```

            r[v].insert(a,strA.c_str());
            //debug
            //cout << r[v] << '\n' ;
        }
        else if(t==2){
            cin >> a >> b ;
            a -= d ; b -= d ;
            r[++v] = r[v] ;
            r[v].erase(a-1,b);
            //debug
            //cout << r[v] << ' ' << r[v-1] << '\n' ;
        }
        else if(t==3){
            cin >> a >> b >> c ;
            a -= d ; b -= d ; c -= d ;
            rtmp = r[a].substr(b-1,c) ;
            cout << rtmp << '\n' ;
            d += count(rtmp.begin() , rtmp.end() , 'c' );
        }
    }
    return 0;
}

```

## 5.4 Segment tree

```

#include <iostream>
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#include <string>
#define LOCAL
#define Lson(x) ((x << 1) + 1)
#define Rson(x) ((x << 1) + 2)
#define INF 999999999
using namespace std;
const int N = 100005 ;
int shift[35] , num[N] , len_shift ;
string strLine ;

struct Node{
    int left , right , Min_Value ;
}node[4 * N] ;

void build(int left , int right , int x = 0 ){
    node[x].left = left ;
    node[x].right = right ;
    if(left == right){
        node[x].Min_Value = num[left] ;
        return ;
    }
    int mid = (left + right) / 2 ;

    //debug
    //cout << mid << '\n' ;
    //cout << x << ' ' << node[x].left << ' ' << node[x].right << ' ' << '\n' ;

    build(left , mid , Lson(x)) ;
    build(mid + 1 , right , Rson(x)) ;
    node[x].Min_Value = min(node[Lson(x)].Min_Value , node[Rson(x)].Min_Value ) ;
}

void handle(){
    len_shift = 0 ;
    shift[len_shift] = 0;
    for(int i = 6 ; i < strLine.length() ; i++){
        if(strLine[i] >= '0' && strLine[i] <= '9' ){
            shift[len_shift] = shift[len_shift] * 10 + (int) (strLine[i] - '0' ) ;
        }
        else{
            shift[++len_shift] = 0 ;
        }
    }
    //finally char is ')' , so len_shift is right
    sort(shift , shift + len_shift ) ;

    //debug
    //**<
    for(int i = 0 ; i < len_shift ; i++)
        cout << shift[i] << ' ' ;
    cout << '\n' ;
    /*
}

int query(int left , int right , int x = 0 ){
    if(node[x].left >= left && node[x].right <= right)

```

```

        return node[x].Min_Value ;
int mid = (node[x].left + node[x].right) / 2 ;
int ans = INF ;

//debug
//cout << x << ' ' << node[x].left << ' ' << node[x].right << ' ' << node[x].Min_Value << '\n' ;

if ( left <= mid )
    ans = min(ans , query(left , right , Lson(x)) ) ;
if (mid < right )
    ans = min(ans , query(left , right , Rson(x)) ) ;
return ans ;
}

void set_num(int position , int value , int x = 0 ){
    if (node[x].left == position && node[x].right == position ){
        node[x].Min_Value = value ;
        return ;
    }
    int mid = (node[x].left + node[x].right) / 2 ;
    if (position <= mid )
        set_num(position , value , Lson(x)) ;
    if (mid < position )
        set_num(position , value , Rson(x)) ;
    node[x].Min_Value = min(node[Lson(x)].Min_Value , node[Rson(x)].Min_Value ) ;
}

int main()
{
    int n , q , intTemp ;
    ios::sync_with_stdio(0);
#ifdef LOCAL
    freopen("out.txt" , "w" , stdout ) ;
    freopen("in1.txt" , "r" , stdin ) ;
#endif // LOCAL
    cin >> n >> q ;
    for (int i = 1 ; i <= n ; i++){
        cin >> num[i] ;
        build(1,n);
    }

    //debug
    //++<
    for (int i = 0 ; i < 13 ; i++){
        cout << node[i].left << ' ' << node[i].right << ' ' << node[i].Min_Value << '\n' ;
    }
    return 0 ;
    /*
    while(q--){
        cin >> strLine ;
        if (strLine[0] == 'q'){
            handle();
            cout << query(shift[0] , shift[1] ) << '\n' ;
        }
        else if (strLine[0] == 's'){
            handle();
            intTemp = num[shift[0]] ;

            for (int i = 1 ; i < len_shift ; i++){
                set_num(shift[i-1] , num[shift[i]]) ;
                num[shift[i-1]] = num[shift[i]] ;
            }
            num[shift[len_shift-1]] = intTemp ;
            set_num(shift[len_shift-1] , intTemp) ;

            //debug
            //cout << intTemp << ' ' << shift[len_shift-1] << '\n' ;
            //for (int i = 1 ; i <= n ; i++){
            //    cout << num[i] << ' ' ;
            //}
        }
    }
    return 0;
}

```

## 5.5 Union-find disjoint sets (UFDS) by Bill

```

class UnionFind
{
public:
    UnionFind(int N)
    {
        rank.assign(N, 0);
        p.assign(N, 0);
        for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i) p[i] = i;
    }

```

```

    }
    int findSet(int i) { return (p[i] == i) ? i : ( p[i] = findSet(p[i]) ); }
    bool isSameSet(int i, int j) { return findSet(i) == findSet(j); }
    void unionSet(int i, int j)
    {
        if ( !isSameSet(i, j) )
        {
            int x = findSet(i);
            int y = findSet(j);
            if (rank[x] > rank[y]) p[y] = x;    // rank keeps the tree short
            else
            {
                p[x] = y;
                if (rank[x] == rank[y]) ++rank[y];
            }
        }
    }
private:
    vi p, rank;
};

```

## 6 Utilities

### 6.1 Bit manipulation

```

#define isOn(S, j) (S & (1<<j))
#define setBit(S, j) (S |= (1<<j))
#define clearBit(S, j) (S &= ~(1<<j))
#define toggleBit(S, j) (S ^= (1<<j))
#define lowBit(S) (S & (-S))
#define setAll(S, n) (S = (1<<n)-1)

```

### 6.2 C++ input output

```

#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>

using namespace std;

int main()
{
    // Ouput a specific number of digits past the decimal point,
    // in this case 5
    cout.setf(ios::fixed); cout << setprecision(5);
    cout << 100.0/7.0 << endl;
    cout.unsetf(ios::fixed);

    // Output the decimal point and trailing zeros
    cout.setf(ios::showpoint);
    cout << 100.0 << endl;
    cout.unsetf(ios::showpoint);

    // Output a '+' before positive values
    cout.setf(ios::showpos);
    cout << 100 << " " << -100 << endl;
    cout.unsetf(ios::showpos);

    // Output numerical values in hexadecimal
    cout << hex << 100 << " " << 1000 << " " << 10000 << dec << endl;
}

```

### 6.3 C++ STL

```

// Example for using stringstream and next_permutation

#include <algorithm>
#include <iostream>
#include <sstream>
#include <vector>

using namespace std;

int main(void){
    vector<int> v;

    v.push_back(1);

```

```

v.push_back(2);
v.push_back(3);
v.push_back(4);

// Expected output: 1 2 3 4
//                  1 2 4 3
//                  ...
//                  4 3 2 1
do {
    stringstream oss;
    oss << v[0] << " " << v[1] << " " << v[2] << " " << v[3];

    // for input from a string s,
    // istream iss(s);
    // iss >> variable;

    cout << oss.str() << endl;
} while (next_permutation (v.begin(), v.end()));

v.clear();

v.push_back(1);
v.push_back(2);
v.push_back(1);
v.push_back(3);

// To use unique, first sort numbers. Then call
// unique to place all the unique elements at the beginning
// of the vector, and then use erase to remove the duplicate
// elements.

sort(v.begin(), v.end());
v.erase(unique(v.begin(), v.end()), v.end());

// Expected output: 1 2 3
for (size_t i = 0; i < v.size(); i++)
    cout << v[i] << " ";
cout << endl;
}

```

## 6.4 Dates

```

// Routines for performing computations on dates. In these routines,
// months are expressed as integers from 1 to 12, days are expressed
// as integers from 1 to 31, and years are expressed as 4-digit
// integers.

#include <iostream>
#include <string>

using namespace std;

string dayOfWeek[] = {"Mon", "Tue", "Wed", "Thu", "Fri", "Sat", "Sun"};

// converts Gregorian date to integer (Julian day number)
int dateToInt (int m, int d, int y){
    return
        1461 * (y + 4800 + (m - 14) / 12) / 4 +
        367 * (m - 2 - (m - 14) / 12 * 12) / 12 -
        3 * ((y + 4900 + (m - 14) / 12) / 100) / 4 +
        d - 32075;
}

// converts integer (Julian day number) to Gregorian date: month/day/year
void intToDate (int jd, int &m, int &d, int &y){
    int x, n, i, j;

    x = jd + 68569;
    n = 4 * x / 146097;
    x -= (146097 * n + 3) / 4;
    i = (4000 * (x + 1)) / 1461001;
    x -= 1461 * i / 4 - 31;
    j = 80 * x / 2447;
    d = x - 2447 * j / 80;
    x = j / 11;
    m = j + 2 - 12 * x;
    y = 100 * (n - 49) + i + x;
}

```

```

// converts integer (Julian day number) to day of week
string intToDay (int jd){
    return dayOfWeek[jd % 7];
}

int main (int argc, char **argv){
    int jd = dateToInt (3, 24, 2004);
    int m, d, y;
    intToDate (jd, m, d, y);
    string day = intToDay (jd);

    // expected output:
    // 2453089
    // 3/24/2004
    // Wed
    cout << jd << endl
        << m << "/" << d << " " << y << endl
        << day << endl;
}

```

## 6.5 Prime numbers

```

// O(sqrt(x)) Exhaustive Primality Test
#include <cmath>
#define EPS 1e-7
typedef long long LL;
bool isPrimeSlow (LL x)
{
    if(x<=1) return false;
    if(x<=3) return true;
    if (!(x%2) || !(x%3)) return false;
    LL s=(LL) (sqrt((double)(x))+EPS);
    for(LL i=5;i<=s;i+=6)
    {
        if (!(x%i) || !(x%(i+2))) return false;
    }
    return true;
}

// Primes less than 1000:
// 2 3 5 7 11 13 17 19 23 29 31 37
// 41 43 47 53 59 61 67 71 73 79 83 89
// 97 101 103 107 109 113 127 131 137 139 149 151
// 157 163 167 173 179 181 191 193 197 199 211 223
// 227 229 233 239 241 251 257 263 269 271 277 281
// 283 293 307 311 313 317 331 337 347 349 353 359
// 367 373 379 383 389 397 401 409 419 421 431 433
// 439 443 449 457 461 463 467 479 487 491 499 503
// 509 521 523 541 547 557 563 569 571 577 587 593
// 599 601 607 613 617 619 631 641 643 647 653 659
// 661 673 677 683 691 701 709 719 727 733 739 743
// 751 757 761 769 773 787 797 809 811 821 823 827
// 829 839 853 857 859 863 877 881 883 887 907 911
// 919 929 937 941 947 953 967 971 977 983 991 997

// Other primes:
// The largest prime smaller than 10 is 7.
// The largest prime smaller than 100 is 97.
// The largest prime smaller than 1000 is 997.
// The largest prime smaller than 10000 is 9973.
// The largest prime smaller than 100000 is 99991.
// The largest prime smaller than 1000000 is 999983.
// The largest prime smaller than 10000000 is 9999991.
// The largest prime smaller than 100000000 is 99999989.
// The largest prime smaller than 1000000000 is 999999937.
// The largest prime smaller than 10000000000 is 9999999967.
// The largest prime smaller than 100000000000 is 99999999977.
// The largest prime smaller than 1000000000000 is 999999999989.
// The largest prime smaller than 10000000000000 is 9999999999971.
// The largest prime smaller than 100000000000000 is 99999999999973.
// The largest prime smaller than 1000000000000000 is 99999999999989.
// The largest prime smaller than 10000000000000000 is 999999999999937.
// The largest prime smaller than 100000000000000000 is 999999999999997.
// The largest prime smaller than 1000000000000000000 is 9999999999999989.

```