Resumen de algoritmos para maratones de programación

Diego Alejandro Martínez - Manuel Felipe Pineda

1 de octubre de 2012

Índice

1. Plantilla

```
import java.io.BufferedOutputStream;
import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.InputStreamReader;
import java.io.PrintStream;
import java.util.StringTokenizer;

public class Template {

    //Scanner creado por Santiago Gutierrez
    static class Scanner {

        BufferedReader br;
        StringTokenizer st;

        public Scanner() {
            System.setOut(new PrintStream(new \
            BufferedOutputStream(System.out), true));
            br = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
        }

        public String next() {

            while (st == null || !st.hasMoreTokens()) {
                try {
                    st = new StringTokenizer(br.readLine());
                } catch (Exception e) {
                    throw new RuntimeException();
                }
            }
            return st.nextToken();
```

```
    }

    public int nextInt() {
        return Integer.parseInt(next());
    }

    public double nextDouble() {
        return Double.parseDouble(next());
    }

    public String nextLine() {
        st = null;
        try {
            return br.readLine();
        } catch (Exception e) {
            throw new RuntimeException();
        }
    }

    public boolean endLine() {
        try {
            String next = br.readLine();
            while (next != null && next.trim().isEmpty()) {
                next = br.readLine();
            }
            if (next == null) {
                return true;
            }
            st = new StringTokenizer(next);
            return st.hasMoreTokens();
        } catch (Exception e) {
            throw new RuntimeException();
        }
    }
}

public static void main(String []args){
    Scanner sc = new Scanner();
    String cadena = sc.next();
    int integer = sc.nextInt();
    double ddouble = sc.nextDouble();
        //imprime en una línea
        System.out.println(cadena);
        //imprime con formato (Como en c)
        System.out.printf("%d\n", integer);
        //imprime sin salto de línea
        System.out.print(ddouble);
    }
}
```