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```

1 Basic

1.1 Default

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
using ll = long long;
using ull = unsigned long long;
using ld = long double;
using uint = unsigned int;
using pii = pair<int, int>;
using pll = pair<ll, ll>;
using vi = vector<int>;
using v1 = vector<11>;
using vvi = vector<vector<int>>;
using vvl = vector<vector<ll>>;
#define pb push_back
#define F first
#define S second
#define mid ((LB+RB)/2)
#define mkp make_pair
#define iter(x) x.begin(),x.end()
#define aiter(a,n) a,a+n
                            _=n > 0 ? n : 0;___--;)
#define REP(n) for (int ]
#define REP0(i,n) for (int i=0,__=n;i<__;++i)
#define REP1(i,n) for (int i=1,__=n;i<=__;++i)
#define MEM(e,val) memset (e,val,sizeof(e))
const double EPS = 1e-8;
const int INF = 0x3F3F3F3F;
const ll LINF = 4611686018427387903;
const int MOD = 1e9+7;
const int maxn = 1e5 + 25;
signed main() { ios::sync_with_stdio(0); cin.tie(0);
}
```

1.2 vimrc

1.3 Pragma

```
#pragma GCC optimize("Ofast,no-stack-protector")
#pragma GCC optimize("no-math-errno,unroll-loops")
#pragma GCC target("sse,sse2,sse3,ssse3,sse4")
#pragma GCC target("popcnt,abm,mmx,avx,tune=native")
```

2 Data Structure

2.1 Black Magic

```
template<typename T>
using pbds_tree = tree<T, null_type, less<T>,
    rb_tree_tag, tree_order_statistics_node_update>;
// find_by_order: like array accessing, order_of_key
```

2.2 Lichao Tree

```
struct lichao { // maxn: range
  struct line {
     11 a, b;
     line(): a(0), b(0) { } // or LINF
     line(11 a, 11 b): a(a), b(b) { }
     11 operator()(11 x) { return a * x + b; }
  } arr[maxn << 2];</pre>
  void insert(int 1, int r, int id, line x) {
     int m = (1 + r) >> 1;
     if(arr[id](m) < x(m))
       swap(arr[id], x);
     if(1 == r - 1)
      return;
     if(arr[id].a < x.a)</pre>
      insert(m, r, id << 1 | 1, x);
     else
       insert(l, m, id << 1, x);
  } // change to > if query min
void insert(ll a, ll b) { insert(0, N, 1, line(a, b))
  11 que(int 1, int r, int id, int p) {
    if(1 == r - 1)
      return arr[id](p);
     int m = (1 + r) >> 1;
     if(p < m)
      return max(arr[id](p), que(l, m, id << 1, p));</pre>
     return max(arr[id](p), que(m, r, id << 1 | 1, p));</pre>
  } // chnage to min if query min
  11 que(int p) { return que(0, N, 1, p); }
} tree;
```

2.3 Linear Basis

```
template<int BITS>
struct linear_basis {
  array<uint64_t, BITS> basis;
linear_basis() { basis.fill(0); }
  void add(uint64_t x) {
    for(int i = BITS - 1; i >= 0; i--) if((x >> i) & 1)
       if(basis[i] == 0) {
        basis[i] = x;
         continue;
      x ^= basis[i];
    }
  }
  bool valid(uint64_t x) {
    for(int i = BITS - 1; i >= 0; i--)
      if((x >> i) & 1) x ^= basis[i];
    return x == 0;
  // max xor sum: xor sum of all basis
  // min xor sum: zero(if possible) or min_element
}; // not tested
```

3 Graph

3.1 Dinic

```
template<typename T> // maxn: edge/node counts
struct dinic{ // T: int or ll, up to range of flow
  const T IN_INF = (is_same_v<T, int>) ? INF : LINF;
  struct E{
    int v; T c; int r;
    E(int v, T c, int r):
        v(v), c(c), r(r){}
};
vector<E> adj[maxn];
pair<int, int> is[maxn]; // counts of edges
void add_edge(int u, int v, T c, int i){
    is[i] = {u, adj[u].size()};
    adj[u].pb(E(v, c, (int) adj[v].size()));
    adj[v].pb(E(u, 0, (int) adj[u].size() - 1));
```

```
int n, s, t;
  void init(int nn, int ss, int tt){
    n = nn, s = ss, t = tt;
for(int i = 0; i <= n; ++i)</pre>
      adj[i].clear();
  int le[maxn], it[maxn];
  int bfs(){
    fill(le, le + maxn, -1); le[s] = 0;
    queue<int> q; q.push(s);
    while(!q.empty()){
      int u = q.front(); q.pop();
      for(auto [v, c, r]: adj[u]){
        if(c > 0 \&\& le[v] == -1)
          le[v] = le[u] + 1, q.push(v);
      }
    }
    return ~le[t];
  int dfs(int u, int f){
    if(u == t) return f;
    for(int &i = it[u]; i < (int) adj[u].size(); ++i){</pre>
      auto &[v, c, r] = adj[u][i];
      if(c > 0 && le[v] == le[u] + 1){
        int d = dfs(v, min(c, f));
        if(d > 0){
          c -= d;
          adj[v][r].c += d;
          return d;
        }
      }
    }
    return 0;
  T flow(){
    T ans = 0, d:
    while(bfs()){
      fill(it, it + maxn, 0);
      while((d = dfs(s, IN_INF)) > 0) ans += d;
    return ans;
  T rest(int i) {
    return adj[is[i].first][is[i].second].c;
3.2 Min Cost Max Flow
struct cost_flow { // maxn: node count
  static const int64_t INF = 102938475610293847LL;
```

```
struct Edge {
  int v, r
  int64_t f, c;
  Edge(int a,int b,int _c,int d):v(a),r(b),f(_c),c(d)
  { }
};
int n, s, t, prv[maxn], prvL[maxn], inq[maxn];
int64_t dis[maxn], fl, cost;
vector<Edge> E[maxn];
void init(int _n, int _s, int _t) {
  n = _n; s = _s; t = _t;
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) E[i].clear();</pre>
  fl = cost = 0;
void add_edge(int u, int v, int64_t f, int64_t c) {
  E[u].push_back(Edge(v, E[v].size() , f, c));
  E[v].push_back(Edge(u, E[u].size()-1, 0, -c));
pair<int64_t, int64_t> flow() {
  while (true) {
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {</pre>
      dis[i] = INF;
      inq[i] = 0;
    dis[s] = 0;
    queue<int> que;
    que.push(s);
    while (!que.empty()) {
      int u = que.front(); que.pop();
      inq[u] = 0;
      for (int i = 0; i < E[u].size(); i++) {</pre>
```

```
int v = E[u][i].v;
          int64_t w = E[u][i].c;
          if (E[u][i].f > 0 && dis[v] > dis[u] + w) {
            prv[v] = u; prvL[v] = i;
            dis[v] = dis[u] + w;
            if (!inq[v]) {
              inq[v] = 1;
              que.push(v);
          }
        }
      if (dis[t] == INF) break;
      int64_t tf = INF;
      for (int v = t, u, 1; v != s; v = u) {
        u = prv[v]; l = prvL[v];
        tf = min(tf, E[u][1].f);
      for (int v = t, u, 1; v != s; v = u) {
        u = prv[v]; l = prvL[v];
        E[u][1].f -= tf;
        E[v][E[u][1].r].f += tf;
      cost += tf * dis[t];
      fl += tf;
    return {fl, cost};
  }
};
```

3.3 Bridge CC

```
namespace bridge_cc {
  vector<int> tim, low;
  stack<int, vector<int>> st;
  int t, bcc_id;
  void dfs(int u, int p, const vector<vector<pair<int,</pre>
    int>>> &edge, vector<int> &pa) {
    tim[u] = low[u] = t++;
    st.push(u);
    for(const auto &[v, id] : edge[u]) {
      if(id == p)
        continue:
      if(tim[v])
        low[u] = min(low[u], tim[v]);
      else {
         dfs(v, id, edge, pa);
         if(low[v] > tim[u]) {
          int x;
           do {
            pa[x = st.top()] = bcc_id;
             st.pop();
           } while(x != v);
           bcc_id++;
        else
          low[u] = min(low[u], low[v]);
      }
    }
  vector<int> solve(const vector<vector<pair<int, int</pre>
    >>> &edge) { // (to, id)
    int n = edge.size();
    tim.resize(n);
    low.resize(n);
    t = bcc_id = 1;
    vector<int> pa(n);
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {</pre>
      if(!tim[i]) {
         dfs(i, -1, edge, pa);
        while(!st.empty()) {
           pa[st.top()] = bcc_id;
           st.pop();
        bcc_id++;
      }
    }
    return pa;
  } // return bcc id(start from 1)
};
```

4 Geometry

4.1 Basic

```
using pt = pair<11, 11>;
using ptf = pair<1d, 1d>;
pt operator+(pt a, pt b)
{ return pt {a.F + b.F, a.S + b.S}; }
pt operator-(pt a, pt b)
{ return pt {a.F - b.F, a.S - b.S}; }
ptf to_ptf(pt p) { return ptf {p.F, p.S}; }
int sign(11 x) { return (x > 0) - (x < 0); }
11 dot(pt a, pt b) { return a.F * b.F + a.S * b.S; }
11 cross(pt a, pt b) { return a.F * b.S - a.S * b.F; }
1d abs2(ptf a) { return dot(a, a); }
1d abs(ptf a) { return sqrt1(dot(a, a)); }
int ori(pt a, pt b, pt c)
{ return sign(cross(b - a, c - a)); }
bool operator<(pt a, pt b)
{ return a.F != b.F ? a.F < b.F : a.S < b.S; }</pre>
```

4.2 2D Convex Hull

```
// returns a convex hull in counterclockwise order
// for a non-strict one, change cross >= to >
vector<pt> convex_hull(vector<pt> p) {
    sort(iter(p));
    if (p[0] == p.back()) return {p[0]};
    int n = p.size(), t = 0;
    vector<pt> h(n + 1);
    for (int _ = 2, s = 0; _--; s = --t, reverse(iter(p)))
    for (pt i : p) {
        while (t > s + 1 && cross(i, h[t-1], h[t-2])>=0)
        t--;
        h[t++] = i;
    }
    return h.resize(t), h;
} // not tested, but trust ckiseki!
```

5 String

5.1 KMP

```
vector<int> kmp(const string &s) {
  int n = s.size();
  vector<int> dp(n);
  for(int i = 1, j = 0; i < n; i++) {
    while(j && s[i] != s[j])
        j = dp[j - 1];
    if(s[i] == s[j])
        j++;
    dp[i] = j;
  }
  return dp;
}</pre>
```

5.2 Suffix Array

```
int sa[maxn], tmp[2][maxn], c[256];
void get_sa(const string &s) {
 int *x = tmp[0], *y = tmp[1], m = 256, n = s.size();
  for(int i = 0; i < m; i++) c[i] = 0;</pre>
  for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) c[x[i] = s[i]]++;
  for(int i = 1; i < m; i++) c[i] += c[i - 1];</pre>
  for(int i = n - 1; i >= 0; --i) sa[--c[x[i]]] = i;
  for(int k = 1; k < n; k <<= 1) {</pre>
    for(int i = 0; i < m; i++) c[i] = 0;</pre>
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) c[x[i]]++;</pre>
    for(int i = 1; i < m; i++) c[i] += c[i - 1];</pre>
    int p = 0;
    for(int i = n - k; i < n; i++) y[p++] = i;</pre>
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++)</pre>
      if(sa[i] >= k) y[p++] = sa[i] - k;
    for(int i = n - 1; i >= 0; --i) sa[--c[x[y[i]]]] =
    y[i];
    y[sa[0]] = p = 0;
    for(int i = 1; i < n; i++) {</pre>
      int a = sa[i], b = sa[i - 1];
      if(x[a] == x[b] && a + k < n && b + k < n && x[a]
    + k] == x[b + k]);
      else p++;
      y[sa[i]] = p;
    if(n == p + 1)
      break;
```

```
swap(x, y);
    m = p + 1;
} // sa[i]: index which ranks i
int rk[maxn], lcp[maxn];
void get_cp(const string &s) {
  int n = s.size(), val = 0;
  for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) rk[sa[i]] = i;</pre>
  for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {</pre>
    if(rk[i] == 0) lcp[rk[i]] = 0;
    else {
      if(val) val--;
      int p = sa[rk[i] - 1];
      while(val + i < n && val + p < n && s[val + i] ==</pre>
      s[val + p])
        val++
      lcp[rk[i]] = val;
    }
} // get_sa and get_lcp are not tested
```