

TO SILVER ALGORITHMS CHEAT SHEET

Min, Max O(n), O(1) if sorted

```
//given int[] x:
//find position of max
int maxId = -1; //will store index of max
for(int i=0;i<x.length;i++) {
    if(maxId==-1 || x[i]>x[maxId]) maxId = i;
    //use < sign for minimization
    //use compareTo() w/ objects (beware null)
}
//If sorted just get first/last item
```

Searching for item in array O(n)

```
//given int[] x; //not sorted
int foundIndex = -1;
for(int i=0;i<x.length;i++) if(x[i]==y) {
    foundIndex = i; //we're looking for y here
}
}
```

Binary Search O(log(n))

```
//given int[] x; //sorted
for(int low=0,high=x.length-1;low<=high;) {
    int mid = low+(high-low)/2;
    if(y < x[mid]) high = mid - 1;
    else if(y > x[mid]) low = mid + 1;
    else {
        foundIndex = mid;
        break; //we found y at mid
    }
}
}
```

Find Duplicates O(n*n), n if sorted

```
//given int[] x; //not sorted
int dupId = -1;
for(int i=0;i<x.length;i++)
    for(int j=0;j<x.length;j++)
        if(x[i]==x[j]) { //use compareTo w/ obj
            dupId = i;
            break;
        }
}
//given int[] y; //sorted
int dupId = -1;
for(int i=0;i<x.length-1;i++)
    if(x[i]==x[i+1]) {
        dupId = i;
        break;
    }
}
```

Finding pair sums to S, O(n) sorted

```
//use double for loop if not sorted
//if x is sorted:
int[] y = copyOf(x); //you need to write
for(int i=0;i<y.length;i++) y[i] = s-y[i];
boolean success = false;
for(int i=0,j=y.length-1;i<j;) {
    if(x[i]==y[j]) { success = true; break; }
    else if(x[i]>y[j]) j--;
    else i++;
}
}
```

Java Arrays/Collections Sort

```
Arrays.sort(x); //sorts x reference
//SEE JAVA CHEAT SHEET FOR COLLECTIONS.SORT
```

Mergesort

```
public static void mergesort(int[] x) {
    if(x.length <= 1) return;
    int q = x.length/2, n=x.length;
    int[] a=Arrays.copyOfRange(x,0,q);
    int[] b=Arrays.copyOfRange(x,q,x.length);
    mergesort(a);
    mergesort(b);
    merge(x,a,b);
}
static void merge(int[]x,int[]a, int[]b) {
    for(int i=0,j=0,k=0;k<x.length;k++) {
        if(j==b.length||a[i]<b[j]) x[k]=a[i++];
        else x[k]=b[j++];
    }
}
}
```

QuickSort

```
public static void sort(int[]x,int i,int j){
    int index = partition(x,i,j);
    if(i < index - 1) sort(x,i,index-1);
    if(index < j) sort(x,index,j);
}
public static void part(int[]x,int i,int j){
    for(int pivot = x[(i+j)/2];i <= j) {
        while(x[i]<pivot) i++;
        while(x[i]>pivot) j--;
        if(i <= j) {
            int tmp = x[i];
            x[i++] = x[j];
            x[j--] = tmp;
        }
    }
}
}
```

Base Conversion to Decimal

```
String chars = "0123456789ABCDEF";
String x = "101010101";
int base = 2, ex = 1, out = 0;
for(int i=x.length()-1;x>=0;x--) {
    out+=ex*chars.indexOf(x.charAt(i)+"");
    ex*=base;
}
//use BigInteger for larger numbers
```

Base Conversion from Decimal

```
String chars = "0123456789ABCDEF";
String out = ""; //out may end up long
int base = 2, x = 12345;
if(x==0) out = "0";
while(x>0) {
    out=chars.charAt(x%base)+out;
    x/=base;
}
//use shift operators (>>, <<) to multiply
or divide binary numbers
//For example in binary x*17 is x*16+x
//Which is x shifted left 2
```

Permutations:

```
//Each recursive call removes an item
void setup() { perm("ABC","",3); }
void perm(String x, String pre, int len) {
    if(len==0) { println(pre); return; }
    for(int i=0;i<x.length();i++) {
        String p = pre+x.charAt(i);
        String c =
x.substring(0,i)+x.substring(i+1);
        perm(c,p,len-1);
    }
}
//outputs ABC,ACB,BAC,BCA,CAB,CBA
```

Variations:

```
void setup() { combos("ABC","",2); }
void combos(String x, String pre, int len) {
    if(len==0) { println(pre); return; }
    for(int i=0;i<x.length();i++) {
        String p = pre+x.charAt(i);
        combos(x,p,len-1);
    }
}
//note recursive does not remove items
//outputs AA,AB,AC,BA,BB,BC,CA,CB,CC
```

Combinations:

```
void setup() { //main if not processing
    comb("ABC",new boolean[3],0);
}
//use bool array to say include/or not
void comb(String x, boolean[] inc, int pos) {
    if(pos==inc.length) {
        for(int i=0;i<inc.length;i++) {
            if(inc[i]) print(x.charAt(i));
        }
        println(); return;
    }
    inc[pos] = true; comb(x,inc,pos+1);
    inc[pos] = false;comb(x,inc,pos+1);
}
//outputs ABC,AB,AC,A,BC,B,C
```

Combo of fixed length:

```
void setup() {
    cb("ABC", new boolean[3], 0, 2);
}
//checks if len matches # of true in y
void cb(String x,boolean[]y,int i,int len){
    int sumtrue = 0;
    for (int j=0;j<y.length;j++) {
        sumtrue += y[j]?1:0;
    }
    if(i==y.length && sumtrue==len) {
        for(int j=0;j<y.length;j++) {
            if(y[j]) print(x.charAt(j));
        }
        println(); return;
    }
    if(sumtrue>len || i==y.length) return;
    y[i] = true; cb(x, y, i+1,len);
    y[i] = false; cb(x, y, i+1,len);
}
//OUTPUTS: AB,AC,BC
```

Flood Fill Count Adjacent:

```
void setup() {
    char[][] x = {{'#',' ','#'},
                  {' ',' ','#'},
                  {'#','#','#'}};
    println(count(x,2,2));
    //note that you need to remove \0
    //characters (or change them back)

    //another option is to make a copy
    //of the map before operating

    //a third option is to create a
    //boolean[][] visited
}

int count(char[][]x,int r,int c) {
    char visitedchar = '\0'; //special char
    char lookingfor = '#';
    if(r<0||r>=x.length||c<0||c>=x[r].length)
    return 0;
    int out = 0;
    if(x[r][c]==visitedchar) return 0;
    if(x[r][c]==lookingfor) out++;
    else return 0;
    x[r][c] = visitedchar;
    int[][] d={{-1,1,0,0},{0,0,-1,1}};
    for(int i=0;i<4;i++)
        out+=count(x,r+d[0][i],c+d[1][i]);
    return out;
}
```

Distance on 2d grid w/ flood fill:

```
void setup() {
    char[][] x = {{'#','#','#'},
                  {' ',' ','#'},
                  {'X','#','#'}};
    println(dfs(x,0,0,'X'));
    //same comments as previous example
    //with regards to \0 chars or visited[][]
}

int dfs(char[][]x,int r,int c,char y) {
    char visitedchar = '\0'; //special char
    char lookingfor = '#';
    if(r<0||r>=x.length||c<0||c>=x[r].length)
    return -1;
    if(x[r][c]==visitedchar) return -1;
    if(x[r][c]==y) return 0;
    else if(x[r][c]!=lookingfor) return -1;
    x[r][c] = visitedchar;
    int[][] d={{-1,1,0,0},{0,0,-1,1}};
    for(int i=0;i<4;i++) {
        int t=dfs(x,r+d[0][i],c+d[1][i],y);
        if(t>=0) return 1+t;
    }
    return -1;
}
```

Dijkstra:

```
class N implements Comparable<N> {
    int id;
    Map<N,Integer>e=new HashMap<N,Integer>();
    Integer d;
    N previous; //in path
    N(int id) { this.id = id; }
    int compareTo(N o) {
        if (this.d==null&&o.d==null) return 0;
        else if (this.d==null) return 1;
        else if (o.d==null) return -1;
        else return d.compareTo(o.d);
    }
    void addNeighbor(N node, int d) {
        e.put(node, d);
    }
}

Integer dijkstra(ArrayList<N> x,N a, N b){
    for (N n : x) n.d = null;
    a.d = 0;
    PriorityQueue<N>pq=new PriorityQueue<N>();
    pq.add(a);
    while (pq.size ()>0) {
        N cur = pq.poll();
        for (N n : cur.e.keySet()) {
            int newD=cur.d+cur.e.get(n);
            if (n.d==null || newD < n.d) {
                n.d = newD;
                n.previous = cur;
                pq.remove(n);
                pq.add(n);
            }
        }
        if (cur==b) return cur.d;
    }
    return null;
}

Graph diameter given start:
int getLongestDistanceTo(N a) {
    //set all Ns to have dist of null
    PriorityQueue<N>pq=new PriorityQueue<N>();
    pq.add(a);
    a.d = 0;
    Integer max = null;
    while(pq.size())>0) {
        N cur = pq.poll();
        for(N n : cur.e.keySet()) {
            int newD = cur.d+cur.e.get(n);
            if(n.d == null || newD < n.d){
                n.d = newD;
                pq.remove(n);
                pq.add(n);
            }
        }
        if(max==null||cur.d>max) max=cur.d;
    }
    return max;
}
```

Generic 2D Dynamic Programming:

```
class TwoDimDynamicProgramming<I,J,V> {
    public Map<I, Map<J, V>> d;
    public TwoDimDynamicProgramming() {
        d=new LinkedHashMap<I, Map<J,V> >();
    }
    public boolean solved(I i, J j) {
        if(!d.containsKey(i)) return false;
        if(!d.get(i).containsKey(j))return false;
        return true;
    }
    public V solution(I i, J j) {
        return d.get(i).get(j);
    }
    public void addSolution(I i, J j, V v) {
        if(!d.containsKey(i))
            d.put(i, new LinkedHashMap<J,V>());
        d.get(i).put(j,v);
    }
}

Dynamic Programming Example:
//http://www.usaco.org/index.php?page=viewpr
//blem2&cpid=107
class BaleShare extends USACOProblemTester{
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        new BaleShare(); }
    public BaleShare() {
        super("http://www.usaco.org/current/data/bal
        eshare.zip"); }
    public void solve() throws IOException {
        int MX = 100*(20/3+1);
        int n = nextInt(), sum = 0;
        dp = new Boolean[n][MX][MX];
        int[] s = new int[n];
        for(int i=0;i<n;i++)sum+=(s[i]=nextInt());
        int answer = MX;
        for(int i=0;i<MX;i++){
            for(int j=0;j<MX;j++){
                if(check(s,n-1,i,j))
                    answer=Math.min(answer,Math.max(
                        i,Math.max(j,sum-(i+j))));
            }
        }
        println(answer);
    }
    Boolean[][][] dp;
    boolean check(int[]s,int n,int i,int j) {
        if(n==0 && i==0 && j==0) return true;
        if(n<0 || i<0 || j<0) return false;
        if(i > j) { int tmp = i; i = j; j = tmp; }
        if(dp[n][i][j]!=null) return dp[n][i][j];
        boolean answer = false;
        if(check(s,n-1,i,j)) answer = true;
        else if(check(s,n-1,i-s[n],j))answer=true;
        else if(check(s,n-1,i,j-s[n]))answer=true;
        dp[n][i][j] = answer;
        return answer;
    }
}
```