# Course Introduction Introduction to Competitive Programming

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Fall 2024

#### Welcome to CS 491 CAP!

#### Your Objectives:

- Describe the goals and prerequisites of this course.
- Describe the grading scheme.
- ► Be able to practice effectively.

#### Course Goals

#### Why take this course?

- Primary course goal: make you good at competitive programming!
- Why should you want to do that?
  - It's fun!
  - Opportunity to learn:
    - useful data structures, algorithms, and mathematical insights;
    - practical applications of data structures and algorithms;
    - how to code and debug effectively; and
    - how to work well on a team.
  - ► You'll do really well on job interviews!
- ▶ But what if I'm not as good as those others?

## Am I ready for this?

#### Do I Need CS 225 or 374?

- ▶ We will assume familiarity with CS 225 concepts.
- CS 374 is optional, but will help.
- Skills Needed
  - Familiarity with C, C++, or Java (CS 125)
  - Willing to learn basic data structures (CS 225).
  - Comfortable with recursion and algorithmic explanations (CS 173).
  - Most important: eagerness to learn and practice!!
- Textbooks
  - Competitive Programming 4 by Steven and Felix
  - ► Optional: Guide to Competitive Programming by Antti Laaksonen

#### Lecture Format

- Each period will have the following workflow:
  - Lecture or Video
    - ► A short lecture or video or two will introduce the topic.
    - Usually in class. Your precedessors were lazy. :)
    - Meant as a big-picture introduction, not to teach the algorithm.
    - ▶ You get to teach yourself by studying the implementation!
  - Sample Problem(s)
    - One "easy" sample problem to do to get started.
    - One or more interesting problems during/after class.
    - ▶ Plenty of class time for coding and explanations.

## Assignments

- Problem Sets You will also get a biweekly problem set.
  - ► Typical format: 10 problems.
  - Submit all problems to the corresponding online judge.
- Contests You can also participate in some contests.
  - ► A 5 hour contest will replace one problem set.
  - Let the instructor know if you do this.

NB: Please do not copy-paste code from other sources. You are only hurting yourself if you do!

## Grading

Course is Pass/Fail: Passing is 70% for both problems and attendance.

- Attendance:
  - We have an attendance app that we will use.
  - ▶ You must attend at least 70% of the available lectures.
- Completion of problems:
  - Complete 70% of all problems assigned.
  - Of course, we can't know in advance how many total problems there will be!

#### Extra Credit

There are opportunities for extra credit here too!

Attending a tryout counts. You get two problems credit for each problem you solve.

## Online Judges

- ► Code Forces https://codeforces.com/
- Real contest problems
- See syllabus for class link.

## Other Judges

It's worth getting accounts here too.

- ▶ UVa Online Judge https://uva.onlinejudge.org/
- Open Kattis https://open.kattis.com/
- Peking Online Judge http://poj.org
- ACM ICPC Live Archive https://icpcarchive.ecs.baylor.edu/
- Sphere Online Judge (SPOJ): http://www.spoj.com/
- ► Saratov State Online Judge: http://acm.sgu.ru/

#### Online Contests

- ► Occur 6–8 times per month.
- Code Forces http://codeforces.com/
- ► Top Coder Single Round Matches (SRMs). https://www.topcoder.com/

## **UIUC ICPC Team Meetings**

- ► SIG ICPC Website:
  - http://icpc.cs.illinois.edu/ipl.html
    - Contains announcements, practice summaries, and practice resources.
- ► Meetings: Tuesdays from 18:00–20:00
- Tryouts
  - Two of them! (One this Saturday)
- ▶ Join the IPL Campuswire group (Use code 4080).

- 1. Read the problem statement carefully!
  - ▶ Pay attention to the input/output format specification.
- 2. Abstract the problem.
- 3. Design an algorithm.
- 4. Implement and debug.
- 5. Submit.
- 6. AC!
  - ► (else GO TO 4... or maybe even 3)
- 7. If you want to improve rapidly:
  - ► Read the problem commentary afterwards.
  - After a contest, "upsolve" any problems you couldn't finish.



## Example Problem

- ► POJ 1000: A + B Problem
  - ▶ Input: two space separated integers, *a* and *b*.
  - Constraints:  $0 \le a, b \le 10$ .
  - Output: a + b

## C Code for POJ 1000

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
  int a, b;

  scanf("%d %d", &a, &b);
  printf("%d\n", a + b);
  return 0;
}
```

## C++ Code for POJ 1000

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
int main() {
  int a, b;

  cin >> a >> b;
  cout << a+b << endl;
}</pre>
```

#### Java Code for POJ 1000

```
import java.io.*;
import java.util.*;
public class Main {
  public static void main(String args[])
  throws Exception{
    Scanner cin=new Scanner(System.in);
    int a=cin.nextInt(), b=cin.nextInt();
    System.out.println(a+b);
```

## **Example Problem**

- ► POJ 1004 Financial Management
  - ▶ Input: 12 floating-point numbers, each on a separate line
  - Output: Average of the numbers, rounded to two decimal places
  - ▶ Note that the answer must be preceded by a dollar sign \$!

## C Code for POJ 1004

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main() {
  double sum = 0, buf;
  for(int i = 0; i < 12; i++) {
    scanf("%f", &buf);
    sum += buf;
  printf("$\%.2f\n", sum / 12.0);
  return 0;
```

## C Code for POJ 1004

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
int main() {
  double sum = 0, buf;
  for(int i = 0; i < 12; i++) {
    cin >> buf;
    sum += buf;
  printf("$%.2f\n", sum / 12.0);
  return 0;
```

#### Java Code for POJ 1004

```
import java.util.*;
class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
    double d = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < 12; ++i) {
      d += in.nextDouble();
    System.out.printf("$\%.2f\n", d/12.0);
```

# Questions?