Top-20 Training Program
(BackTracking Problems)

Apply the solution building strategies discussed in class to solve following problems.

Group1: Permutations, Combinations, Subsets and Specialized arrangements

Permutations with distinct integers: https://leetcode.com/problems/permutations/description/

Permutations with duplicate integers: https://leetcode.com/problems/permutations-ii/description/

K-length Permutations: Given a collection of n distinct numbers, return all possible permutations of length k.

K-length Combinations: https://leetcode.com/problems/combinations/description/

K-length Combination sum: https://leetcode.com/problems/combination-sum-iii/description/

Subsets with distinct integers: https://leetcode.com/problems/subsets/description/

Subset sum without repetition: https://leetcode.com/problems/combination-sum-ii/description/

Subsets with duplicate integers: https://leetcode.com/problems/subsets-ii/description/

Subset sum with repetition: https://leetcode.com/problems/combination-sum/description/

Beautiful Arrangements: https://leetcode.com/problems/beautiful-arrangement/description/

Securing the Barn: http://poj.org/problem?id=3049

Generalized Abbreviation: https://leetcode.com/problems/generalized-abbreviation/

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Group2: Partitions and Enumerations

Split String: http://www.lintcode.com/en/problem/split-string/

Palindromic partitions: https://leetcode.com/problems/palindrome-partitioning/description/

Obfuscation: http://poj.org/problem?id=3504

Welcome to Codejam: https://open.kattis.com/problems/welcomeeasy

Word Break: https://leetcode.com/problems/word-break/description/

Word Break-II: https://leetcode.com/problems/word-break-ii/description/

Restore IP Addresses: https://leetcode.com/problems/restore-ip-addresses/description/

Target Sum: https://leetcode.com/problems/target-sum/description/

Expression Sum: https://leetcode.com/problems/expression-add-operators/description/

Simply Syntax: http://poj.org/problem?id=1126

Partitions: http://poj.org/problem?id=3007

Remove Invalid Paranthesis: https://leetcode.com/problems/remove-invalid-parentheses/description/

Factor Combinations: https://leetcode.com/problems/factor-combinations/description
or
http://www.cnblogs.com/airwindow/p/4822572.html

Group3: Puzzles

Nqueens-I: https://leetcode.com/problems/n-queens/description/

Nqueens-II: https://leetcode.com/problems/n-queens-ii/description/

Sudoku Solver: https://leetcode.com/problems/sudoku-solver/description/

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Group4: Miscellaneous

Bar color Assignment:

You are given a set of N "color bars," each bar containing N colors (3 <= N <= 12). The colors on a color bar can be changed by rotating them one step to the right, end around. For example, Red-Yellow-Green-Blue can be rotated to Blue-Red-Yellow-Green. The input will be two dimensional NxN array in which each row contains numbers representing the colors on that color bar. Colors will be represented by the integers 0 through 11. Rotate the color bars until every column contains every color, and no column contains the same color more than once. For example, for N = 5, the input might be:

3 4 1 0 2
3 1 2 4 0
4 0 3 2 1
3 1 2 4 0
3 1 0 2 4

Your program must return true if such solution possible otherwise return false.

Cryptographic Puzzle:

Write an efficient program that solves the following cryptographic puzzle:

S E N D
+ M O R E

MONEY

The goal here is to assign each letter a digit from 0 to 9 so that the arithmetic works out correctly. The rules are that all occurrences of a letter must be assigned the same digit, and no digit can be assigned to more than one letter. Your method will take three strings as arguments and returns the valid assignment for all the characters available in puzzle if solution exists.

Path in Maze:

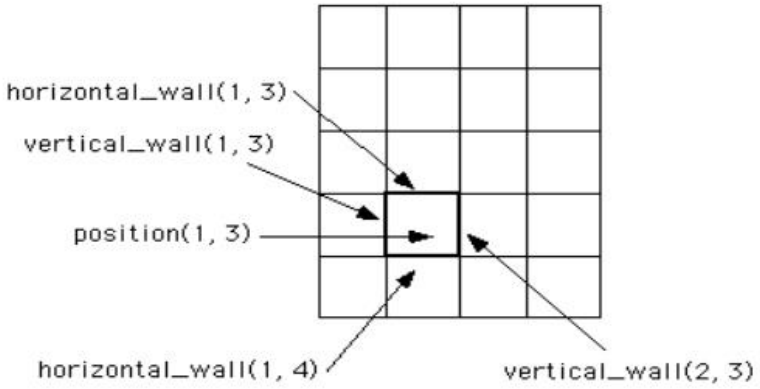
The maze is represented as an n x m grid (a 2-D array named maze_postion[n][m]). Each square in the grid can take on an integer value. The value of each square is initialized to zero except for the "end" of the maze, which is set to a value of 2. As the program moves through the maze, it should set the values of squares on the current path to 1 (this will allow the print-out to show the path when the program reaches the goal).

Walls of the maze are represented by two 2-D arrays: horizontal_wall[n][m+1],and vertical_wall[n+1][m]. The values of the elements of these arrays are false for those

positions with no wall and true for positions where there is a wall. The positions of the walls relative to the grid are as follows: For a grid cell at position x, y,

The horizontal wall directly above it is at horizontal_wall[x][y].
The horizontal wall directly below it is at horizontal_wall[x][y+1].
The vertical wall directly to the left is at vertical_wall[x][y].
The vertical wall directly to the right is at vertical_wall[x+1][y].

Note that an increase in y indicates a move downward in the maze. The relationship of the walls and the gridlines is diagrammed below; the grid on the right shows the corresponding x and y coordinates for each grid position:



0,0	1,0	2,0	3,0
0,1	1,1	2,1	3,1
0,2	1,2	2,2	3,2
0,3	1,3	2,3	3,3
0,4	1,4	2,4	3,4

You must write a program to find a path from the start (at positions 0,0) to the end (marked/displayed with a $). As you move through the maze, you are not allowed to move through a wall. Thus, before you make any moves you must test whether there is a wall in the way. Your task is to write the function solveMaze() which will solve the maze and print out the solution if it finds one. It will return a value of true if it finds the end of the maze, and false if it does not find the end (a grid space with value of 2). An example is given as follows:

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