



## DOMAIN WINTER WINNING CAMP ASSIGNMENT

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**Semester: 5<sup>th</sup>**

### Day 9 : BackTracking

#### Very Easy:

#### 1. Generate Numbers with a Given Sum

Generate all numbers of length  $n$  whose digits sum up to a target value  $sum$ , The digits of the number will be between 0 and 9, and we will generate combinations of digits such that their sum equals the target.

##### Example 1:

**Input:  $n = 2$  and  $sum = 5$**

**Output: 14 23 32 41 50**

##### Example 2:

**Input:  $n = 3$  and  $sum = 5$**

**Output: 104 113 122 131 140 203 212 221 230 302 311 320 401 410 500**

##### Constraints:

**$1 \leq n \leq 9$ : The number of digits must be between 1 and 9.**

**$1 \leq sum \leq 100$ : The sum of the digits must be between 1 and 100.**

**The first digit cannot be zero if  $n > 1$ .**

##### CODE:

```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include <queue>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
vector<int> bfsTraversal(int n, vector<vector<int>>& adj) {
    vector<int> result;      // To store BFS traversal order
    vector<bool> visited(n, false); // To track visited nodes
    queue<int> q;           // Queue for BFS
```

```
    // Start BFS from vertex 0
```

```
q.push(0);
visited[0] = true;

while (!q.empty()) {
    int current = q.front();
    q.pop();
    result.push_back(current);

    // Visit all neighbors of the current node
    for (int neighbor : adj[current]) {
        if (!visited[neighbor]) {
            visited[neighbor] = true;
            q.push(neighbor);
        }
    }
}

return result;
}

int main() {
    // Example 1
    int n1 = 5;
    vector<vector<int>> adj1 = {{2, 3, 1}, {0}, {0, 4}, {0}, {2}};
    vector<int> result1 = bfsTraversal(n1, adj1);
    cout << "Example 1 BFS: ";
    for (int node : result1) {
        cout << node << " ";
    }
    cout << endl;

    // Example 2
    int n2 = 5;
    vector<vector<int>> adj2 = {{1, 2}, {0, 2}, {0, 1, 3, 4}, {2}, {2}};
    vector<int> result2 = bfsTraversal(n2, adj2);
    cout << "Example 2 BFS: ";
    for (int node : result2) {
        cout << node << " ";
    }
    cout << endl;

    // Example 3
    int n3 = 5;
    vector<vector<int>> adj3 = {{1}, {0, 2, 3}, {1}, {1, 4}, {3}};
    vector<int> result3 = bfsTraversal(n3, adj3);
    cout << "Example 3 BFS: ";
    for (int node : result3) {
        cout << node << " ";
    }
}
```

```
cout << endl;

return 0;
}
```

## OUTPUT:

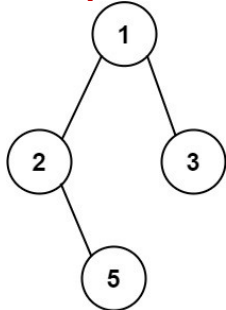
```
Example 1 BFS: 0 2 3 1 4
Example 2 BFS: 0 1 2 3 4
Example 3 BFS: 0 1 2 3 4
```

Easy:

## 2. Binary Tree Paths

Given the root of a binary tree, return all root-to-leaf paths in any order.  
A leaf is a node with no children.

### Example 1:



Input: root = [1,2,3,null,5] Output: ["1->2->5","1->3"]

### Example 2:

Input: root = [1] Output: ["1"]

### Constraints:

The number of nodes in the tree is in the range [1, 100].  
-100 <= Node.val <= 100

**Reference:** <https://leetcode.com/problems/binary-tree-paths/description/?envType=problem-list-v2&envId=backtracking>

## CODE:

```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include <string>
using namespace std;

// Definition for a binary tree node.
struct TreeNode {
```



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```
int val;
TreeNode* left;
TreeNode* right;
TreeNode(int x) : val(x), left(nullptr), right(nullptr) {}
};

void dfs(TreeNode* root, string currentPath, vector<string>& result) {
    // If the current node is null, return
    if (root == nullptr) {
        return;
    }

    // Add the current node's value to the path
    currentPath += to_string(root->val);

    // If it's a leaf node, add the path to the result
    if (root->left == nullptr && root->right == nullptr) {
        result.push_back(currentPath);
    } else {
        // Otherwise, continue the path to the left and right children
        currentPath += "->"; // To separate node values
        dfs(root->left, currentPath, result);
        dfs(root->right, currentPath, result);
    }
}

vector<string> binaryTreePaths(TreeNode* root) {
    vector<string> result;
    dfs(root, "", result);
    return result;
}

int main() {
    // Construct the binary tree: [1,2,3,null,5]
    TreeNode* root = new TreeNode(1);
    root->left = new TreeNode(2);
    root->right = new TreeNode(3);
    root->left->right = new TreeNode(5);

    // Get all root-to-leaf paths
    vector<string> paths = binaryTreePaths(root);

    // Print the result
    for (const string& path : paths) {
        cout << path << " ";
    }
    cout << endl;

    return 0;
}
```



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}

OUTPUT:

```
1->2->5 1->3
```

**Medium:**

## 3. Combinations

Given two integers  $n$  and  $k$ , return all possible combinations of  $k$  numbers chosen from the range  $[1, n]$ .

You may return the answer in any order.

**Example 1:**

**Input:**  $n = 4, k = 2$

**Output:** `[[1,2],[1,3],[1,4],[2,3],[2,4],[3,4]]`

**Explanation:** There are 4 choose 2 = 6 total combinations.

Note that combinations are unordered, i.e., `[1,2]` and `[2,1]` are considered to be the same combination.

**Example 2:**

**Input:**  $n = 1, k = 1$

**Output:** `[[1]]`

**Explanation:** There is 1 choose 1 = 1 total combination.

**Constraints:**

$1 \leq n \leq 20$

$1 \leq k \leq n$

**Reference:** <https://leetcode.com/problems/combinations/description/?envType=study-plan-v2&envId=top-interview-150>

**CODE:**

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
#include <vector>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
// Helper function to generate combinations using backtracking
```

```
void backtrack(int start, int n, int k, vector<int>& current, vector<vector<int>>& result) {
```

```
    // If the current combination has reached size k, add it to the result
```

```
    if (current.size() == k) {
```

```
        result.push_back(current);
```

```
        return;
```

```
}

// Explore numbers from start to n
for (int i = start; i <= n; ++i) {
    current.push_back(i);          // Add number i to the combination
    backtrack(i + 1, n, k, current, result); // Recurse with next number
    current.pop_back();           // Backtrack
}
}

vector<vector<int>> combine(int n, int k) {
    vector<vector<int>> result;
    vector<int> current;
    backtrack(1, n, k, current, result); // Start from 1 and explore combinations
    return result;
}

int main() {
    int n = 4, k = 2;
    vector<vector<int>> combinations = combine(n, k);

    // Print the result
    for (const auto& combination : combinations) {
        cout << "[";
        for (int num : combination) {
            cout << num << " ";
        }
        cout << "]" ";
    }
    cout << endl;

    return 0;
}
```

## OUTPUT:

```
[1 2 ] [1 3 ] [1 4 ] [2 3 ] [2 4 ] [3 4 ]
```

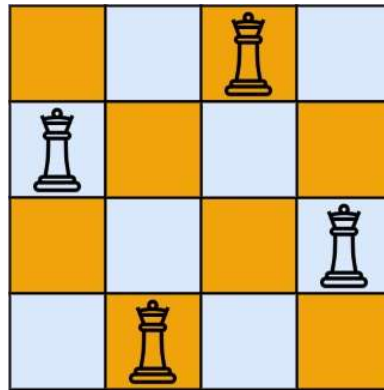
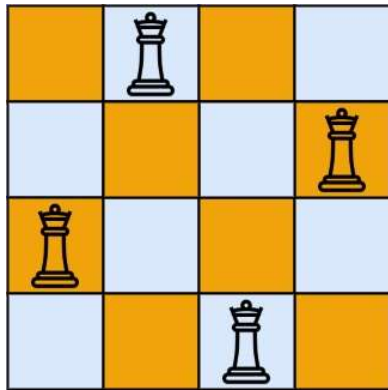
## Hard:

## 4. N-Queens II

The n-queens puzzle is the problem of placing n queens on an n x n chessboard such that no two queens attack each other.

Given an integer n, return the number of distinct solutions to the n-queens puzzle.

## Example 1:



**Input:**  $n = 4$

**Output:** 2

**Explanation:** There are two distinct solutions to the 4-queens puzzle as shown.

### Example 2:

**Input:**  $n = 1$

**Output:** 1

### Constraints:

$1 \leq n \leq 9$

**Reference:** <https://leetcode.com/problems/n-queens-ii/description/?envType=study-plan-v2&envId=top-interview-150>

### CODE:

```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
using namespace std;

class NQueens {
public:
    int totalSolutions = 0;

    void solveNQueens(int n) {
        vector<int> board(n, -1); // board[i] represents the column of the queen in row i
        vector<bool> cols(n, false); // To track if a column is under attack
        vector<bool> diag1(2 * n - 1, false); // To track if a major diagonal is under attack
        vector<bool> diag2(2 * n - 1, false); // To track if a minor diagonal is under attack
        backtrack(n, 0, board, cols, diag1, diag2);
    }

    void backtrack(int n, int row, vector<int>& board, vector<bool>& cols, vector<bool>& diag1,
        vector<bool>& diag2) {
        // If all queens are placed
        if (row == n) {
            totalSolutions++; // Found a solution
            return;
        }
    }
```

```
}

// Try placing a queen in each column of the current row
for (int col = 0; col < n; ++col) {
    int d1 = row - col + (n - 1); // Major diagonal index
    int d2 = row + col; // Minor diagonal index

    // Check if the column or diagonals are under attack
    if (cols[col] || diag1[d1] || diag2[d2]) continue;

    // Place the queen
    board[row] = col;
    cols[col] = true;
    diag1[d1] = true;
    diag2[d2] = true;

    // Recur for the next row
    backtrack(n, row + 1, board, cols, diag1, diag2);

    // Backtrack, remove the queen
    board[row] = -1;
    cols[col] = false;
    diag1[d1] = false;
    diag2[d2] = false;
}
}

int getTotalSolutions() {
    return totalSolutions;
}

};

int main() {
    NQueens solver;
    int n;
    cout << "Enter n: ";
    cin >> n;

    solver.solveNQueens(n);
    cout << "Total distinct solutions: " << solver.getTotalSolutions() << endl;

    return 0;
}
```

**OUTPUT:**

```
Enter n: 1
Total distinct solutions: 1
```



Very Hard:

## 5. Word Ladder II

A transformation sequence from word `beginWord` to word `endWord` using a dictionary `wordList` is a sequence of words `beginWord` -> `s1` -> `s2` -> ... -> `sk` such that:

Every adjacent pair of words differs by a single letter.

Every `si` for  $1 \leq i \leq k$  is in `wordList`. Note that `beginWord` does not need to be in `wordList`.

`sk == endWord`

Given two words, `beginWord` and `endWord`, and a dictionary `wordList`, return all the shortest transformation sequences from `beginWord` to `endWord`, or an empty list if no such sequence exists. Each sequence should be returned as a list of the words [`beginWord`, `s1`, `s2`, ..., `sk`].

### Example 1:

Input: `beginWord` = "hit", `endWord` = "cog", `wordList` = ["hot","dot","dog","lot","log","cog"]

Output: [["hit","hot","dot","dog","cog"],["hit","hot","lot","log","cog"]]

Explanation: There are 2 shortest transformation sequences:

"hit" -> "hot" -> "dot" -> "dog" -> "cog"

"hit" -> "hot" -> "lot" -> "log" -> "cog"

### Example 2:

Input: `beginWord` = "hit", `endWord` = "cog", `wordList` = ["hot","dot","dog","lot","log"]

Output: []

Explanation: The `endWord` "cog" is not in `wordList`, therefore there is no valid transformation sequence.

### Constraints:

$1 \leq \text{beginWord.length} \leq 5$

`endWord.length == beginWord.length`

$1 \leq \text{wordList.length} \leq 500$

`wordList[i].length == beginWord.length`

`beginWord`, `endWord`, and `wordList[i]` consist of lowercase English letters.

`beginWord != endWord`

All the words in `wordList` are unique.

The sum of all shortest transformation sequences does not exceed 105.

Reference: <https://leetcode.com/problems/word-ladder-ii/description/?envType=problem-list-v2&envId=backtracking>

### CODE:

```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include <queue>
#include <unordered_set>
```



```
#include <unordered_map>
#include <string>
#include <algorithm> // Include this header for reverse function
```

```

class Solution {
public:
    vector<vector<string>> findLadders(string beginWord, string endWord,
vector<string>& wordList) {
        unordered_set<string> wordSet(wordList.begin(), wordList.end());
        vector<vector<string>> result;

        // Early exit if endWord is not in the wordList
        if (wordSet.find(endWord) == wordSet.end()) {
            return result;
        }

        // BFS to find the shortest transformation sequences
        unordered_map<string, vector<string>> parentMap; // to store parent words for
backtracking
        unordered_set<string> visited;
        queue<string> q;
        q.push(beginWord);
        visited.insert(beginWord);

        bool found = false;
        bool levelFound = false;

        while (!q.empty() && !found) {
            int size = q.size();
            visited.clear();

            // Explore current level
            for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
                string current = q.front();
                q.pop();

                // Try all possible transformations
                for (int j = 0; j < current.length(); j++) {
                    char originalChar = current[j];
                    for (char c = 'a'; c <= 'z'; c++) {

```

```
        if (c == originalChar) continue;
        current[j] = c;

        // If the new word is in the wordSet, we continue
        if (wordSet.find(current) != wordSet.end()) {
            parentMap[current].push_back(q.front());
            if (current == endWord) {
                found = true;
            }
            if (!visited.count(current)) {
                visited.insert(current);
                q.push(current);
            }
        }
        current[j] = originalChar;
    }
}

// Backtrack to find all paths from endWord to beginWord
vector<string> path = {endWord};
backtrack(beginWord, endWord, parentMap, path, result);

return result;
}

void backtrack(const string& beginWord, const string& endWord,
unordered_map<string, vector<string>>& parentMap, vector<string>& path,
vector<vector<string>>& result) {
    if (endWord == beginWord) {
        reverse(path.begin(), path.end());
        result.push_back(path);
        reverse(path.begin(), path.end());
        return;
    }

    for (const string& parent : parentMap[endWord]) {
        path.push_back(parent);
        backtrack(beginWord, parent, parentMap, path, result);
        path.pop_back();
    }
}
```



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```
    }  
};  
  
int main() {  
    Solution solution;  
    string beginWord = "hit";  
    string endWord = "cog";  
    vector<string> wordList = {"hot", "dot", "dog", "lot", "log", "cog"};  
  
    vector<vector<string>> result = solution.findLadders(beginWord, endWord,  
wordList);  
  
    for (const auto& path : result) {  
        for (const auto& word : path) {  
            cout << word << " ";  
        }  
        cout << endl;  
    }  
  
    return 0;  
}
```

**OUTPUT:**

```
hit hot dot dog cog  
hit hot lot log cog
```