



DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

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WORKSHEET 9

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Subject Name: AP Lab II

Subject Code: 22CSP-351

1. Aim:

- a. Number of Islands.
- b. Word Ladder
- c. Surrounded Regions

2. Source Code:

a.

```
class Solution {
public:
    int numIslands(vector<vector<char>>& grid) {
        constexpr int kDirs[4][2] = {{0, 1}, {1, 0}, {0, -1}, {-1, 0}};
        const int m = grid.size();
        const int n = grid[0].size();
        int ans = 0;

        auto bfs = [&](int r, int c) {
            queue<pair<int, int>> q{{{r, c}}};
            grid[r][c] = '2'; // Mark '2' as visited.
            while (!q.empty()) {
                const auto [i, j] = q.front();
                q.pop();
                for (const auto& [dx, dy] : kDirs) {
                    const int x = i + dx;
                    const int y = j + dy;
                    if (x < 0 || x == m || y < 0 || y == n)
                        continue;
                }
            }
        };

        for (int r = 0; r < m; ++r)
            for (int c = 0; c < n; ++c)
                if (grid[r][c] == '1')
                    bfs(r, c);
        return ans;
    }
};
```

```
        if (grid[x][y] != '1')
            continue;
        q.emplace(x, y);
        grid[x][y] = '2'; // Mark '2' as visited.
    }
}
};

for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i)
    for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j)
        if (grid[i][j] == '1') {
            bfs(i, j);
            ++ans;
        }

return ans;
}
};
```

b.

```
class Solution {
public:
    void solve(vector<vector<char>>& board) {
        if (board.empty())
            return;

        constexpr int kDirs[4][2] = {{0, 1}, {1, 0}, {0, -1}, {-1, 0}};
        const int m = board.size();
        const int n = board[0].size();

        queue<pair<int, int>> q;

        for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i)
            for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j)
                if (i * j == 0 || i == m - 1 || j == n - 1)
                    if (board[i][j] == 'O') {
                        q.emplace(i, j);
                        board[i][j] = '*';
                    }

        // Mark the grids that stretch from the four sides with '*'.
        while (!q.empty()) {
```

```
const auto [i, j] = q.front();
q.pop();
for (const auto& [dx, dy] : kDirs) {
    const int x = i + dx;
    const int y = j + dy;
    if (x < 0 || x == m || y < 0 || y == n)
        continue;
    if (board[x][y] != 'O')
        continue;
    q.emplace(x, y);
    board[x][y] = '*';
}

for (vector<char>& row : board)
    for (char& c : row)
        if (c == '*')
            c = 'O';
        else if (c == 'O')
            c = 'X';
};
```

C.

```
class Solution {
public:
    int ladderLength(string beginWord, string endWord, vector<string>& wordList) {
        unordered_set<string> wordSet(wordList.begin(), wordList.end());
        if (!wordSet.contains(endWord))
            return 0;

        queue<string> q{{beginWord}};

        for (int step = 1; !q.empty(); ++step)
            for (int sz = q.size(); sz > 0; --sz) {
                string word = q.front();
                q.pop();
                for (int i = 0; i < word.length(); ++i) {
                    const char cache = word[i];
                    for (char c = 'a'; c <= 'z'; ++c) {
                        word[i] = c;
                        if (word == endWord)
                            return step + 1;
                        if (wordSet.contains(word)) {
```

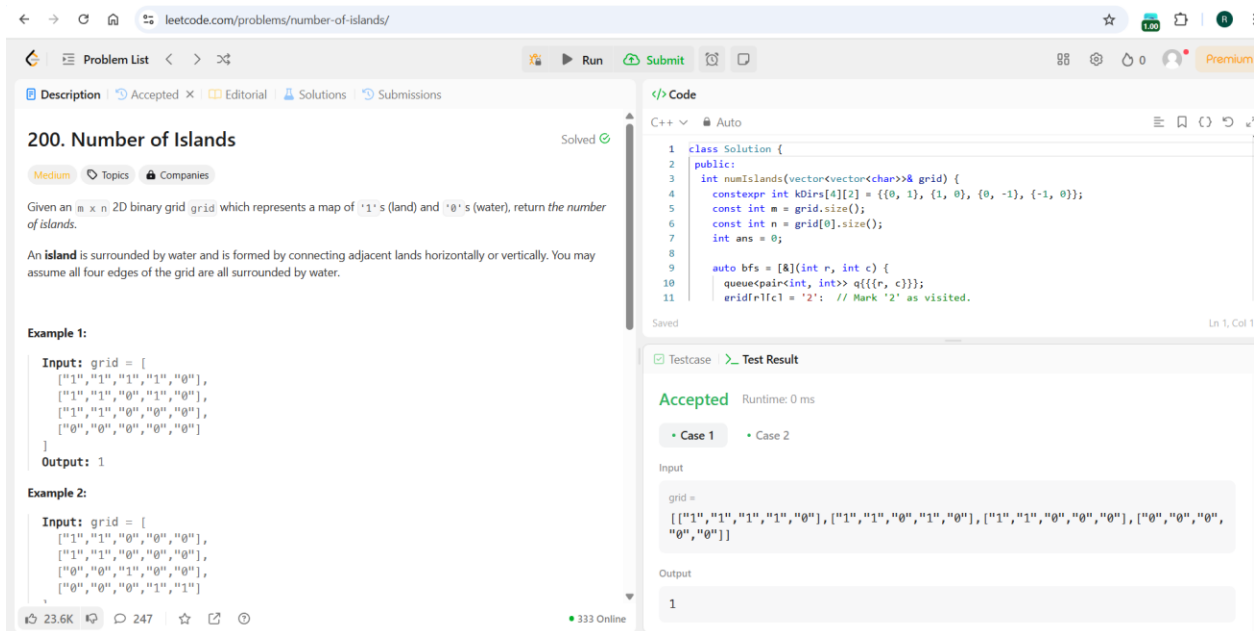
```

        q.push(word);
        wordSet.erase(word);
    }
}
word[i] = cache;
}
}
return 0;
}
};

```

3. Screenshot of Outputs:

a.



The screenshot shows the LeetCode interface for problem 200, "Number of Islands". The problem description states: "Given an $m \times n$ 2D binary grid `grid` which represents a map of '1's (land) and '0's (water), return the number of islands. An island is surrounded by water and is formed by connecting adjacent lands horizontally or vertically. You may assume all four edges of the grid are all surrounded by water."

Example 1:
 Input: `grid = [
 ["1","1","1","1","0"],
 ["1","1","0","1","0"],
 ["1","1","0","0","0"],
 ["0","0","0","0","0"]
]`
 Output: 1

Example 2:
 Input: `grid = [
 ["1","1","0","0","0"],
 ["1","1","0","0","0"],
 ["0","0","1","0","0"],
 ["0","0","0","1","1"]
]`
 Output: 2

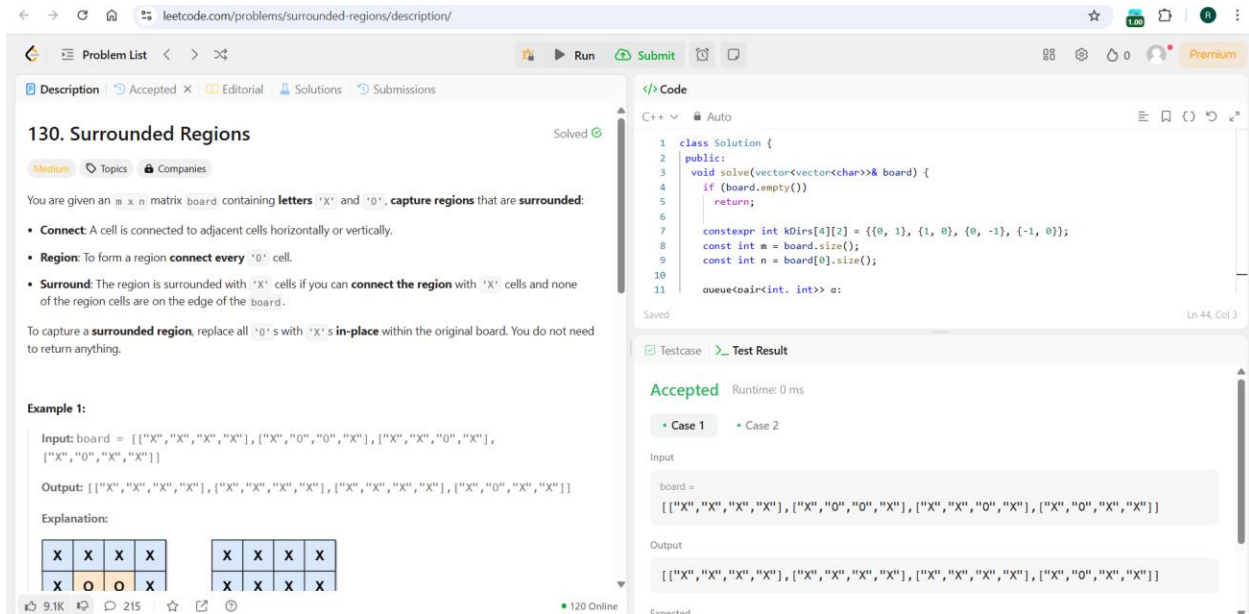
The code editor shows a C++ solution using Breadth-First Search (BFS). The code defines a `Solution` class with a `numIslands` method. It uses a queue to explore each island and marks visited cells with '2'.

The test results show that the solution is "Accepted" with a runtime of 0 ms. The input and output for the test case are shown as follows:

Input: `grid = [
 ["1","1","1","1","0"],
 ["1","1","0","1","0"],
 ["1","1","0","0","0"],
 ["0","0","0","0","0"]
]`

Output: 1

b.



130. Surrounded Regions Solved

Medium Topics Companies

You are given an $m \times n$ matrix `board` containing letters 'X' and 'O', capture regions that are surrounded:

- Connect:** A cell is connected to adjacent cells horizontally or vertically.
- Region:** To form a region connect every 'O' cell.
- Surround:** The region is surrounded with 'X' cells if you can connect the region with 'X' cells and none of the region cells are on the edge of the board.

To capture a surrounded region, replace all 'O's with 'X's in-place within the original board. You do not need to return anything.

Example 1:

Input: `board = [
 ["X","X","X","X"],
 ["X","O","O","X"],
 ["X","X","O","X"],
 ["X","O","X","X"]
]`

Output: `[
 ["X","X","X","X"],
 ["X","X","X","X"],
 ["X","X","X","X"],
 ["X","O","X","X"]
]`

Explanation:

X	X	X	X
X	O	O	X
X	X	O	X
X	O	X	X

9.3K 215 120 Online

```

1 class Solution {
2 public:
3 void solve(vector<vector<char>>& board) {
4     if (board.empty())
5         return;
6
7     constexpr int kDirs[4][2] = {{0, 1}, {1, 0}, {0, -1}, {-1, 0}};
8     const int m = board.size();
9     const int n = board[0].size();
10
11     queue<pair<int, int>> q;
  
```

Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

Case 1 Case 2

Input

board =

```

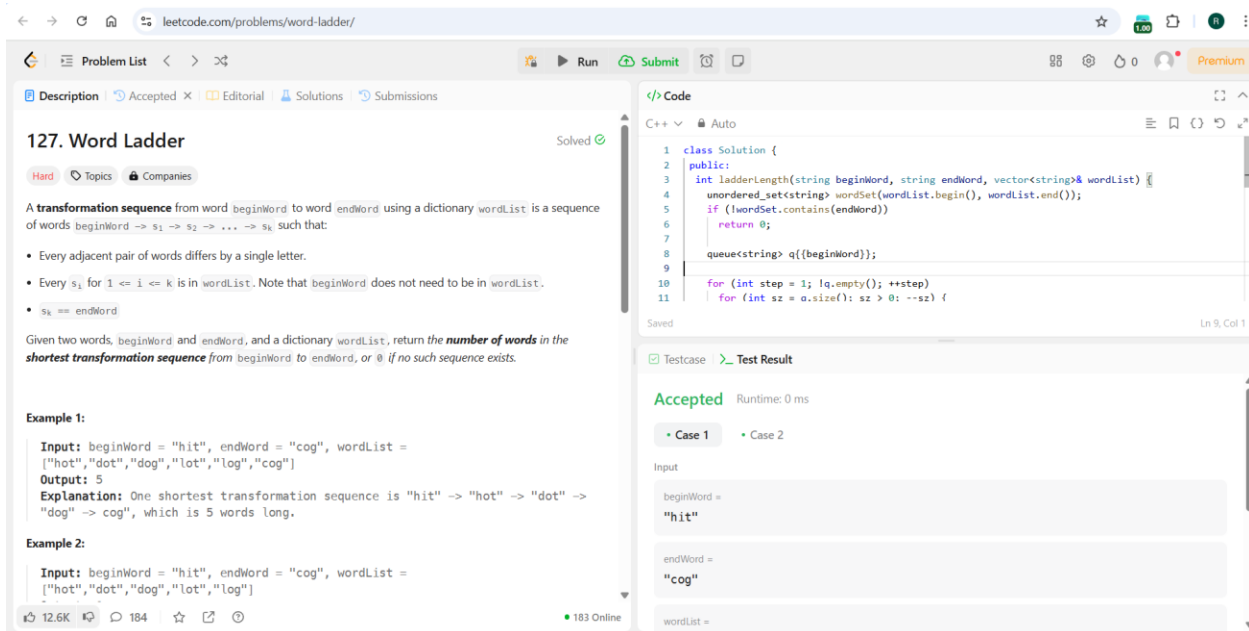
[["X","X","X","X"],
 ["X","O","O","X"],
 ["X","X","O","X"],
 ["X","O","X","X"]]
  
```

Output

```

[["X","X","X","X"],
 ["X","X","X","X"],
 ["X","X","X","X"],
 ["X","O","X","X"]]
  
```

C.



127. Word Ladder Solved

Hard Topics Companies

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 the number of words in the shortest transformation sequence from `beginWord` to `endWord`, or 0 if no such sequence exists.

Example 1:

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

Output: 5

Explanation: One shortest transformation sequence is "hit" → "hot" → "dot" → "dog" → "cog", which is 5 words long.

Example 2:

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

Output: 0

12.6K 184 183 Online

```

1 class Solution {
2 public:
3 int ladderLength(string beginWord, string endWord, vector<string>& wordList) {
4     unordered_set<string> wordSet(wordList.begin(), wordList.end());
5     if (!wordSet.contains(endWord))
6         return 0;
7
8     queue<string> q({beginWord});
9
10    for (int step = 1; !q.empty(); ++step)
11        for (int sz = q.size(); sz > 0; --sz) {
  
```

Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

Case 1 Case 2

Input

beginWord =

```
"hit"
```

endWord =

```
"cog"
```

wordList =

4. Learning Outcomes

(i) Learned about graph data structures.



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