

AP 9TH EXPERIMENT

1. Number of Islands

CODE

```
class Solution {
public:
    void bfs(vector<vector<char>>& grid, vector<vector<int>>& visited, int i, int j) {
        int n = grid.size();
        int m = grid[0].size();
        queue<pair<int, int>> q;
        visited[i][j] = 1;
        q.push({i, j});

        int dx[] = {1, -1, 0, 0};
        int dy[] = {0, 0, 1, -1};

        while (!q.empty()) {
            int x = q.front().first;
            int y = q.front().second;
            q.pop();

            for (int d = 0; d < 4; ++d) {
                int nx = x + dx[d];
                int ny = y + dy[d];

                if (nx >= 0 && nx < n && ny >= 0 && ny < m &&
                    grid[nx][ny] == '1' && !visited[nx][ny]) {
                    visited[nx][ny] = 1;
                    q.push({nx, ny});
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```

int numIslands(vector<vector<char>>& grid) {
    int n = grid.size();
    int m = grid[0].size();
    vector<vector<int>> visited(n, vector<int>(m, 0));
    int count = 0;


    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        for (int j = 0; j < m; ++j) {
            if (grid[i][j] == '1' && !visited[i][j]) {
                bfs(grid, visited, i, j);
                count++;
            }
        }
    }
    return count;
}
};


```

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 VineetKaur80 submitted at Apr 10, 2025 22:37

 Editorial

 Solution

 Runtime

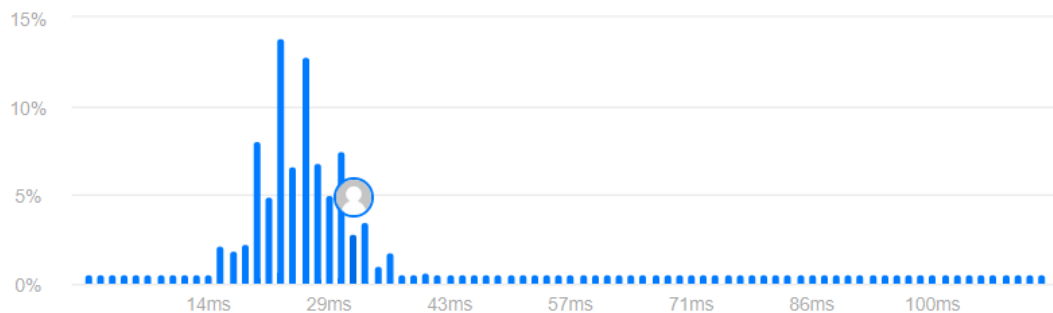


32 ms | Beats **29.38%**

 Analyze Complexity

 Memory

24.37 MB | Beats **20.67%**



2. Word Ladder

```
class Solution {
public:
    int ladderLength(string s, string t, vector<string>& word) {

        unordered_map<string,int>m1;

        for(auto a:word){
            m1[a]++;
        }
        queue<pair<string,int>>q1;

        q1.push({s,1});
        while(!q1.empty()){

            string st=q1.front().first;
            int cost=q1.front().second;

            q1.pop();
            for(int i=0;i<st.size();i++){

                string str=st;
                for(char c='a';c<='z';c++){
                    str[i]=c;

                    if(str==t && m1.find(str)!=m1.end()){
                        //cout<<st<<" ";
                        return cost+1;
                    }

                    if(m1.find(str)!=m1.end()){
                        q1.push({str,cost+1});
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
};
```

```

        m1.erase(str);
    }
}
}
}

return 0;

}
};

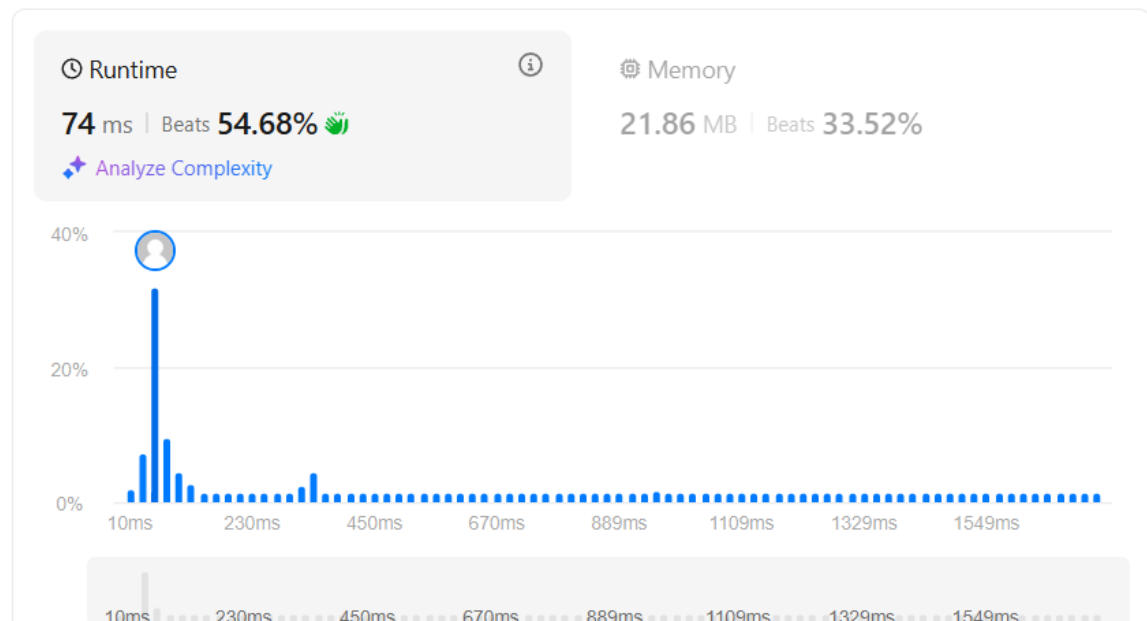
```

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Editorial

Solution



3. Surrounded Regions

```

class Solution {
private:
    void dfs(int i, int j, vector<vector<char>>& board) {
        int m = board.size();
        int n = board[0].size();
        board[i][j] = '#'; // Mark the cell as visited
    }
};

```

```

int x[] = {1, -1, 0, 0};
int y[] = {0, 0, 1, -1};

for (int k = 0; k < 4; k++) {
    int ni = i + x[k], nj = j + y[k];
    if (ni >= 0 && ni < m && nj >= 0 && nj < n && board[ni][nj] == 'O') {
        dfs(ni, nj, board);
    }
}
}

```

public:

```

void solve(vector<vector<char>>& board) {
    int m = board.size();
    int n = board[0].size();

    // Step 1: Mark all boundary-connected 'O' cells with '#'
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        if (board[0][i] == 'O') dfs(0, i, board);
        if (board[m - 1][i] == 'O') dfs(m - 1, i, board);
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {
        if (board[i][0] == 'O') dfs(i, 0, board);
        if (board[i][n - 1] == 'O') dfs(i, n - 1, board);
    }

    // Step 2: Replace remaining 'O' with 'X' and revert '#' back to 'O'
    for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
            if (board[i][j] == '#') board[i][j] = 'O';
            else board[i][j] = 'X';
        }
    }
}

```

```

    }
}
};

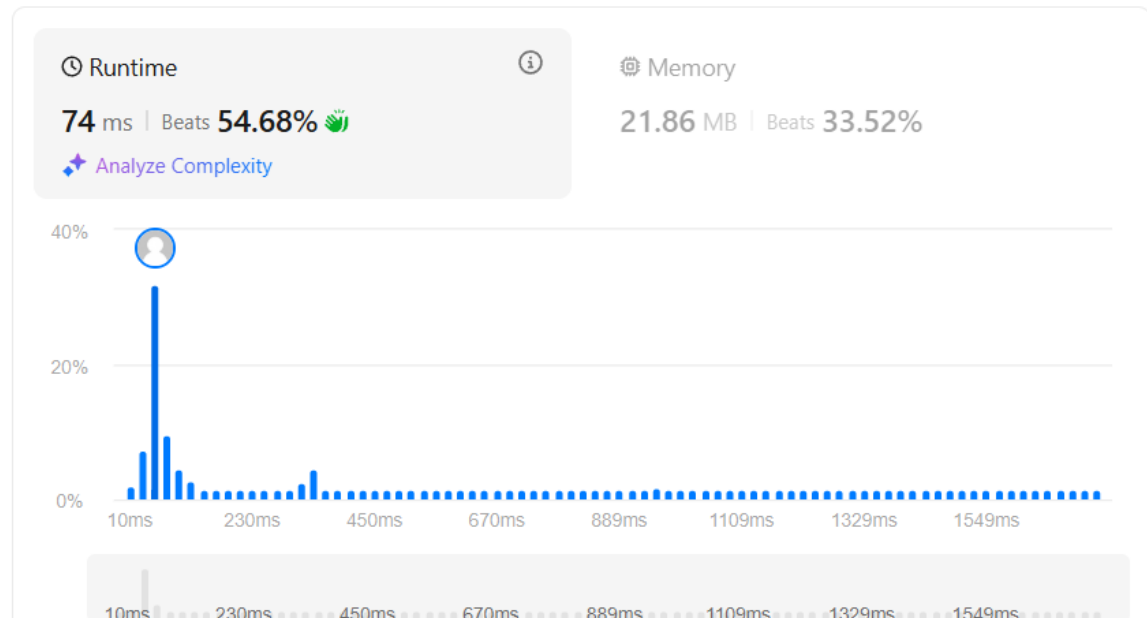
```

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Solution



4. Binary Tree Maximum Path Sum

```

class Solution {
public:
    int height(TreeNode* root,int & maxi){
        if(root == nullptr)
            return 0;

        int lh =max(0,height(root->left, maxi));
        int rh = max(0,height(root->right, maxi));
        maxi = max(maxi, lh+rh+root->val);

        return max(rh,lh)+root->val;
    }
    int maxPathSum(TreeNode* root) {
        int maxi{INT_MIN};

```

```

height(root, maxi);
return maxi;
}
};

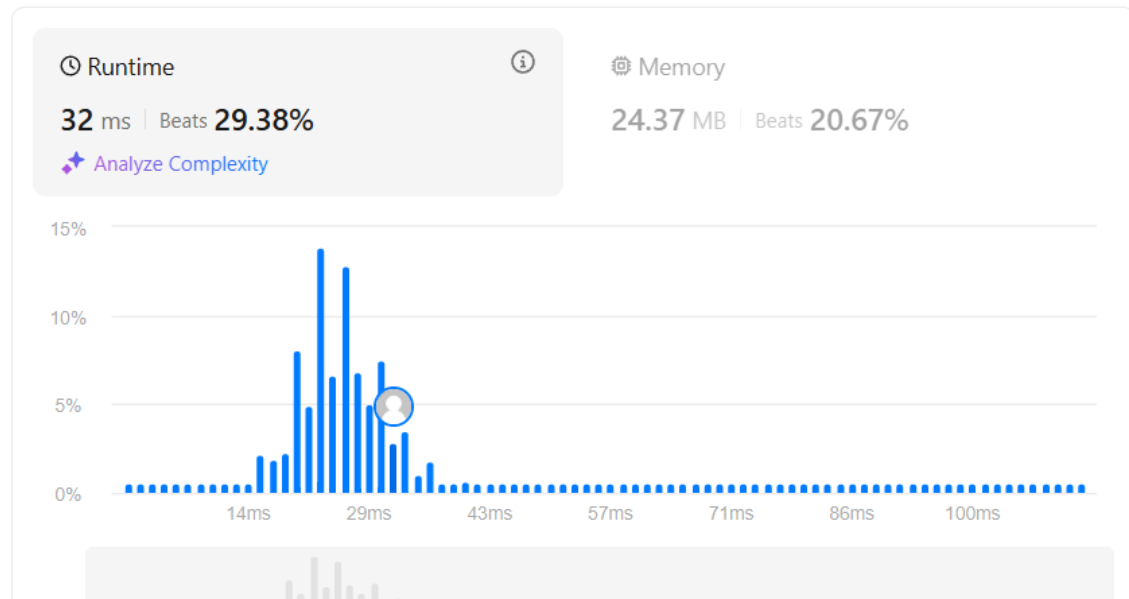
```

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5. Friend Circles

```

class Solution {
public:
    void dfs(vector<vector<int>>& isConnected, vector<int>& visited, int i) {
        visited[i] = 1;
        for (int j = 0; j < isConnected.size(); ++j) {
            if (isConnected[i][j] == 1 && !visited[j]) {
                dfs(isConnected, visited, j);
            }
        }
    }

    int findCircleNum(vector<vector<int>>& isConnected) {

```

```

int n = isConnected.size();
vector<int> visited(n, 0);
int count = 0;

for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
    if (!visited[i]) {
        dfs(isConnected, visited, i);
        count++;
    }
}

return count;
}
};

```

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Editorial

Solution

Runtime

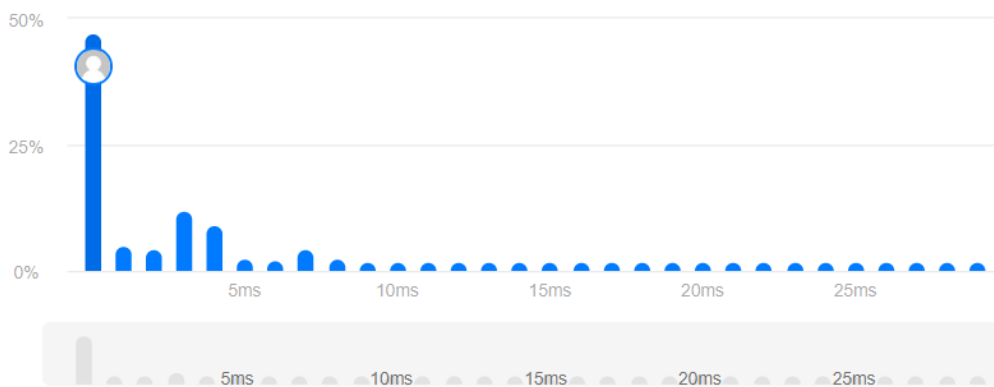


0 ms | Beats 100.00%

Analyze Complexity

Memory

19.48 MB | Beats 73.77%



6. Lowest Common Ancestor of a Binary Tree

```

class Solution {
public:

```



```

TreeNode* lowestCommonAncestor(TreeNode* root, TreeNode* p, TreeNode* q) {
    if(!root)
        return NULL;

    if(root->val == p->val || root->val == q->val)
        return root;

    TreeNode* l = lowestCommonAncestor(root->left, p, q);
    TreeNode* r = lowestCommonAncestor(root->right, p, q);

    if(l && r)
        return root;


    return l?l:r;
}
};

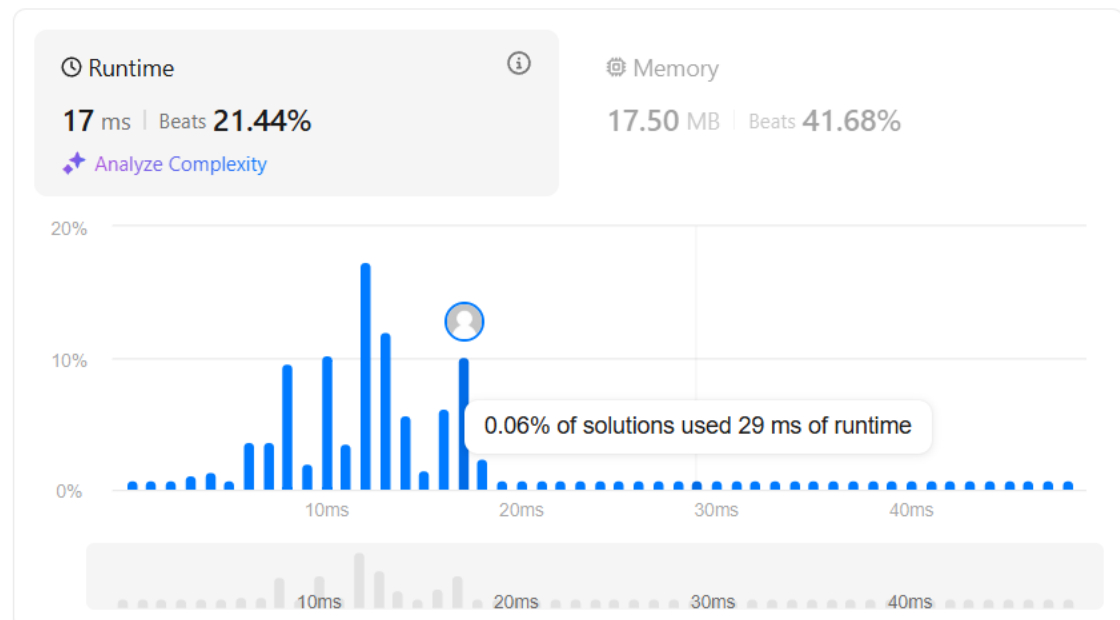
```

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 Editorial

 Solution



9. Course Schedule

```
class Solution {
```

public:

```
bool canFinish(int numCourses, vector<vector<int>>& prerequisites) {  
    vector<int> v(numCourses,0);  
    map<int,vector<int>> m;  
    for(int j=0;j<prerequisites.size();j++)  
    {  
        v[prerequisites[j][0]]++;  
        m[prerequisites[j][1]].push_back(prerequisites[j][0]);  
    }  
    vector<int> s;  
    vector<bool> vis(numCourses,false);  
    for(int j=0;j<v.size();j++)  
    {  
        if(v[j] == 0)  
        {  
            s.push_back(j);  
            vis[j]=true;  
        }  
    }  
    while(s.size() != 0)  
    {  
        int p=s.back();  
        s.pop_back();  
        for(int j=0;j<m[p].size();j++)  
        {  
            if(!vis[m[p][j]])  
            {  
                v[m[p][j]]--;  
                if(v[m[p][j]] == 0)  
                {  
                    s.push_back(m[p][j]);  
                    vis[m[p][j]]=true;  
                }  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```

        }
    }
}
for(int j=0;j<vis.size();j++)
{
    if(!vis[j])
    {
        return false;
    }
}
return true;
}
};

```

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Solution

Runtime



0 ms | Beats 100.00% 🌿

Analyze Complexity

Memory

19.48 MB | Beats 73.77% 🌿

