### **WORKSHEET 8**

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**Branch:** BE-CSE **Section/Group:** 22BCS\_NTPP-602-A

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Subject Name: AP LAB - II Subject Code: 22CSP-351

**1. Aim:** Given an m x n 2D binary grid grid which represents a map of '1's (land) and '0's (water), return *the number of islands*.

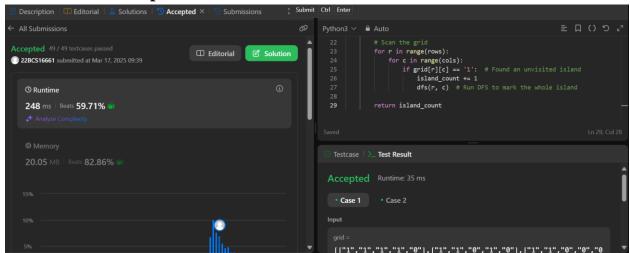
An **island** is surrounded by water and is formed by connecting adjacent lands horizontally or vertically. You may assume all four edges of the grid are all surrounded by water.

#### 2. Source Code:

```
from typing import List
class Solution:
  def numIslands(self, grid: List[List[str]]) -> int:
    if not grid:
      return 0
    rows, cols = len(grid), len(grid[0])
    island count = 0
    def dfs(r, c):
       """Mark all connected land ('1') as visited ('0') using DFS"""
      grid[r][c] = '0' # Mark as visited
         # Explore all four directions
         dfs(r + 1, c) # Down
         dfs(r-1, c) # Up
         dfs(r, c + 1) # Right
         dfs(r, c - 1) # Left
    # Scan the grid
    for r in range(rows):
```

```
for c in range(cols):
    if grid[r][c] == '1': # Found an unvisited island
        island_count += 1
        dfs(r, c) # Run DFS to mark the whole island
return island count
```

## 3. Screenshots of outputs:



#### 2.

**Aim:** A **path** in a binary tree is a sequence of nodes where each pair of adjacent nodes in the sequence has an edge connecting them. A node can only appear in the sequence **at most once**. Note that the path does not need to pass through the root.

The **path sum** of a path is the sum of the node's values in the path.

Given the root of a binary tree, return the maximum path sum of any non-empty path.

#### **Source Code:**

```
class TreeNode:
    def __init__(self, val=0, left=None, right=None):
        self.val = val
        self.left = left
        self.right = right
```

```
class Solution:
    def maxPathSum(self, root: TreeNode) -> int:
        self.ans = float('-inf')

    def helper(node):
        if not node:
            return 0

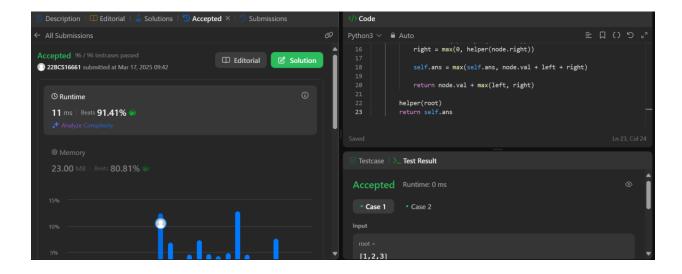
        left = max(0, helper(node.left))
        right = max(0, helper(node.right))

        self.ans = max(self.ans, node.val + left + right)

        return node.val + max(left, right)

    helper(root)
    return self.ans
```

# **Screenshots of outputs:**



#### **3.**

**Aim:** There are a total of numCourses courses you have to take, labeled from 0 to numCourses - 1. You are given an array prerequisites where prerequisites $[i] = [a_i, b_i]$  indicates that you **must** take course  $b_i$  first if you want to take course  $a_i$ .

• For example, the pair [0, 1], indicates that to take course 0 you have to first take course 1. Return true if you can finish all courses. Otherwise, return false.

#### **Source Code:**

```
class Solution:
  def canFinish(self, numCourses: int, prerequisites: List[List[int]]) -> bool:
     pre = defaultdict(list)
     for course, p in prerequisites:
       pre[course].append(p)
     taken = set()
     def dfs(course):
       if not pre[course]:
          return True
       if course in taken:
          return False
       taken.add(course)
       for p in pre[course]:
          if not dfs(p): return False
       pre[course] = []
       return True
     for course in range(numCourses):
       if not dfs(course):
          return False
     return True
```

## 4. Screenshots of outputs:

