leetcode-cn.com /problems/word-ladder/solution/yan-du-you-xian-bian-li-shuang-xiang-yan-du-y...

# 精选题解:广度优先遍历、双向广度优先遍历(Java)-力扣(LeetCode)

10-12 minutes



### 一句话题解

- 无向图中两个顶点之间的最短路径的长度,可以通过广度优先遍历得到;
- 为什么 BFS 得到的路径最短?可以把起点和终点所在的路径拉直来看,两点之间线段最短:
- 已知目标顶点的情况下,可以分别从起点和目标顶点(终点)执行广度优先遍 历,直到遍历的部分有交集,这是双向广度优先遍历的思想。

(参考代码应评论区用户要求进行了修改,2020年9月4日。)

### 视频解题

视频时间线:建议倍速观看

- 读题、讲解注意事项: **00:00** 开始
- 分析示例 1 并讲解如何建图、BFS、双向 BFS 思路: 02:58 开始
- 讲解 BFS 代码: 11:41 开始
- 讲解双向 BFS 代码: 18:54 开始

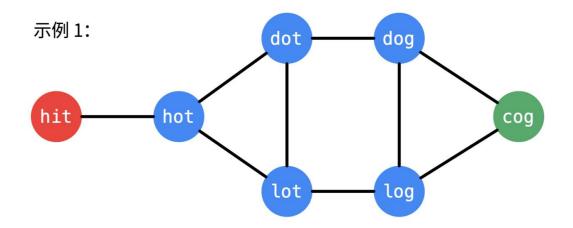
vid:	
uuid:	
requestId:	
播放时间:	

提示信息

code:

分析题意:

• 「转换」意即:两个单词对应位置只有一个字符不同,例如 "hit" 与 "hot",这 种转换是可以逆向的,因此,根据题目给出的单词列表,可以构建出一个无向 (无权)图;



- 如果一开始就构建图,每一个单词都需要和除它以外的另外的单词进行比较,复杂度是 O(NwordLen),这里 N 是单词列表的长度;
- 为此,我们在遍历一开始,把所有的单词列表放进一个哈希表中,然后在遍历的时候构建图,每一次得到在单词列表里可以转换的单词,复杂度是 $O(26 \times \text{wordLen})$ ,借助哈希表,找到邻居与N无关;
- 使用 BFS 进行遍历,需要的辅助数据结构是:
  - 队列;
  - o visited 集合。说明:可以直接在 wordSet (由 wordList 放进集合中得到) 里做删除。但更好的做法是新开一个哈希表,遍历过的字符串放进哈希表 里。这种做法具有普遍意义。绝大多数在线测评系统和应用场景都不会在 意空间开销。

# 方法一:广度优先遍历

#### 参考代码 1:

- Java
- Python3

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Collections;
import java.util.HashSet;
import java.util.LinkedList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Queue;
import java.util.Set;

public class Solution {
    public int ladderLength(String beginWord, String endWord, List<String> wordList) {
        Set<String> wordSet = new HashSet<>(wordList);
        if (wordSet.size() == 0 || !wordSet.contains(endWord)) {
```

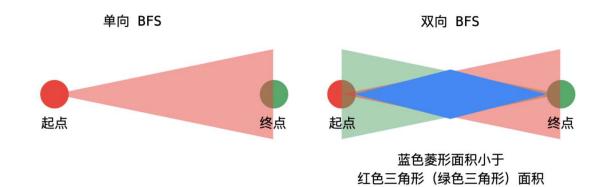
```
精选题解:广度优先遍历、双向广度优先遍历 (Java) - 力扣 (LeetCode) :: Reader View
            return 0;
        wordSet. remove (beginWord);
        Queue < String > queue = new LinkedList <> ();
        queue. offer (beginWord);
        Set<String> visited = new HashSet<>();
        visited.add(beginWord);
        int step = 1;
        while (!queue.isEmpty()) {
            int currentSize = queue.size();
            for (int i = 0; i < currentSize; i++) {
                String currentWord = queue.poll();
                if (changeWordEveryOneLetter(currentWord, endWord,
queue, visited, wordSet)) {
                     return step + 1;
            step++;
        return 0;
    }
    private boolean changeWordEveryOneLetter(String currentWord, String
endWord,
                                               Queue (String) queue,
Set<String> visited, Set<String> wordSet) {
        char[] charArray = currentWord. toCharArray();
        for (int i = 0; i < \text{endWord.length}(); i++) {
            char originChar = charArray[i];
            for (char k = 'a'; k \le 'z'; k++) {
                if (k == originChar) {
                     continue;
                charArray[i] = k;
                String nextWord = String.valueOf(charArray);
                if (wordSet.contains(nextWord)) {
                     if (nextWord.equals(endWord)) {
                         return true;
                     if (!visited.contains(nextWord)) {
                         queue. add (nextWord);
                         visited. add(nextWord);
```

```
精选题解:广度优先遍历、双向广度优先遍历 (Java) - 力扣 (LeetCode) :: Reader View
            charArray[i] = originChar;
        return false;
    }
from typing import List
from collections import deque
class Solution:
    def ladderLength(self, beginWord: str, endWord: str, wordList:
List[str]) -> int:
        word set = set(wordList)
        if len(word set) == 0 or endWord not in word set:
        if beginWord in word set:
            word set.remove(beginWord)
        queue = deque()
        queue. append (beginWord)
        visited = set(beginWord)
        word_len = len(beginWord)
        step = 1
        while queue:
            current_size = len(queue)
            for i in range (current size):
                word = queue.popleft()
                word list = list(word)
                for j in range (word len):
                    origin_char = word_list[j]
                    for k in range (26):
                         word_list[j] = chr(ord('a') + k)
                        next_word = ''.join(word_list)
                         if next word in word set:
                             if next word == endWord:
                                 return step + 1
                             if next word not in visited:
                                 queue. append (next word)
                                 visited.add(next word)
                    word list[j] = origin char
            step += 1
        return 0
if name == ' main ':
    beginWord = "hit"
    endWord = "cog"
    wordList = ["hot", "dot", "dog", "lot", "log", "cog"]
```

```
solution = Solution()
res = solution.ladderLength(beginWord, endWord, wordList)
print(res)
```

# 方法二:双向广度优先遍历

- 已知目标顶点的情况下,可以分别从起点和目标顶点(终点)执行广度优先遍历,直到遍历的部分有交集。这种方式搜索的单词数量会更小一些;
- 更合理的做法是,每次从单词数量小的集合开始扩散;
- 这里 beginVisited 和 endVisited 交替使用,等价于单向 BFS 里使用队列,每次扩散都要加到总的 visited 里。



## 参考代码 2:

- Java
- Python3

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java. util. Collections;
import java.util.HashSet;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Set;
public class Solution {
    public int ladderLength (String beginWord, String endWord,
List<String> wordList) {
        Set<String> wordSet = new HashSet<> (wordList);
        if (wordSet.size() == 0 | !wordSet.contains(endWord)) {
            return 0:
        Set < String > visited = new HashSet <> ();
        Set<String> beginVisited = new HashSet<>();
        beginVisited.add(beginWord);
        Set < String > end Visited = new Hash Set <> ();
        endVisited.add(endWord);
```

```
int step = 1:
        while (!beginVisited.isEmpty() && !endVisited.isEmpty()) {
            if (beginVisited.size() > endVisited.size()) {
                Set < String > temp = beginVisited;
                beginVisited = endVisited;
                endVisited = temp;
            Set <String > nextLevelVisited = new HashSet <> ();
            for (String word : beginVisited) {
                if (changeWordEveryOneLetter(word, endVisited, visited,
wordSet, nextLevelVisited)) {
                    return step + 1;
            beginVisited = nextLevelVisited;
            step++;
        return 0;
    private boolean changeWordEveryOneLetter(String word, Set<String>
endVisited,
                                               Set < String > visited,
                                               Set <String > wordSet,
                                               Set < String >
nextLevelVisited) {
        char[] charArray = word. toCharArray();
        for (int i = 0; i < word.length(); i++) {
            char originChar = charArray[i];
            for (char c = 'a'; c \le 'z'; c++) {
                if (originChar == c) {
                    continue;
                charArray[i] = c;
                String nextWord = String.valueOf(charArray);
                if (wordSet.contains(nextWord)) {
                    if (endVisited.contains(nextWord)) {
                         return true;
                    if (!visited.contains(nextWord)) {
                         nextLevelVisited. add(nextWord);
                         visited. add(nextWord);
```

```
精选题解:广度优先遍历、双向广度优先遍历 (Java) - 力扣 (LeetCode) :: Reader View
        return false:
    }
}
from typing import List
from collections import deque
class Solution:
    def ladderLength(self, beginWord: str, endWord: str, wordList:
List[str]) -> int:
        word set = set(wordList)
        if len(word set) == 0 or endWord not in word set:
             return 0
        if beginWord in word set:
            word set.remove(beginWord)
        visited = set()
        visited. add (beginWord)
        visited. add (endWord)
        begin visited = set()
        begin visited. add (beginWord)
        end visited = set()
        end visited. add (endWord)
        word len = len(beginWord)
        step = 1
        while begin visited and end visited:
             if len(begin_visited) > len(end_visited):
                 begin_visited, end_visited = end_visited, begin_visited
             next level visited = set()
             for word in begin visited:
                 word list = list(word)
                 for j in range (word len):
                     origin char = word list[j]
                     for k in range (26):
                         word_list[j] = chr(ord('a') + k)
next_word = ''.join(word_list)
                          if next word in word set:
                              if next word in end visited:
                                  return step + 1
                              if next word not in visited:
                                  next level visited. add (next word)
```

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
    beginWord = "hit"
    endWord = "cog"
    wordList = ["hot", "dot", "dog", "lot", "log", "cog"]

    solution = Solution()
    res = solution.ladderLength(beginWord, endWord, wordList)
    print(res)
```

下一篇: 算法实现和优化(Java 双向 BFS, 23ms)

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学完这一题真的受益匪浅,不仅仅是复习了BFS,其实也涉及到不少跟算法小技巧之类的只是

weiwei哥有男朋友么,我可以男上加男,强人锁男

打开题解,看见大佬的头像,眼前一亮,这题有救了~

自己写了一个简单版的BFS,用时501ms,来学习学习双向BFS。

谢谢大佬的讲解,思路很清晰,也是我第一个看明白的答案,不过提个小建议哈,方法一的python,一开始定义visited的时候,大佬写的是visited = set(beginWord),但其实这个visited是记录所有转换过的单词集合,一开始初始化visited = set(beginWord)会把beginWord里面所有的字母加进去,第一遍的时候会有误会。建议改成set()空集,这样也可以AC~

P.S 看到下面评论说之前你还会写一句visited.add(beginWord), 其实如果初始化空集,再加visited.add(beginWord)会比较make sense,虽然加不加都不影响结果哈哈哈

大哥, 题解变简洁了, 或许是我还是很菜, 看不懂。不过还是先点赞

跟着威威哥学了不少,尤其是是动态规划的系列题中。 这道题虽然麻烦点,但是经过威威哥讲解后,自己照着思路写了一遍代码已经可以理解了。 特此感谢一下威威哥

为什么方法1的visited后面就不add元素了?我从hit找到了hot,不需要把hot加入visited吗

方法一的Python3解答中,以下两句话功能重复了

```
visited = set(beginWord)
visited.add(beginWord)
```

应该删掉visited.add(beginWord)这句

大佬, 方法二里面

```
if (charArray[i] == c) {
     continue;
}
```

感觉应该是 charArray[i] == currentChar 吧