

**CHANDIGARH UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF NGINEERING
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING**



Submitted By: Vivek Kumar(21BCS8129)		Submitted To: Mamta Punia(E12337)	
Subject Name	Competitive Coding - I		
Subject Code	20CSP-314		
Branch	Computer Science and Engineering		
Semester	5 th		

Experiment No. - 9

Student Name: Vivek Kumar

Branch: BE-CSE(LEET)

Semester: 5th

Subject Name: Competitive coding - I

UID: 21BCS8129

Section/Group: WM-20BCS-616/A

Date of Performance: 4/11/2022

Subject Code: 20CSP-314

Construct the Array

1. Aim/Overview of the practical:

Backtracking

You have an $N * M$ chessboard on which some squares are blocked out. In how many ways can you place one or more queens on the board, such that, no two queens attack each other? Two queens attack each other, if one can reach the other by moving horizontally, vertically, or diagonally without passing over any blocked square. At most one queen can be placed on a square. A queen cannot be placed on a blocked square.

<https://www.hackerrank.com/challenges/queens-on-board/problem>

2. Apparatus / Simulator Used:

- Windows 7 or above
- Google Chrome

3. Objective:

- To understand the concept of Backtracking.

4. Code:

```
import java.io.*;
import java.util.*;
import java.text.*;
import java.math.*;
import java.util.regex.*;

class Solution {
    static int NS = 50;
    static int MS = 5;
    static int K = 32;
    static int[][][]s = new int[NS][K][K];
    static int AK;
    static int[][] mp= new int[NS][MS];

    static int n;
```

```
static int m;  
  
static int dp(int c, int b1, int b2, int b3) {  
    if (c == n) return 1;  
    if (s[c][b1][b2][b3] >= 0) return s[c][b1][b2][b3];  
    /*  
    System.out.print(c);System.out.print(' ');  
    System.out.print(b1);System.out.print(' ');  
    System.out.print(b2);System.out.print(' ');  
    System.out.print(b3);System.out.print(' ');  
    System.out.println();  
    */  
    int sum = 0;  
    for (int i = 0; i < AK; i++) {  
        if (check(c,i,b1,b2,b3)){  
            int[] mask = mask(c,i,b1,b2,b3);  
            /*  
            System.out.print(c);  
            System.out.println(i);  
            */  
            sum = (sum+dp(c+1, mask[0],mask[1],mask[2]))%1000000007;  
        }  
    }  
    s[c][b1][b2][b3] = sum;  
    return sum;  
}  
  
static boolean check(int c, int i, int b1, int b2, int b3) {  
    int[] loc = {1,2,4,8,16};  
    boolean selfblock = false;  
  
    //check other block  
    for (int li = 0; li < m; li++) {  
        if ((i&loc[li]) != 0) {  
            if (mp[c][li] == 0) return false;  
            if (selfblock == true) return false;  
  
            if ((b1&loc[li]) !=0 || (b2&loc[li]) !=0|| (b3&loc[li]) !=0) return  
false;  
  
            selfblock = true;  
        }  
    }
```

```
        if (mp[c][li] == 0) selfblock = false;
    }

    return true;
}

static int[] mask(int c, int i, int b1, int b2, int b3){
    int[] loc = {1,2,4,8,16};
    int[] mask = new int[3];
    mask[0] = b1|i;
    mask[1] = ((b2 << 1) % K) | ((i << 1) % K);
    mask[2] = (b3 >> 1) | (i >> 1);
    for (int li = 0; li < m; li++){
        if(mp[c][li] == 0) {
            mask[0] = mask[0] & (~loc[li]);
            mask[1] = mask[1] & (~(loc[li] << 1)%K);
            mask[2] = mask[2] & (~(loc[li] >> 1));
        }
    }

    return mask;
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
    int TN = in.nextInt();

    for (int ti = 0; ti < TN; ti++) {
        n = in.nextInt();
        m = in.nextInt();
        String str[] = new String[n];
        for(int i=0; i<n; i++)
            str[i] = in.next();
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
            for (int j = 0; j < m; j++) {
                mp[i][j] = 1;
                if (str[i].charAt(j) == '#')
                    mp[i][j] = 0;
            }

        for (int i1 = 0; i1 < n; i1++)
```

```

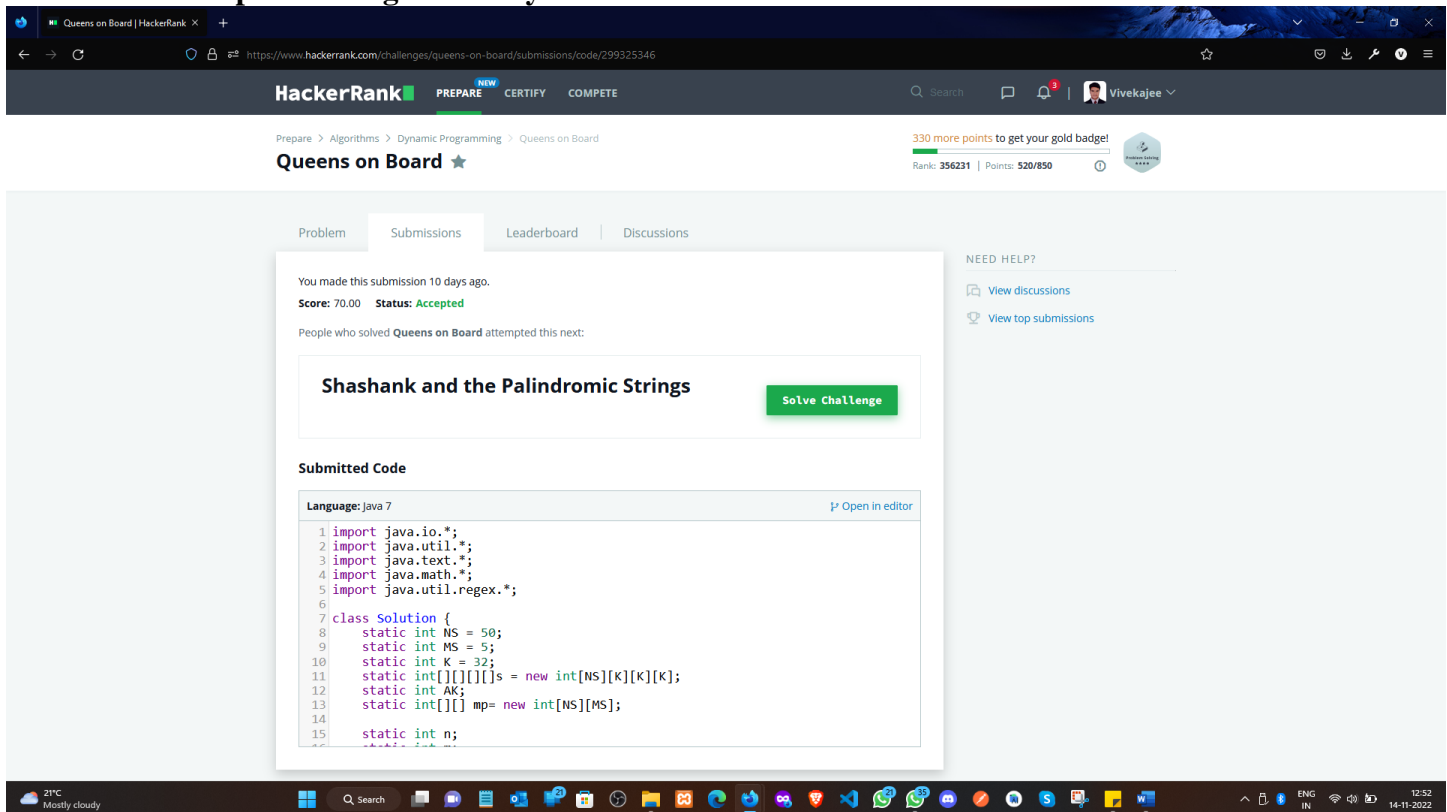
for (int i2 = 0; i2 < K; i2++)
for (int i3 = 0; i3 < K; i3++)
for (int i4 = 0; i4 < K; i4++)
    s[i1][i2][i3][i4] = -1;

AK = 1;
for (int i = 0; i < m; i++)
    AK = AK * 2;

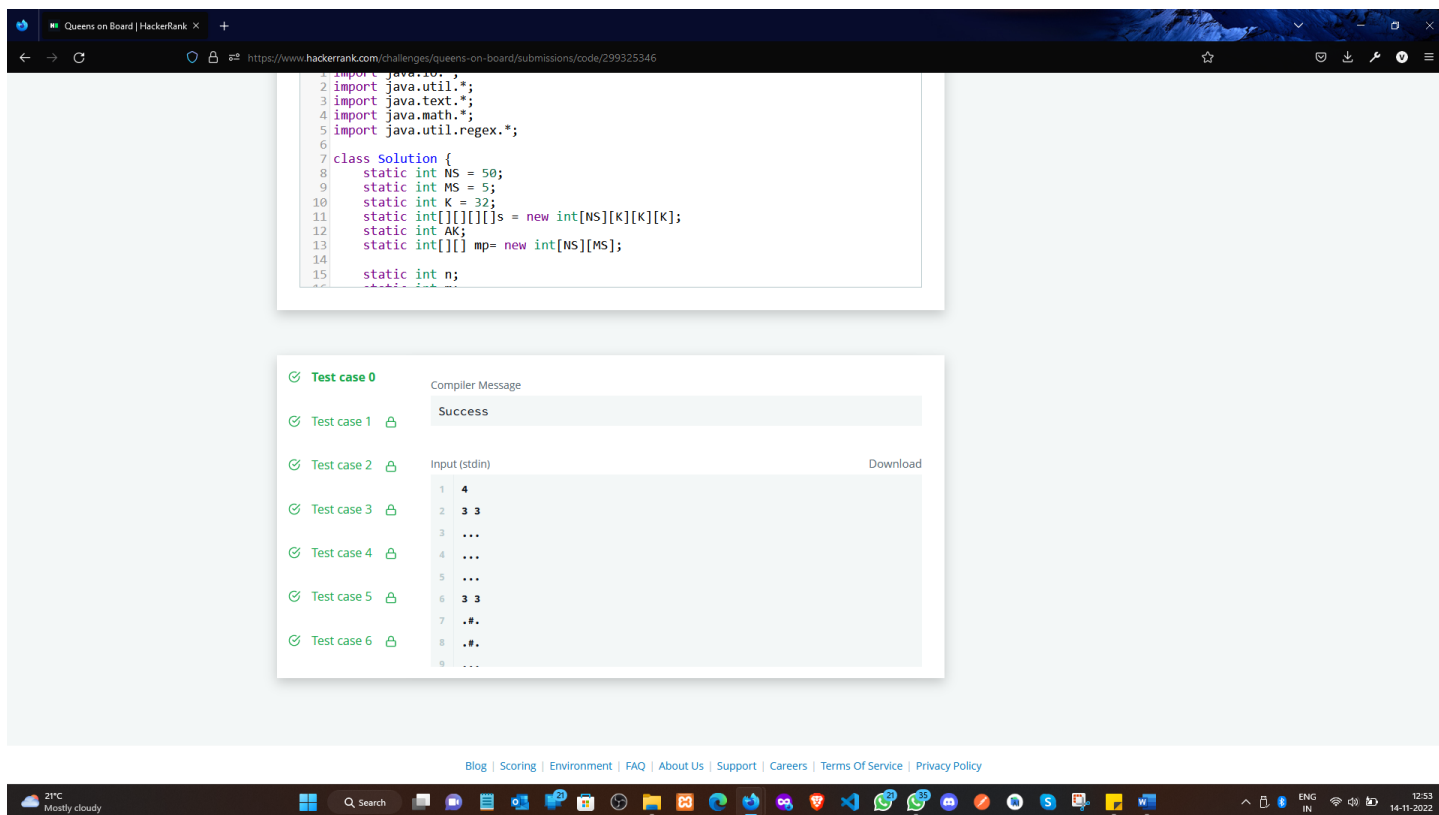
int r = dp(0,0,0,0);
System.out.println((r+1000000007-1) % 1000000007);
    }
}
}

```

5. Result/Output/Writing Summary:



The screenshot shows the HackerRank interface for the 'Queens on Board' problem. The user 'Vivekjee' has submitted a solution in Java 7, which has been accepted with a score of 70.00. The submission was made 10 days ago. The problem title 'Shashank and the Palindromic Strings' is displayed, along with a 'Solve Challenge' button. The submitted code is shown in a text area, starting with imports for java.io.*, java.util.*, java.text.*, java.math.*, and java.util.regex.*. The code defines a 'Solution' class with static variables for NS, MS, K, and a 3D array s. It also declares static variables for AK and mp, and a static variable n. The code is currently incomplete, ending with 'static int n;'.



Experiment 9.2

1. Aim/Overview of the practical:

Backtracking

You are given a list of N positive integers, $A = \{a[1], a[2], \dots, a[N]\}$ and another integer S . You have to find whether there exists a non-empty subset of A whose sum is greater than or equal to S .

You have to print the size of minimal subset whose sum is greater than or equal to S . If there exists no such subset then print -1 instead.

<https://www.hackerrank.com/challenges/subset-sum/problem>

2. Apparatus / Simulator Used:

- Windows 7 or above
- Google Chrome

3. Objective:

- To understand the concept of Backtracking.

4. Code:

```
import java.util.Scanner
import scala.collection.Searching._
object Solution {
  def main(args: Array[String]): Unit = {
    val sc = new Scanner(System.in)
    sc.nextLine
    val a = sc.nextLine.split(' ').map(_.toLong).sortBy(-_)
    var sum = 0L
    val sums = a.map(v => {
      sum += v
      sum
    })
    val t = sc.nextInt
    (0 until t).foreach(_ => {
      val s = sc.nextLong
      val count = (sums.search(s) match {
        case InsertionPoint(i) => i
        case Found(i) => i
      }) + 1
      println(if (count <= a.length) count else -1)
    })
  }
}
```

5. Result/Output/Writing Summary:

Subset Sum | HackerRank

https://www.hackerrank.com/challenges/subset-sum/submissions/code/300461479

HackerRank

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3

Vivekajee

Prepare > Functional Programming > Ad Hoc > Subset Sum

Subset Sum ★

Points: 20 Rank: 36088

Problem Submissions Leaderboard Discussions

You made this submission 3 days ago.

Score: 20.00 Status: Accepted

People who solved Subset Sum attempted this next:

Elementary Watson

Solve Challenge

Submitted Code

Language: Scala [Open in editor](#)

```
1 import java.util.Scanner
2 import scala.collection.Searching._
3 object Solution {
4   def main(args: Array[String]): Unit = {
5     val sc = new Scanner(System.in)
6     sc.nextLine
7     val a = sc.nextLine.split(' ').map(_.toLong).sortBy(_._)
8     var sum = 0L
9     val sums = a.map(v => {
10       sum += v
11       sum
12     })
13     val t = sc.nextInt
14     (0 until t).foreach(_ => {
15       val s = sc.nextLong
16       val sum = sums.find(_ == s).get._2
17     })
18   }
19 }
```

Test case 0

Test case 1

Test case 2

Test case 3

Test case 4

Test case 5

Test case 6

Compiler Message

Success

Input (stdin)

Download

```
1 4
2 4 8 10 12
3 4
4 4
5 13
6 30
7 100
```

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21°C Mostly cloudy

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ENG IN

12:55 14-11-2022

Learning outcomes (What I have learnt):

- Learned the concept of Backtracking.

Evaluation Grid (To be created per the faculty's SOP and Assessment guidelines):

Sr. No.	Parameters	Marks Obtained	Maximum Marks
1.	Worksheet completion including writing learning objectives/Outcomes. (To be submitted at the end of the day).		
2.	Post-Lab Quiz Result.		
3.	Student Engagement in Simulation/Demonstration/Performance and Controls/Pre-Lab Questions.		
	Signature of Faculty (with Date):	Total Marks Obtained:	