

## Day-25 of the 101 days Coding challenge

### ⇒ Backtracking

→ It's a Concept where we are finding the feasible Solutions

→ Like-> If one node goes to the one solution and it does not fit the node, then it will come to its previous positions, and from there again, try another option, so this situation is known as backtracking.

Backtracking is an algorithmic-technique for solving recursive problems by trying to build every possible solution incrementally and removing those solutions that fail to satisfy the constraints of the problem at any point of time.

### Problem:

#### Input:

0 denotes wall, 1 denotes free path

two numbers n, m

Next n lines contain m numbers (0 or 1)

#### Output:

Print 1 if rat can reach (n-1,m-1)

Print 0 if it can not reach (n-1,m-1)

#### Test Case 1:

#### Input:

5 5

1 0 1 0 1

1 1 1 1 1

**0 1 0 1 0**

**1 0 0 1 1**

**1 1 1 0 1**

**Output:**

**1**

**Code:**

```
#include<iostream>

using namespace std;

// checking our position is right or wrong
bool isSafe(int **arr, int x, int y, int n)
{
    if(x<n && y<n && arr[x][y] == 1) // if it is in right position
    {
        return true;
    }

    return false; // if not in right position(if arr[x][y] == 0) return
false
}
```

```

bool inBoxposition(int **arr, int x, int y, int n, int **outArr)
{
    // base condition
    if(x == n-1 && y == n-1)
    {
        outArr[x][y] = 1; // stores 1 on sucessful
        return true;
    }
    if(isSafe(arr,x,y,n)){
        outArr[x][y] = 1;

        if(inBoxposition(arr, x+1, y, n, outArr)) // recursively calling if
condition is satisfied then incrementing the path on x axis
            return true;

        if(inBoxposition(arr, x, y+1, n, outArr)) // recursively calling if
condition is satisfied then incrementing the path on y axis
            return true;
    }
    arr[x][y] = 0; // backtracking
    return false;
}

```

```
int main()
{
    int n;

    cout<<"Enter the size of the elements"<<endl;
    cin>>n;

    // dynamically allocating the memory
    int **arr = new int*[n];

    for(int i = 0; i<n; i++)
    {
        arr[i] = new int [n]; // one D
    }

    // user Input
    for(int i = 0; i<n; i++)
    {
        for(int j = 0; j<n; j++)
        {
            cin>>arr[i][j];
        }
    }
}
```

```
}
```

```
cout<<endl;
```

```
// Solution array
```

```
int **outarr = new int*[n];
```

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

```
{
```

```
    outarr[i] = new int [n];
```

```
    // intilizing the initial value 0 so that garbage value will  
not occur into the array
```

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

```
    {
```

```
        outarr[i][j] = 0;
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

```
// now calling the function
```

```
cout<<"Output :"<<endl;
```

```
if(inBoxposition(arr, 0, 0, n,outarr))
```

```
{
```

```

        for(int i = 0; i<n; i++)
        {
            for(int j = 0; j<n;j++)
            {
                cout<<outarr[i][j]<<" ";

            } cout<<endl;

        }

    return 0;
}

```

Output:

```

Enter the size of the elements
5
1 0 1 0 1
1 1 1 1 1
0 1 0 1 0
1 0 0 1 1
1 1 1 0 1

Output :
1 0 0 0 0
1 1 1 1 0
0 1 0 1 0
0 0 0 1 1
0 0 0 0 1

-----
Process exited after 38.01 seconds with return value 0
Press any key to continue . . .

```