

Dynamic

video-76

Programming



Note :- This playlist is only for explanation of Dns & solutions.

See my "DP Concepts & Dns"
playlist for understanding
DP from scratch...



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You have n dice and each die has k faces numbered from 1 to k .

Given three integers n , k , and $target$, return the number of possible ways (out of the k^n total ways) to roll the dice, so the sum of the face-up numbers equals $target$. Since the answer may be too large, return it modulo $10^9 + 7$.

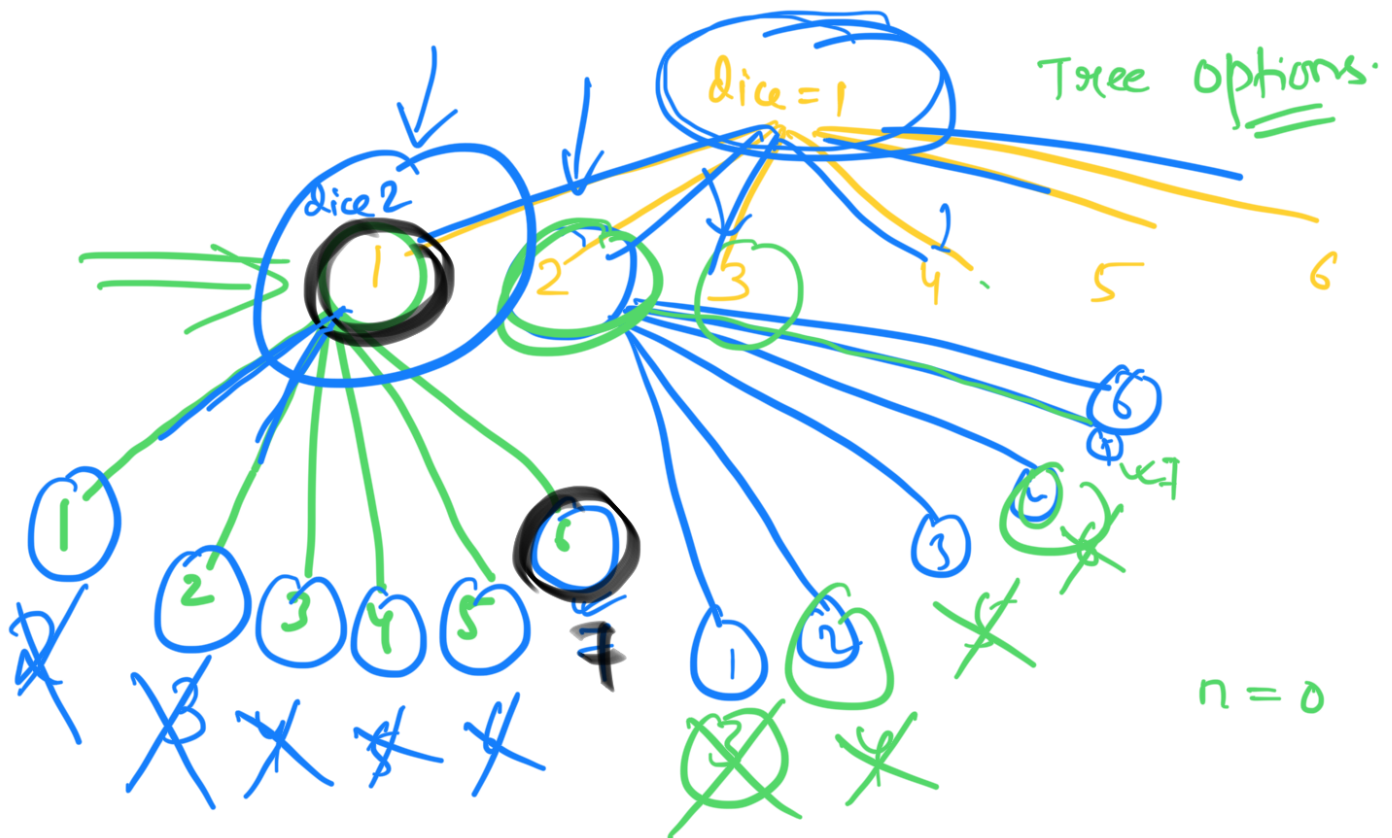
Example:- $n=2$, $k=6$, $target=7$

Output : 6

dice 1	dice 2	target = 7
1	6	✓
2	5	✓
3	4	✓
4	3	✓
5	2	✓
6	1	✓

Thought Process

$n=2$, $K=6$, $target=7$



$Solve(int\ n, int\ K, int\ target) \{$

$\quad if\ (target < 0)\ return\ 0;$

$\quad if\ (n == 0)\ return\ (target == 0);$

$\quad if\ (dp[n][target] != -1)\ return$

$\quad int\ ways = 0;$

$\quad for\ (face = 1; face \leq K; face++) \{$

$\quad \quad ways += Solve(n-1, K, target-face);$

$\% \text{MOD}$

}

return $+ [n][target] = \text{ways};$

}

T.C = $K * K * K \dots n \text{ times}$
 $= O(K^n)$ possibilities.

ex) memoize = $f[31][100]$

Bottom UP :-

$f[n+1][target+1];$

```
int solve(int n, int k, int target) {  
    if(target < 0) {
```

```

    return 0;
}

if(t[n][target] != -1) {
    return t[n][target];
}

if(n == 0) {
    return target == 0;
}

int ways = 0;
for(int face = 1; face <= k; face++) { //one dice rolled
    ways = (ways + solve(n-1, k, target - face)) % MOD;
}

return t[n][target] = ways;
}

```

$t[i][j]$ = no. of ways to obtain sum = "j" if we have i dices.

$t[0][0] = 1$;

Diagram illustrating the DP table structure:

Columns: 0, 1, 2, ..., target

Rows: 0, 1, 2, ..., n

	0	1	2	...	target
0	1	0	0	...	0
1	0	✓	✓	...	✓
2	0	✓	✓	...	✓
...	0	✓	✓	...	✓
n	0	✓	✓	...	✓

return $t[n][target]$

for (i = 1; i < n + 1; i++) {

for (j = 1; j < target + 1; j++) {

// dice = i

// target = J

int ways = 0;

for (face = 1; face <= K; face++) {

ways = (ways + t[i-1][j-face]) / K;

}

t[i][j] = ways;

}

}

return t[n][target];

