

Q
Ans
=

78 Leetcode. (Subsets) // Powerset

Given an integer array `nums` of unique element, return all possible subset (the powerset)

The $2^{\text{len}(\text{nums})}$ must not contain duplicate subsets. Return in any order.

Eg:- `nums = [1, 2, 3]`

`o/p = [[], [1], [2], [3], [1, 2], [2, 3], [1, 3], [1, 2, 3]]`

Solⁿ

Approach: `nums` → Store ans

($\{\}, \{1, 2, 3\}, \{3\}$)

0	1	2
1	2	3

exclude ← ex In → Include

$\{\}, \{1, 2, 3\}$

$\{\}, \{1, 2, 3\}$

$\{\}, \{1, 2, 3\}$

$\{\}, \{1, 2, 3\}$

$\{\}, \{1, 2, 3\}$

$\{\}, \{1, 2, 3\}$

$\{\}, \{1, 2, 3\}$

$\{\}, \{1, 2, 3\}$

$\{\}, \{1, 2, 3\}$

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Code:

Class Solution {

Private:

```
void Solve( vector<int> nums, vector<int> output,
            int index, vector<vector<int>> &ans)
```

{

// base case

```
if (index >= nums.size()) {
    ans.push_back(output);
    return;
}
```

// exclude

```
Solve(nums, output, index + 1, ans);
```

// Include

```
int element = nums[index];
output.push_back(element);
Solve(nums, output, index + 1, ans);
```

}

Public:

```
vector<vector<int>> Subsets (vector<int>& nums)
```

{

```
vector<vector<int>> ans;
```

```
vector<int> output;
```

```
int index = 0;
```

```
Solve(nums, output, index, ans);
```

```
return ans; } };
```

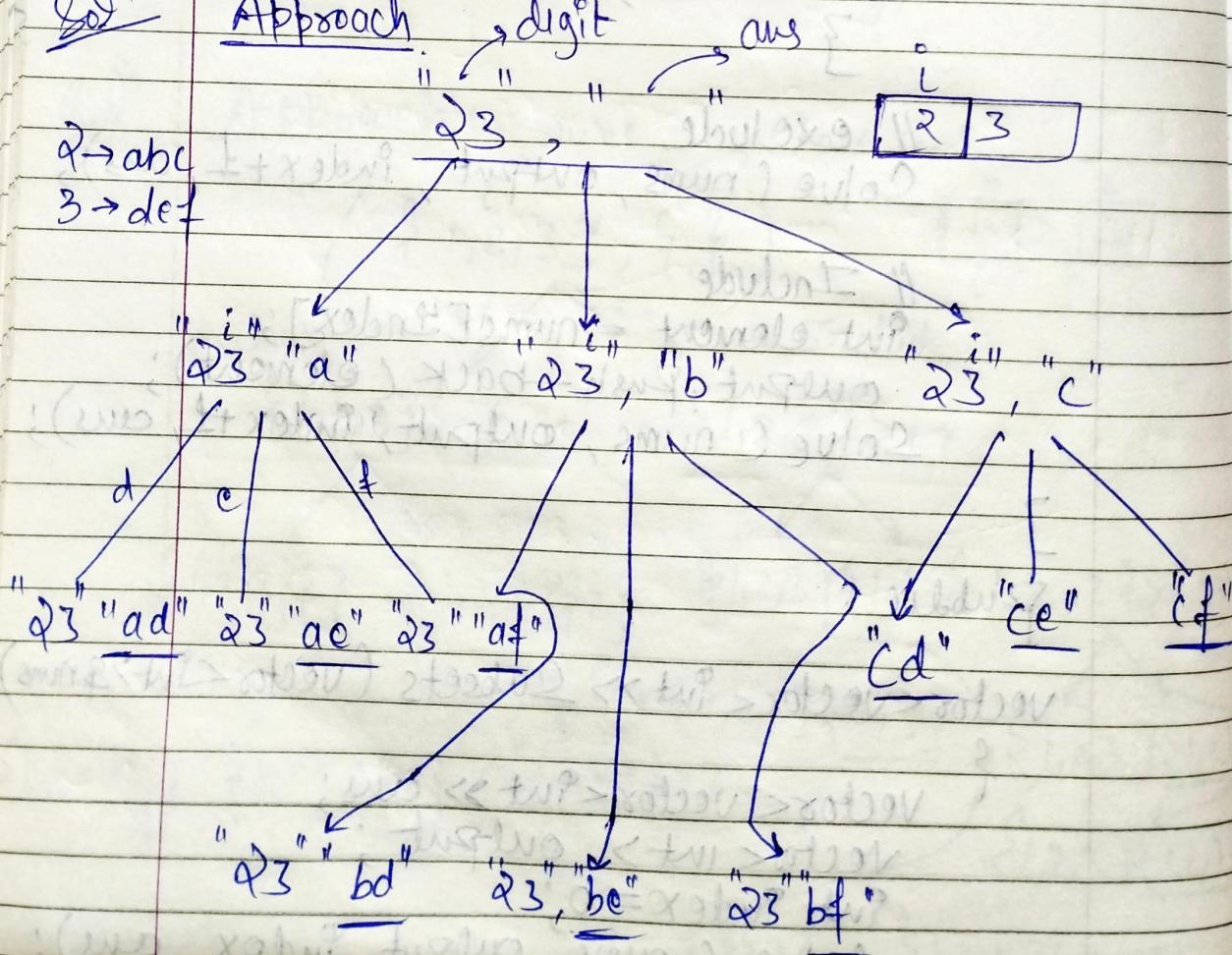
Ques

~~**~~
Q

17 leetcode, { Letter combination of a phone number }

Given a string containing digit from 2-9 inclusive, return all possible letter combination that the number could represent. Return answer in any order.

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
abc	def	ghi	jkl	mno	pqr	tux	wxyz

~~Soln~~Approach

Code :

Class Solution {

 Populate :

```
    Void solve(string digit, string output,
               int index, vector<string> ans, string,
               mapping[])
```

{

 // base case

```
    if (index >= digit.length()) {
        ans.push_back(output);
        return;
    }
```

 int number = digit[index] - '0';

 string value = mapping[number];

```
    for (int i = 0; i < value.length(); i++) {
```

 output.push_back(value[i]);

```
        solve(digit, output, index + 1, ans,
               mapping);
```

 output.pop_back();

}

Public:

vector<string> letterCombinations (String digits)

{

Vector<string> ans;

String output;

int index = 0;

if (digits.length() == 0) {

return ans;

}

String mapping[10] = { "", "", "", "abc",

"def", "ghi", "jkl", "mno", "pqrs", "tuv",

"wxyz" };

Solve (digits, output, index, ans, mapping);

return ans;

}

};

~~int~~
Q***

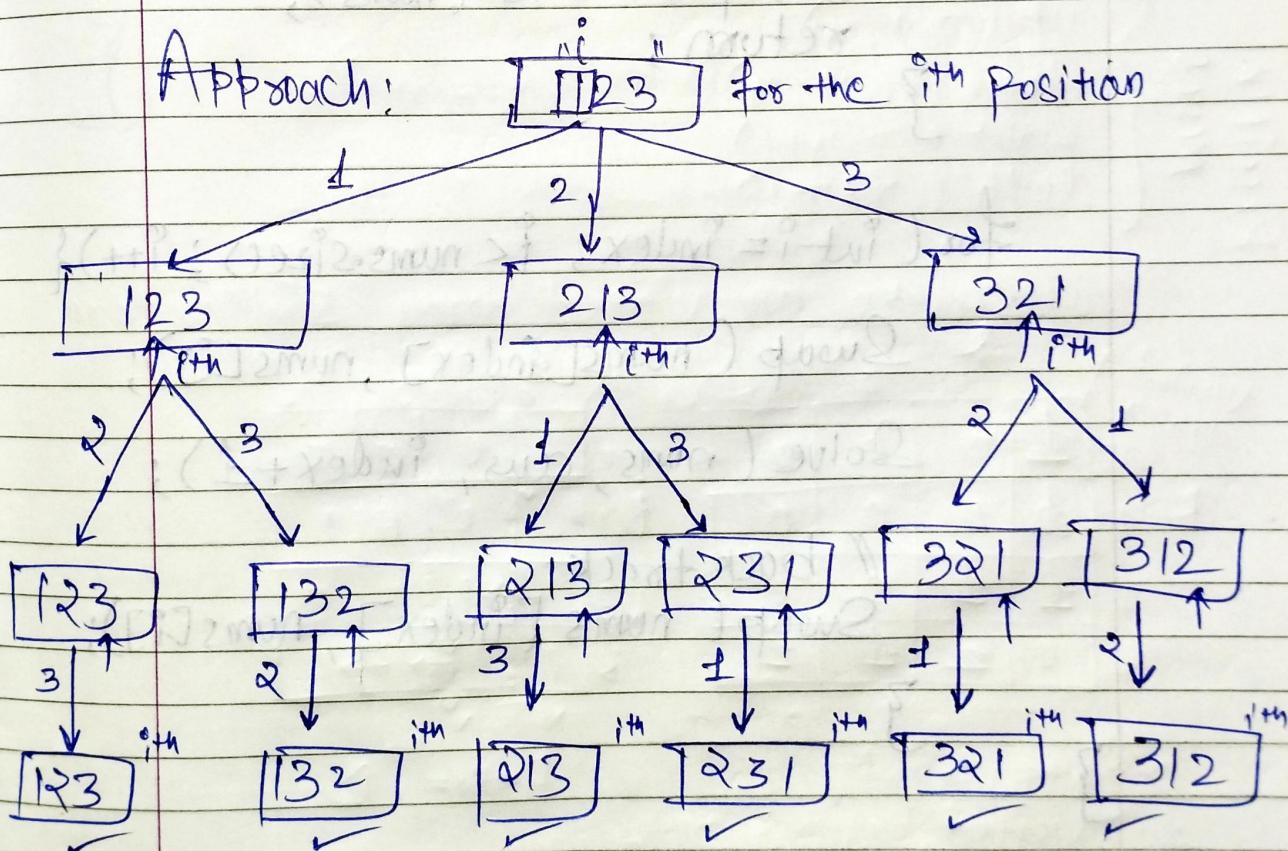
46 leetcode .(Permutations)

Given Integer array nums of distinct integers , return the answer in any code.

Eg :- $\text{nums} = [1, 2, 3]$

$\text{Op} = [[1, 2, 3], [1, 3, 2], [2, 1, 3], [2, 3, 1], [3, 1, 2], [3, 2, 1]]$

Approach:



3ways, 2ways, 1way

Code :

class Solution {

private :

void solve(vector<int> nums, vector<vector<int>> &ans, int index)

{

// base case

if (index >= nums.size()) {
ans.push_back(nums);
return;

}

for (int i = index; i < nums.size(); i++) {

swap(nums[index], nums[i]);

solve(nums, ans, index + 1);

// back track

swap(nums[index], nums[i]);

}

}

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Public :

vector<vector<int>> permute (vector<int> & nums)

{

vector<vector<int>> ans;

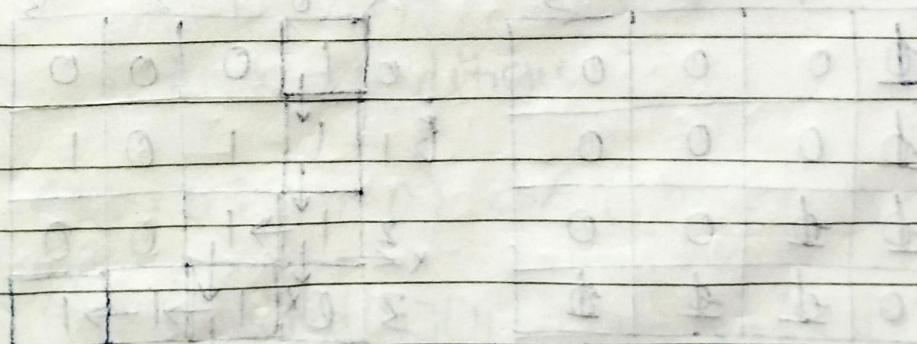
int index = 0;

Solve (nums, ans, index);

return ans;

{

{}



Super Sint (Recursion)

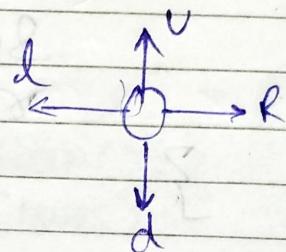
Q
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Rat in a Maze! $y(x)$

m	0	1	2	3
0	1	0	0	0
1	1	1	0	1
2	1	1	0	0
3	0	1	1	1

Src $\rightarrow (0,0)$
dest $\rightarrow (n-1, n-1)$

↑ → open path
0 → closed path



Possible moves {
 up ($n-1, y$)
 down ($n+1, y$)
 Right ($n, y+1$)
 left ($n, y-1$)

lets make an visited array similar to m

m	0	1	2	3
0	1	0	0	0
1	1	0	0	0
2	1	1	0	0
3	0	1	1	1

m	0	1	2	3
0	1	0	0	0
1	1	1	0	1
2	1	1	1	0
3	0	1	1	1

0 → Not Visited
1 → Visited.

Path = "D"

$$m(i,j) \rightarrow m(k,l)$$

Conditions

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(i) within the matrix

(ii) $M(K, l) = 1$ // Allowed to move

(iii) visited $[K][l] = 0$ // NOT visited.

↓ [move]

visited $[K][l] = 1$ // visited.

→ when "fun" call return

↳ visited $[K][l] = 0$

Code :

Class Solution {

Private:

bool isSafe(int x, int y, int n, vector<vector<int>> &visited, vector<vector<int>> &m)

{

// check conditions

if ($x \geq 0 \& x < n$) $\&$ ($y \geq 0 \& y < n$)

$\&$ (visited[x][y] == 0) $\&$ ($m[x][y] == 1$)

{

return true;

}

else {

return false;

}

}

Void Solve (vector<vector<int>> &gm , int ,
vector<string>&ans , int x , int y , vector<vector<
int>> &visited , string path) {

// reached at the position of x and y

// base case

if ((x == n - 1) && (y == n - 1)) {

ans.push_back(path);
return;

}

// Visited the Positions

visited[n][y] = 1;

// 4 choices to move right → D, U, R, L

// Down

int newx = n + 1;

int newy = y;

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if (issafe (newx, newy, n, visited, m)) {

Path.push-back('D');

// recursive call

Solve(m, n, ans, newx, newy, visited, Path);

Path.pop-back();

}

// Left

newx = x

newy = y - 1;

if (issafe (newx, newy, n, visited, m)) {

Path.push-back('L');

// recursive call

Solve(m, n, ans, newx, newy, visited, Path);

Path.pop-back();

}

// Right

newx = x;

newy = y + 1;

if (^{safe}
isReachable (newx, newy, n, visited, m)) {

Path.push_back ('R');
// recursive call

Solve (m, n, ans, newx, newy, visited, Path)

Path.pop_back();

}

// up

newx = x - 1;

newy = y

if (isSafe (newx, newy, n, visited, m)) {

Path.push_back ('U');
// recursive call

Solve (m, n, ans, newx, newy, visited, Path)

Path.pop_back();

}

// set to Not visited

visited [x][y] = 0;

Public:

`vector<string> findPath(vector<vector>& m, int n)`

{

`vector<string> ans;`

`if (m[0][0] == 0) {`

`return ans;`

}

`int srx = 0;`

`int sry = 0;`

`vector<vector<int>> visited = m;`

`// Initialization of visited to 0`

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

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

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

}

}

`String Path = " ";`

`// function call`

`Solve(m, n, ans, srx, sry, visited, Path);`

11 sorted in lexicographically order

Sort (ans. begin(), ans. end());

return ans;

}

};

Eg:- N=4

M	J	E	J
0	0	1	2
1	1	0	0
2	1	1	0
3	0	1	1

4x4

O/P = DDRDRR, DRDDRR.

