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gadhiya

Dashboard > Algorithms > Dynamic Programming > Hexagonal Grid

Badge Progress



Points: 4727.88 Rank: 491

Hexagonal Grid

by Seyaaua

Problem

Submissions

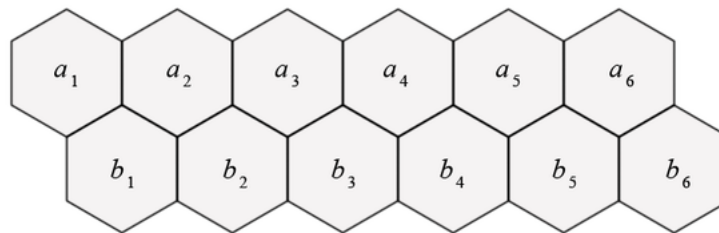
Leaderboard

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Editorial

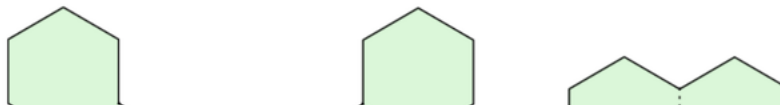
You are given a hexagonal grid consisting of two rows, each row consisting of n cells. The cells of the first row are labelled a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n and the cells of the second row are labelled b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n .

For example, for $n = 6$:



(Note that the b_i is connected with a_{i+1} .)

Your task is to tile this grid with 2×1 tiles that look like the following:

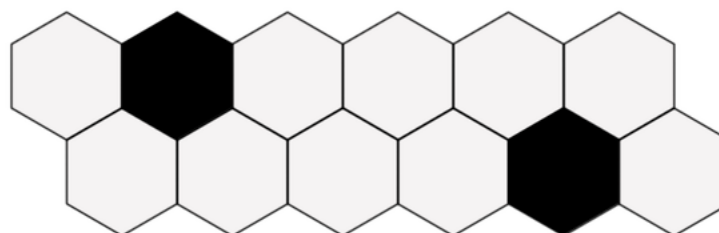


As you can see above, there are three possible orientations in which a tile can be placed.

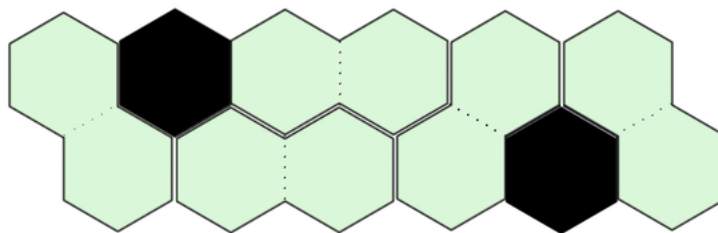
Your goal is to tile the whole grid such that every cell is covered by a tile, and no two tiles occupy the same cell. To add to the woes, certain cells of the hexagonal grid are *blackened*. No tile must occupy a blackened cell.

Is it possible to tile the grid?

Here's an example. Suppose we want to tile this grid:



Then we can do the tiling as follows:



Input Format

The first line contains a single integer t , the number of test cases.

The first line of each test case contains a single integer n denoting the length of the grid.

The second line contains a binary string of length n . The i^{th} character describes whether cell a_i is blackened.

The third line contains a binary string of length n . The i^{th} character describes whether cell b_i is blackened.

A 0 corresponds to an empty cell and a 1 corresponds to blackened cell.

Constraints

- $1 \leq t \leq 100$
- $1 \leq n \leq 10$

Output Format

For each test case, print YES if there exists at least one way to tile the grid, and NO otherwise.

Sample Input 0

```
6
6
010000
000010
2
00
00
2
00
10
2
00
01
2
00
11
2
10
00
```

Sample Output 0

```
YES
YES
NO
NO
YES
NO
```

Explanation 0

The first test case in the sample input describes the example given in the problem statement above.

For the second test case, there are two ways to fill it: either place two diagonal tiles side-by-side or place two horizontal tiles.


f t in

Submissions: 1800

Max Score: 70

Difficulty: Hard

Rate This Challenge:

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Java 8



```
1 import java.io.*;
2 import java.util.*;
3
4 public class Solution {
5
6     public static void main(String[] args) {
7
8         Scanner scan = new Scanner(System.in);
9         int tst = scan.nextInt();
10
11         for(int i = 0 ; i < tst ; i++){
12
13             int N = scan.nextInt();
14
15             String row1 = scan.next();
16             char[] num1 = row1.toCharArray();
17
18             int[] arr1 = new int[N];
19
20             for(int j = 0 ; j < N ; j++){
21                 arr1[j] = num1[j] - '0';
22             }
23
24             String row2 = scan.next();
25             num1 = row2.toCharArray();
26
27             int[] arr2 = new int[N];
28
29             String str = "";
30
31             for(int j = 0 ; j < N ; j++){
32                 arr2[j] = num1[j] - '0';
33                 str = str + "1";
34             }
35
36             int[][] arr = new int[2][N];
37
38             arr[0] = arr1;
39             arr[1] = arr2;
40
41             boolean isPossible = dp(arr,str,new HashMap<String,Boolean>());
42
43             if(isPossible){
44                 System.out.println("YES");
45             }
46             else{
47                 System.out.println("NO");
48             }
49         }
50     }
51
52     public static boolean dp(int[][] arr, String str, HashMap<String,Boolean> map){
53
54         int len = str.length();
55
56         if(Arrays.toString(arr[0]).replace("[", "").replace("]", "").replace(",", "").replace(" ", "").equals(str) &&
57 Arrays.toString(arr[1]).replace("[", "").replace("]", "").replace(",", "").replace(" ", "").equals(str)){
58             return true;
59         }
60
61         if(map.containsKey(Arrays.toString(arr[0]) + "-" + Arrays.toString(arr[1]))){
62             return map.get(Arrays.toString(arr[0]) + "-" + Arrays.toString(arr[1]));
63         }
64     }
```

```
65 ▼ for(int i = 0 ; i < 2 ; i++){
66
67 ▼     for(int j = 0 ; j < len ; j++){
68
69 ▼         if(arr[i][j] == 1){
70             continue;
71         }
72
73 ▼         if(i == 0 && arr[1][j] == 0){
74             arr[i][j] = 1;
75             arr[i + 1][j] = 1;
76             boolean isComplete = dp(arr,str,map);
77
78             if(isComplete){
79                 return true;
80             }
81             arr[i][j] = 0;
82             arr[i + 1][j] = 0;
83         }
84
85 ▼         if(i == 1 && j < len - 1 && arr[i - 1][j + 1] == 0){
86             arr[i][j] = 1;
87             arr[i - 1][j + 1] = 1;
88             boolean isComplete = dp(arr,str,map);
89
90             if(isComplete){
91                 return true;
92             }
93             arr[i][j] = 0;
94             arr[i - 1][j + 1] = 0;
95         }
96
97 ▼         if(j < len - 1 && arr[i][j+1] == 0){
98             arr[i][j] = 1;
99             arr[i][j + 1] = 1;
100             boolean isComplete = dp(arr,str,map);
101
102             if(isComplete){
103                 return true;
104             }
105             arr[i][j] = 0;
106             arr[i][j + 1] = 0;
107         }
108     }
109 }
110
111 ▼ map.put(Arrays.toString(arr[0]) + "-" + Arrays.toString(arr[1]),false);
112
113     return false;
114 }
115
116 }
```

Line: 1 Col: 1

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