





## 双向宽度优先搜索算法

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### 双向宽度优先搜索代码模板



```
初始化 forward_queue 和 forward_set,加入起点
初始化 backward_queue 和 backward_set, 加入终点
distance = 0
while forward_queue 和 backward_queue 都非空
   distance += 1
   for 所有 forward_queue 里的点
       拓展出下一层的点放到 forward_queue 和 forward_set 里
       如果碰到了 backward_set 里的点则 return distance
   distance += 1
   for 所有 backward_queue 里的点
      拓展出下一层的点放到 backward_queue 和 backward_set 里
       如果碰到了 forward_set 里的点则 return distance
return 找不到
```



## 跳马问题

https://www.lintcode.com/problem/knight-shortest-path

马从棋盘上的起点跳到终点需要最少花多少步? 我们带着大家一起敲一下代码

## Python 代码 - 入口函数



```
def shortestPath(self, grid, source, destination):
   if not grid or not grid[0]:
       return -1
   if grid[destination.x][destination.y]:
       return -1
   if (source.x, source.y) == (destination.x, destination.y):
       return 0
    forward_queue = deque([(source.x, source.y)])
    forward_set = set([(source.x, source.y)])
   backward_queue = deque([(destination.x, destination.y)])
   backward_set = set([(destination.x, destination.y)])
   distance = 0
   while forward_queue and backward_queue:
       distance += 1
       if self.extend_queue(grid, forward_queue, forward_set, backward_set):
           return distance
       distance += 1
       if self.extend_queue(grid, backward_queue, backward_set, forward_set):
           return distance
    return -1
```

## Python 代码 - extend\_queue and is\_valid



```
def extend_queue(self, queue, visited, opposite_visited, grid):
    for _ in range(len(queue)):
        x, y = queue.popleft()
        for dx, dy in DIRECTIONS:
            new_x, new_y = (x + dx, y + dy)
            if not self.is_valid(new_x, new_y, grid, visited):
                continue
        if (new_x, new_y) in opposite_visited:
                return True
            queue.append((new_x, new_y))
            visited.add((new_x, new_y))
```

```
def is_valid(self, x, y, grid, visited):
    if x < 0 or x >= len(grid):
        return False
    if y < 0 or y >= len(grid[0]):
        return False
    if grid[x][y]:
        return False
    if (x, y) in visited:
        return False
    return True
```

### Java 代码



```
TITI DIRECTIONS = {
  {1, 2},
  \{-1, 2\},\
  {2, 1},
  \{-2, 1\},\
   \{-1, -2\},\
   \{1, -2\},\
  \{-2, -1\},\
   \{2, -1\},\
public int shortestPath(boolean[][] grid,
                       Point source,
                       Point destination) {
  if (grid == null || grid.length == 0) {
       return -1:
  if (grid[0] == null || grid[0].length == 0) {
      return -1;
  if (source.x == destination.x && source.y == destination.y) {
       return 0;
  if (grid[destination.x][destinatioh.y]) {
       return -1:
  Queue<Point> forwardQueue = new LinkedList<Point>();
  Queue<Point> backwardQueue = new LinkedList<Point>();
  int n = grid.length;
  int m = grid[0].length;
  boolean[][] forwardSet = new boolean[n][m];
  boolean[][] backwardSet = new boolean[n][m];
```

```
forwardQueue.offer(new Point(source.x, source.y));
backwardQueue.offer(new Point(destination.x, destination.y));
forwardSet[source.x][source.y] = true;
backwardSet[destination.x][destination.y] = true;
int distance = 0:
while (!forwardQueue.isEmpty() && !backwardQueue.isEmpty()) {
    distance++;
    if (extendQueue(forwardQueue, forwardSet, backwardSet, grid)) {
        return distance;
    distance++:
    if (extendQueue(backwardQueue, backwardSet, forwardSet, grid)) {
        return distance;
return -1;
```

#### Java 代码 - extendQueue & isValid



```
boolean extendQueue(Queue<Point> queue,
                    boolean[][] visited,
                    boolean[][] oppositeVisited,
                    boolean[][] gird) {
    int queueLength = queue.size();
    for (int i = 0; i < queueLength; i++) {</pre>
        int x = queue.peek().x;
        int y = queue.poll().y;
        for (int j = 0; j < 8; j++) {
            int newX = x + DIRECTIONS[j][0];
            int newY = y + DIRECTIONS[j][1];
            if (!isValid(newX, newY, gird, visited)) {
                continue;
               (oppositeVisited[newX][newY]) {
                return true;
            queue.offer(new Point(newX, newY));
            visited[newX][newY] = true;
    return false;
```

```
boolean isValid(int x,
                 int y,
                 boolean[][] grid,
                 boolean[][] visited) {
    if (x < 0 \mid | x >= grid.length) {
        return false;
    if (y < 0 \mid | y >= grid[0].length) {
        return false;
       (grid[x][y]) {
        return false;
       (visited[x][y]) {
        return false;
    return true;
```



# 跳马问题 (二)

https://www.lintcode.com/problem/knight-shortest-path-ii

马从棋盘上的起点跳到终点需要最少花多少步? 这次马只能向右走

## Python 代码



```
def shortestPath2(self, grid):
   if not grid or not grid[0]:
       return -1
   n, m = len(grid), len(grid[0])
   if grid[n - 1][m - 1]:
       return -1
   if n * m == 1:
       return 0
   forward_queue = collections.deque([(0, 0)])
   forward_set = set([(0, 0)])
   backward_queue = collections.deque([(n - 1, m - 1)])
   backward\_set = set([(n - 1, m - 1)])
   distance = 0
   while forward_queue and backward_queue:
       distance += 1
       if self.extend_queue(forward_queue, FORWARD_DIRECTIONS, forward_set, backward_set, grid):
           return distance
       distance += 1
       if self.extend gueue(backward gueue, BACKWARD DIRECTIONS, backward set, forward set, grid):
           return distance
   return -1
```

```
FORWARD_DIRECTIONS = (
    (1, 2),
    (-1, 2),
    (2, 1),
    (-2, 1),
BACKWARD_DIRECTIONS =
    (-1, -2)
    (1, -2),
    (-2, -1),
    (2, -1),
```

## Python 代码 - extend\_queue and is\_valid



```
def extend_queue(self, queue, directions, visited, opposite_visited, grid):
    for _ in range(len(queue)):
        x, y = queue.popleft()
        for dx, dy in directions:
             new_x, new_y = (x + dx, y + dy)
             if not self.is_valid(new_x, new_y, grid, visited):
                 continue
             if (new_x, new_y) in opposite_visited:
                                                       def is_valid(self, x, y, grid, visited):
                 return True
                                                           if x < 0 or x >= len(qrid):
             queue.append((new_x, new_y))
                                                               return False
             visited.add((new_x, new_y))
                                                           if y < 0 or y >= len(grid[0]):
                                                               return False
    return False
                                                           if grid[x][y]:
                                                               return False
                                                           if (x, y) in visited:
                                                               return False
                                                           return True
```

### Java 代码



```
int[][] FORWARD DIRECTIONS = {
    \{1, 2\},\
    \{-1, 2\},\
    {2, 1},
    \{-2, 1\}
};
int[][] BACKWARD DIRECTIONS = {
    \{-1, -2\},\
    \{1, -2\},\
    \{-2, -1\},\
    \{2, -1\}
};
public int shortestPath2(boolean[][] grid) {
    if (grid == null || grid.length == 0) {
        return -1;
    if (grid[0] == null || grid[0].length == 0) {
        return -1;
    int n = grid.length;
    int m = grid[0].length;
    if (grid[n - 1][m - 1] == true) {
        return -1;
    if (n * m == 1) {
        return 0;
```

```
Queue<Point> forwardQueue = new LinkedList<Point>();
Queue<Point> backwardQueue = new LinkedList<Point>();
boolean[][] forwardSet = new boolean[n][m];
boolean[][] backwardSet = new boolean[n][m];
forwardQueue.offer(new Point(0, 0));
backwardQueue.offer(new Point(n - 1,m - 1));
forwardSet[0][0] = true;
backwardSet[n - 1][m - 1] = true;
int distance = 0;
while (!forwardQueue.isEmpty() && !backwardQueue.isEmpty()) {
    distance++;
    if (extendQueue(forwardQueue, FORWARD_DIRECTIONS, forwardSet, backwardSet, grid)) {
        return distance;
    distance++;
    if (extendQueue(backwardQueue, BACKWARD_DIRECTIONS, backwardSet, forwardSet, grid)) 
        return distance;
return -1;
```

#### Java 代码 - extendQueue & isValid



```
boolean extendQueue(Queue<Point> queue,
                   int[][] directions,
                    boolean[][] visited,
                    boolean[][] oppositeVisited,
                   boolean[][] grid) {
   int queueLength = queue.size();
   for (int i = 0; i < queueLength; i++) {</pre>
       Point head = queue.poll();
       int x = head.x;
       int y = head.y;
       for (int j = 0; j < 4; j++) {
           int newX = x + directions[j][0];
           int newY = y + directions[j][1];
           if (!isValid(newX, newY, grid, visited)) {
               continue;
           if (oppositeVisited[newX][newY] == true) {
               return true;
           queue.offer(new Point(newX,newY));
           visited[newX][newY] = true;
   return false;
```

```
boolean isValid(int x,
                 int y,
                 boolean[][] grid,
                 boolean[][] visited) {
    if (x < 0 \mid | x >= grid.length) {
        return false;
    if (y < 0 \mid | y >= grid[0].length) {
        return false;
       (grid[x][y]) {
        return false;
       (visited[x][y]) {
        return false;
    return true;
```



## 单词阶梯

https://www.lintcode.com/problem/word-ladder/

给一个起始单词和终止单词 问起始单词通过几次变换能够变成终止单词 一次变换定义为改变单词一个字母 且变换过程中的单词需要在词典中出现

## Python 代码



```
def ladderLength(self, start, end, wordSet):
                                               def extend_queue(self, graph, queue, visited, opposite_visited):
   if start == end:
                                                   for _ in range(len(queue)):
       return 1
                                                       word = queue.popleft()
                                                        for next_word in graph[word]:
   wordSet.add(start)
                                                            if next_word in visited:
   wordSet.add(end)
                                                                continue
   graph = self.construct_graph(wordSet)
                                                            if next_word in opposite_visited:
                                                                return True
   forward_queue = collections.deque([start])
                                                            queue.append(next_word)
   forward_set = set([start])
                                                           visited.add(next_word)
   backward_queue = collections.deque([end])
                                                   return False
   backward_set = set([end])
   distance = 1
   while forward_queue and backward_queue:
       distance += 1
       if self.extend_queue(graph, forward_queue, forward_set, backward_set):
           return distance
       distance += 1
       if self.extend_queue(graph, backward_queue, backward_set, forward_set):
           return distance
   return -1
```

## Python 代码 - 构图



```
def construct_graph(self, wordSet):
    graph = \{\}
    for word in wordSet:
        graph[word] = self.get_next_words(word, wordSet)
    return graph
def get_next_words(self, word, wordSet):
    next_word_set = set()
    for i in range(len(word)):
        prefix = word[:i]
        suffix = word[i + 1:]
        chars = list('abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz')
        chars.remove(word[i])
        for char in chars:
            next_word = prefix + char + suffix
            if next_word in wordSet:
                next_word_set.add(next_word)
    return next_word_set
```

#### Java 代码 - BFS



```
public int ladderLength(String start, String end, Set<String> wordSet) {
   if (start.equals(end)) {
       return 1:
  HashMap<String, Set<String>> graph;
  Queue<String> forwardQueue = new LinkedList<String>();
  Queue<String> backwardQueue = new LinkedList<String>();
  Set<String> forwardSet = new HashSet<String>();
  Set<String> backwardSet = new HashSet<String>();
  wordSet.add(start);
  wordSet.add(end);
  graph = constructGraph(wordSet);
  forwardQueue.offer(start);
  backwardQueue.offer(end);
  forwardSet.add(start);
  backwardSet.add(end);
  int distance = 1;
  while (!forwardQueue.isEmpty() && !backwardQueue.isEmpty()) {
      distance++;
      if (extendQueue(graph, forwardQueue, forwardSet, backwardSet)) {
           return distance;
      distance++;
      if (extendQueue(graph, backwardQueue, backwardSet, forwardSet))
          return distance;
   return -1;
```

```
boolean extendQueue(HashMap<String, Set<String>> graph,
                    Queue<String> queue,
                    Set<String> visited,
                    Set<String> oppositeVisited) {
    int queueLength = queue.size();
    for (int i = 0; i < queueLength; i++) {
        String word = queue.poll();
        Set<String> nextWordSet = graph.get(word);
        for (String nextWord : nextWordSet) {
            if (visited.contains(nextWord)) {
                continue;
            if (oppositeVisited.contains(nextWord)) {
                return true;
            queue.offer(nextWord);
            visited.add(nextWord);
    return false;
```

#### Java 代码 - 构图



```
HashMap<String, Set<String>> constructGraph(Set<String> wordSet) {
    HashMap<String, Set<String>> graph = new HashMap<String, Set<String>>();
    for (String word : wordSet) {
        graph.put(word, getNextWords(word, wordSet));
    return graph;
Set<String> getNextWords(String word, Set<String> wordSet) {
    Set<String> nextWordSet = new HashSet<String>();
    int wordLength = word.length();
    for (int i = 0; i < wordLength; i++)
String prefix = word.substring(0, --,</pre>
        String suffix = word.substring(i + 1);
        char[] chars = ("abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz").toCharArray();
        for (int j = 0; j < 26; j++) {
            if (word.charAt(i) == chars[j]) {
                continue:
            String nextWord = prefix + chars[j] + suffix;
            if (wordSet.contains(nextWord)) {
                nextWordSet.add(nextWord);
    return nextWordSet;
```

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