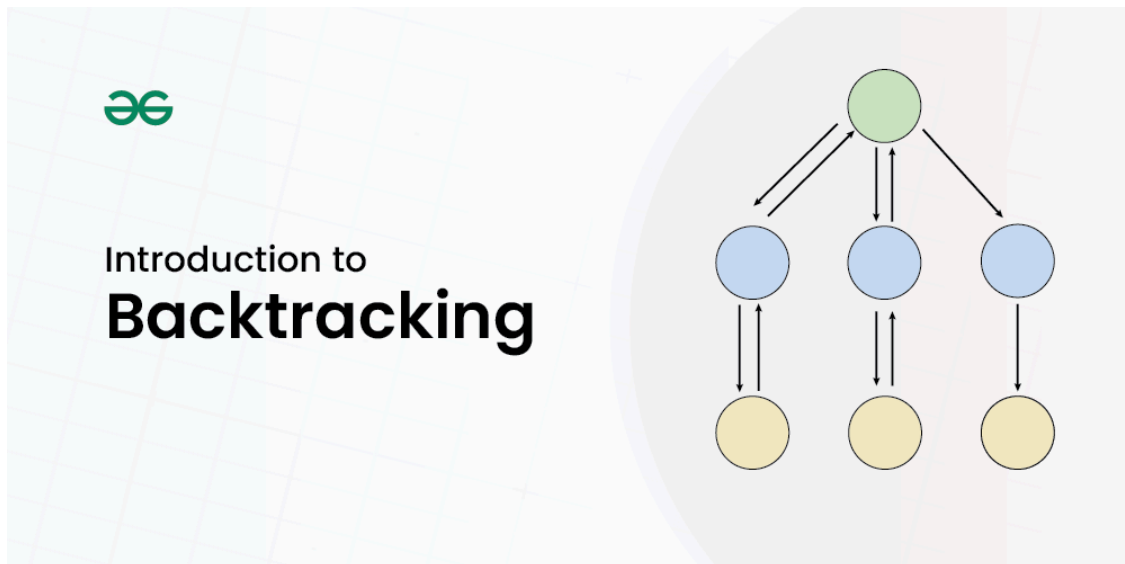




Backtracking Algorithm

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Backtracking algorithms are like problem-solving strategies that help explore different options to find the best solution. They work by trying out different paths and if one doesn't work, they backtrack and try another until they find the right one. It's like solving a puzzle by testing different pieces until they fit together perfectly.



Backtracking

Basic of Backtracking Algorithm:

1. [Introduction to Backtracking](#)
2. [Backtracking vs Recursion](#)
3. [Backtracking vs Branch and Bound](#)

Standard Problems

- [Permutations of a String](#)
- [The Knight's tour problem](#)
- [Rat in a Maze](#)
- [N Queen Problem | Backtracking-3](#)
- [Subset Sum problem](#)

- [m Coloring Problem](#)
- [Hamiltonian Cycle](#)
- [Sudoku | Backtracking-7](#)
- [Magnet Puzzle](#)
- [Remove Invalid Parentheses](#)
- [A backtracking approach to generate n bit Gray Codes](#)

Easy Problem:

- [Backtracking to find all subsets](#)

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- [Count all possible paths between two vertices](#)
- [Find all distinct subsets of a given set](#)
- [Find if there is a path of more than k length from a source](#)
- [Print all paths from a given source to a destination](#)
- [Print all possible strings that can be made by placing spaces](#)

Medium Problems:

- [Tug of War](#)
- [8 queen problem](#)
- [Combinational Sum](#)
- [Warnsdorff's algorithm for Knight's tour problem](#)
- [Find paths from corner cell to middle cell in maze](#)
- [Find Maximum number possible by doing at-most K swaps](#)
- [Rat in a Maze with multiple steps or jump allowed](#)
- [N Queen in O\(n\) space](#)

Hard Problems:

- [Power Set in Lexicographic order](#)
- [Word Break Problem using Backtracking](#)
- [Partition of a set into K subsets with equal sum](#)
- [Longest Possible Route in a Matrix with Hurdles](#)
- [Find shortest safe route in a path with landmines](#)
- [Print all palindromic partitions of a string](#)
- [Printing all solutions in N-Queen Problem](#)
- [Print all longest common sub-sequences in lexicographical order](#)

Quick Links :

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What is Backtracking Algorithm?

Backtracking is a problem-solving algorithmic technique that involves finding a solution incrementally by trying **different options** and **undoing** them if they lead to a **dead end**.

It is commonly used in situations where you need to explore multiple possibilities to solve a problem, like searching for a path in a maze or solving puzzles like **Sudoku**. When a dead end is reached, the algorithm backtracks to the previous decision point and explores a different path until a solution is found or all possibilities have been exhausted.

How Does a Backtracking Algorithm Work?

A **backtracking algorithm** works by recursively exploring all possible solutions to a problem. It starts by choosing an initial solution, and then it explores all possible extensions of that solution. If an extension leads to a solution, the algorithm returns that solution. If an extension does not lead to a solution, the algorithm backtracks to the previous solution and tries a different extension.

The following is a general outline of how a backtracking algorithm works:

1. Choose an initial solution.
2. Explore all possible extensions of the current solution.
3. If an extension leads to a solution, return that solution.
4. If an extension does not lead to a solution, backtrack to the previous solution and try a different extension.
5. Repeat steps 2-4 until all possible solutions have been explored.

Example of Backtracking Algorithm

Example: Finding the shortest path through a maze

Input: A maze represented as a 2D array, where **0** represents an open space and **1** represents a wall.

Algorithm:

1. Start at the starting point.
2. For each of the four possible directions (up, down, left, right), try moving in that direction.
3. If moving in that direction leads to the ending point, return the path taken.
4. If moving in that direction does not lead to the ending point, backtrack to the previous position and try a different direction.
5. Repeat steps 2-4 until the ending point is reached or all possible paths have been explored.

When to Use a Backtracking Algorithm?

Backtracking algorithms are best used to solve problems that have the following characteristics:

- There are multiple possible solutions to the problem.
- The problem can be broken down into smaller subproblems.
- The subproblems can be solved independently.

Applications of Backtracking Algorithm

Backtracking algorithms are used in a wide variety of applications, including:

- Solving puzzles (e.g., Sudoku, crossword puzzles)
- Finding the shortest path through a maze
- Scheduling problems
- Resource allocation problems
- Network optimization problems
- Combinatorial problems, such as generating permutations, combinations, or subsets.

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Which of the following is not a backtracking algorithm? (A) Knight tour problem (B) N queen problem (C) Tower of hanoi (D) M coloring problem Answer: (C)...

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Print the DFS traversal step-wise (Backtracking also)

Given a graph, the task is to print the DFS traversal of a graph which includes every step including the backtracking. 1st step:- 0 -> 1 2nd step:- 1 -> 5 3rd...

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Rat in a Maze | Backtracking using Stack

Prerequisites - Recursion, Backtracking and Stack Data Structure. A Maze is given as N*M binary matrix of blocks and there is a rat initially at (0, 0) ie. maze[0][0]...

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Difference between Backtracking and Branch-N-Bound technique

Algorithms are the methodical sequence of steps which are defined to solve complex problems. In this article, we will see the difference between two such...

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Maximum size subset with given sum using Backtracking

Given an array `arr[]` consisting of N integers and an integer K, the task is to find the length of the longest subsequence with a sum equal to K. Examples: Input:...

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Generate all distinct subsequences of array using backtracking

Given an array `arr[]` consisting of N positive integers, the task is to generate all distinct subsequences of the array. Examples: Input: `arr[] = {1, 2, 2}` Output: `{}` `{1}`...

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What is the difference between Backtracking and Recursion?

What is Recursion? The process in which a function calls itself directly or indirectly is called recursion and the corresponding function is called a recursive...

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Backtracking meaning in DSA

Backtracking can be defined as a general algorithmic technique that considers searching every possible combination in order to solve a computational problem...

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