

## Interview Coding Problems – C++ and Python Solutions

### 1. Breadth First Search on a Linked List (with next and child pointers)

Python:

```
from collections import deque
```

```
def bfs_list(head):
```

```
    if not head:
```

```
        return []
```

```
    q = deque([head])
```

```
    visited = set()
```

```
    result = []
```

```
    while q:
```

```
        node = q.popleft()
```

```
        if node in visited:
```

```
            continue
```

```
        visited.add(node)
```

```
        result.append(node.val)
```

```
        if node.next:
```

```
            q.append(node.next)
```

```
        if hasattr(node, 'child') and node.child:
```

```
            q.append(node.child)
```

```
    return result
```

C++:

```
#include
```

```
#include
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
struct Node {
```

```
    int val;
```

```
    Node* next;
```

```
    Node* child;
```

```

};

vector bfsList(Node* head) {
    if (!head) return {};
    queue q;
    unordered_set visited;
    vector res;
    q.push(head);

    while (!q.empty()) {
        Node* node = q.front(); q.pop();
        if (visited.count(node)) continue;
        visited.insert(node);
        res.push_back(node->val);

        if (node->next) q.push(node->next);
        if (node->child) q.push(node->child);
    }
    return res;
}

```

## 2. Restore IP Addresses From Digits

Python:

```

def restore_ip_addresses(s):
    res = []
    def backtrack(i, parts):
        if len(parts) == 4:
            if i == len(s):
                res.append(".".join(parts))
            return
        for length in range(1, 4):
            if i + length > len(s):
                break
            seg = s[i:i+length]

```

```
if (seg.startswith("0") and length > 1) or int(seg) > 255:  
    continue  
    backtrack(i + length, parts + [seg])  
backtrack(0, [])  
return res
```

C++:

```
#include  
#include  
using namespace std;  
  
class Solution {  
public:  
    vector<string> restoreIpAddresses(string s) {  
        vector<string> res;  
        vector<string> parts;  
        backtrack(s, 0, parts, res);  
        return res;  
    }  
  
    void backtrack(string &s, int i, vector<string> &parts, vector<string> &res) {  
        if (parts.size() == 4) {  
            if (i == s.size()) {  
                res.push_back(parts[0] + "." + parts[1] + "." + parts[2] + "." + parts[3]);  
            }  
            return;  
        }  
        for (int len = 1; len <= 3; len++) {  
            if (i + len > s.size()) break;  
            string seg = s.substr(i, len);  
            if (seg.size() > 1 && seg[0] == '0') continue;  
            if (stoi(seg) > 255) continue;  
            parts.push_back(seg);  
        }  
    }  
};
```

```

backtrack(s, i + len, parts, res);
parts.pop_back();
}
}
};


```

### 3. Edit Distance Between Two Binary Strings

Python:

```

def edit_distance(a, b):
n, m = len(a), len(b)
dp = [[0] * (m+1) for _ in range(n+1)]
for i in range(n+1):
dp[i][0] = i
for j in range(m+1):
dp[0][j] = j
for i in range(1, n+1):
for j in range(1, m+1):
if a[i-1] == b[j-1]:
dp[i][j] = dp[i-1][j-1]
else:
dp[i][j] = min(dp[i-1][j] + 1,
dp[i][j-1] + 1,
dp[i-1][j-1] + 1)
return dp[n][m]


```

C++:

```

#include
#include
using namespace std;

int editDistance(const string &a, const string &b) {
int n = a.size(), m = b.size();
vector> dp(n+1, vector(m+1));

```

```
for (int i = 0; i <= n; i++) dp[i][0] = i;
for (int j = 0; j <= m; j++) dp[0][j] = j;

for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
    for (int j = 1; j <= m; j++) {
        if (a[i-1] == b[j-1])
            dp[i][j] = dp[i-1][j-1];
        else {
            dp[i][j] = min({dp[i-1][j] + 1,
                dp[i][j-1] + 1,
                dp[i-1][j-1] + 1});
        }
    }
}
return dp[n][m];
}
```