```
import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.io.InputStreamReader;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.ArrayDeque;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Deque;
import java.util.HashSet;
import java.util.LinkedList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.TreeSet;
import java.util.Iterator;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;
 * Provides an implementation of the WordLadderGame interface.
 * @author Caleb St.Germain (CHS0043@auburn.edu)
 * @author Dean Hendrix (dh@auburn.edu)
 * @version 2020-11-10
public class Doublets implements WordLadderGame {
   // The word list used to validate words.
   // Must be instantiated and populated in the constructor.
   // DECLARE A FIELD NAMED lexicon HERE. THIS FIELD IS USED TO STORE ALL
THE //
   // WORDS IN THE WORD LIST. YOU CAN CREATE YOUR OWN COLLECTION FOR
THIS
   // PURPOSE OF YOU CAN USE ONE OF THE JCF COLLECTIONS. SUGGESTED
CHOICES
   // ARE TreeSet (a red-black tree) OR HashSet (a closed addressed
hash
   // table with chaining).
   TreeSet<String> lexicon;
       List <String> EMPTY_LADDER = new ArrayList<>();
   /**
    * Instantiates a new instance of Doublets with the lexicon populated with
     the strings in the provided InputStream. The InputStream can be formatted
     in different ways as long as the first string on each line is a word to
be
    * stored in the lexicon.
   public Doublets(InputStream in) {
       try {
           // INSTANTIATE lexicon OBJECT HERE //
           lexicon = new TreeSet<String>();
          Scanner s =
                  new Scanner(new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(in)));
          while (s.hasNext()) {
              String str = s.next();
              lexicon.add(str.toLowerCase());
              s.nextLine();
           }
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in.close();
   catch (java.io.IOException e) {
       System.err.println("Error reading from InputStream.");
       System.exit(1);
}
// ADD IMPLEMENTATIONS FOR ALL WordLadderGame METHODS HERE //
public int getHammingDistance(String str1, String str2) {
   if (str1.length() != str2.length()) {
       return -1;
   }
   str1 = str1.toLowerCase();
   str2 = str2.toLowerCase();
   int dist = 0;
   for (int i = 0; i < str1.length(); i++) {
       if (str1.charAt(i) != str2.charAt(i)) {
           dist++;
   return dist;
}
public List<String> getMinLadder(String start, String end)
   start = start.toLowerCase();
   end = end.toLowerCase();
   ArrayList<String> backwards = new ArrayList<String>();
   List<String> minLadder = new ArrayList<String>();
   if (start.equals(end)) {
       minLadder.add(start);
       return minLadder;
   if (getHammingDistance(start, end) ==
       return EMPTY_LADDER;
   if(isWord(start) && isWord(end)) {
       backwards = bfs(start, end);
   if (backwards.isEmpty()) {
       return EMPTY_LADDER;
   for (int i = backwards.size() -1; i >= 0; i--) {
       minLadder.add(backwards.get(i));
   return minLadder;
private ArrayList<String> bfs(String start, String end) {
   Deque<Node> queue = new ArrayDeque<Node>();
   HashSet<String> visited = new HashSet<String>();
   ArrayList<String> backwards = new ArrayList<String>();
   visited.add(start);
   queue.addLast(new Node(start, null));
   Node endNode = new Node(end, null);
   outerloop:
   while (!queue.isEmpty()) {
       Node n = queue.removeFirst();
       String word = n.word;
       List<String> neighbors = getNeighbors(word);
```

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for (String neighbor : neighbors) {
            if(!visited.contains(neighbor)) {
                visited.add(neighbor);
                queue.addLast(new Node(neighbor, n));
                if (neighbor.equals(end)) {
                    endNode.predecessor = n;
                    break outerloop;
                }
            }
        }
    if(endNode.predecessor == null)
    {
        return backwards;
    Node m = endNode;
    while (m != null) {
        backwards.add(m.word);
        m = m.predecessor;
    return backwards;
}
  Returns all the words that have a Hamming distance of one relative to the
  given word.
  @param word the given word
                the neighbors of the given word
  @return
public List<String> getNeighbors(String word) {
    List<String> neighbors = new ArrayList<String>();
    Iterator<String> itr = lexicon.iterator();
   while (itr.hasNext()) {
        String word2 = itr.next();
        if (getHammingDistance(word, word2) == 1) {
            neighbors.add(word2);
    return neighbors;
}
  Returns the total number of words in the current lexicon.
  @return number of words in the lexicon
public int getWordCount() {
    return lexicon.size();
}
  Checks to see if the given string is a word.
  @param str the string to check
  @return
              true if str is a word, false otherwise
public boolean isWord(String str) {
    str = str.toLowerCase();
    if (lexicon.contains(str)) {
        return true;
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return false;
}
   Checks to see if the given sequence of strings is a valid word ladder.
   @param sequence the given sequence of strings
   @return
                    true if the given sequence is a valid word ladder,
                         false otherwise
public boolean isWordLadder(List<String> sequence) {
    String word1 = "";
    String word2 = "";
    if (sequence.isEmpty()) {
        return false;
    for (int i = 0; i < sequence.size()-1; i ++) {
        word1 = sequence.get(i);
        word2 = sequence.get(i+1);
        if (!isWord(word1) || !isWord(word2)) {
            return false;
        if (getHammingDistance(word1, word2) != 1)
            return false;
    return true;
}
  Constructs a node for linking positions together.
private class Node {
    String word;
    Node predecessor;
    public Node(String s, Node pred)
        word = s;
        predecessor = pred;
    }
}
```

}