BACKTRACKING SOLUTIONS

Solution 1:

Algorithm -

- 1. Create a solution matrix, initially filled with 0's.
- 2. Create a recursive function, which takes the initial matrix, output matrix and position of rat (i, j).
- 3. if the position is out of the matrix or the position is not valid then return.
- 4. Mark the position output[i][j] as 1 and check if the current position is destination or not. If destination is reached print the output matrix and return.
- 5. Recursively call for position (i+1, j) and (i, j+1).
- 6. Unmark position (i, j), i.e output[i][j] = 0.

```
for (int i = 0; i<sol.length; i++) {</pre>
int sol[][] = new int[N][N];
if (solveMazeUtil(maze, 0, 0, sol) == false) {
```

```
if (x == maze.length - 1 && y == maze.length - 1 && maze[x][y] == 1) {
       sol[x][y] = 1;
        if (sol[x][y] == 1)
        sol[x][y] = 1;
        if (solveMazeUtil(maze, x + 1, y, sol))
public static void main(String args[]) {
    int maze[][] = { { 1, 0, 0, 0 },
    solveMaze(maze);
```

Solution 2:

```
oublic class Solution {
      int len = D.length();
      bfs(0, len, new StringBuilder(), D);
          System.out.println(sb.toString());
          char[] letters = L[Character.getNumericValue(D.charAt(pos)));
              bfs(pos+1, len, new StringBuilder(sb).append(letters[i]), D);
      letterCombinations("2");
```

Solution 3:

```
public class Solution {
   static int N = 8;
   public static boolean isSafe(int x, int y, int sol[][]){
```

```
&& sol[x][y] == -1);
        System.out.print(sol[x][y] + " ");
int sol[][] = new int[8][8];
       sol[x][y] = -1;
   System.out.println("Solution does not exist");
   printSolution(sol);
if (movei == N * N)
```

```
if (isSafe(next x, next y, sol)) {
    sol[next x][next y] = movei;
```

solveKT();

COLLEGE