(/)

Curriculum

### Short Specializations ^

Average: 97.3%



# 0x01. Lockboxes

#### Algorithm

**Python** 

- By: Carrie Ybay, Software Engineer at Holberton School
- Weight: 1
- ➡ Project over took place from Dec 4, 2023 6:00 AM to Dec 8, 2023 6:00 AM
- An auto review will be launched at the deadline

#### In a nutshell...

Auto QA review: 13.0/13 mandatory

• Altogether: 100.0%

o Mandatory: 100.0%

Optional: no optional tasks

### Must Know

For this project, you will need a solid understanding of several key concepts in order to develop a solution that can efficiently determine if all boxes can be opened. Here's a list of concepts and resources that will be instrumental in tackling this project:

### **Concepts Needed:**

- 1. Lists and List Manipulation:
  - Understanding how to work with lists, including accessing elements, iterating over lists, and modifying lists dynamically.
  - Python Lists (Python Official Documentation) (/rltoken/TtGNy9p1p1d0O5G1rdY1Aw)
- 2. Graph Theory Basics:
  - Although not explicitly required, knowledge of graph theory (especially concepts related traversal algorithms like Depth-First Search or Breadth-First Search) can be very helpful in



(/)

solving this problem, as the boxes and keys can be thought of as nodes and edges in a graph.

Graph Theory (Khan Academy) (/rltoken/eVcYl8g-6nF0Na46xnRdhw)

#### 3. Algorithmic Complexity:

- Understanding the time and space complexity of your solution is important, as it can help in writing more efficient algorithms.
- Big O Notation (GeeksforGeeks) (/rltoken/01gym1gAJUkLrb47PvgnKg)

#### 4. Recursion:

- Some solutions might require a recursive approach to traverse through the boxes and keys.
- Recursion in Python (Real Python) (/rltoken/zpEuvv0l9EHohlx-HwiAAA)

#### 5. Queue and Stack:

- Knowing how to use queues and stacks is crucial if implementing a breadth-first search (BFS)
  or depth-first search (DFS) algorithm to traverse through the keys and boxes.
- Python Queue and Stack (GeeksforGeeks) (/rltoken/CQLm4RJrdwyo2DAcNCtwlA)

#### 6. Set Operations:

- Understanding how to use sets for keeping track of visited boxes and available keys can optimize the search process.
- Python Sets (Python Official Documentation) (/rltoken/zkmtaPqAbKyxx41kRw7ulA)

By reviewing these concepts and utilizing these resources, you will be well-equipped to develop an efficient solution for this project, applying both your algorithmic thinking and Python programming skills.

## **Additional Resources**

Mock Technical Interview (/rltoken/TJ0FJhWeEGollqMpwBn7Pg)

# Requirements

### General

- Allowed editors: vi, vim, emacs
- All your files will be interpreted/compiled on Ubuntu 20.04 LTS using python3 (version 3.4.3)
- All your files should end with a new line
- The first line of all your files should be exactly #!/usr/bin/python3
- A README.md file, at the root of the folder of the project, is mandatory
- Your code should be documented
- Your code should use the PEP 8 style (version 1.7.x)
- All your files must be executable

## **Tasks**

Q

0. Lockboxes

mandatory

Score: 100.0% (Cnecks completea: 100.0%)

(/)

You have n number of locked boxes in front of you. Each box is numbered sequentially from 0 to n-1 and each box may contain keys to the other boxes.

Write a method that determines if all the boxes can be opened.

- Prototype: def canUnlockAll(boxes)
- boxes is a list of lists
- A key with the same number as a box opens that box
- You can assume all keys will be positive integers
  - There can be keys that do not have boxes
- The first box boxes[0] is unlocked
- Return True if all boxes can be opened, else return False

```
carrie@ubuntu:~/0x01-lockboxes$ cat main_0.py
#!/usr/bin/python3

canUnlockAll = __import__('0-lockboxes').canUnlockAll

boxes = [[1], [2], [3], [4], []]
print(canUnlockAll(boxes))

boxes = [[1, 4, 6], [2], [0, 4, 1], [5, 6, 2], [3], [4, 1], [6]]
print(canUnlockAll(boxes))

boxes = [[1, 4], [2], [0, 4, 1], [3], [], [4, 1], [5, 6]]
print(canUnlockAll(boxes))

carrie@ubuntu:~/0x01-lockboxes$
```

```
carrie@ubuntu:~/0x01-lockboxes$ ./main_0.py
True
True
False
carrie@ubuntu:~/0x01-lockboxes$
```

#### Repo:

GitHub repository: alx-interview

• Directory: 0x01-lockboxes

• File: 0-lockboxes.py

☑ Done! Help Check your code QA Review

Q

(/)

Q