127. Word Ladder

Hard

A transformation sequence from word beginWord to word endWord using a dictionary wordList is a sequence of words beginWord -> s1 -> s2 -> ... -> sk such that:

- Every adjacent pair of words differs by a single letter.
- Every si for 1 <= i <= k is in wordList. Note that beginWord does not need to be in wordList.
- sk == endWord

Given two words, beginWord and endWord, and a dictionary wordList, return the number of words in the shortest transformation sequence from beginWord to endWord, or 0 if no such sequence exists.

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Example 1:
Input: beginWord = "hit", endWord = "cog",
wordList = ["hot", "dot", "dog", "lot", "log", "cog"]
Output: 5
Explanation: One shortest transformation sequence
is "hit" -> "hot" -> "dot" -> "dog" -> cog", which
is 5 words long.

Example 2:
Input: beginWord = "hit", endWord = "cog",
wordList = ["hot", "dot", "dog", "lot", "log"]
Output: 0
Explanation: The endWord "cog" is not in wordList,
therefore there is no valid transformation
sequence.
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import collections
class Solution:
   def ladderLength(self, beginWord: str, endWord: str, wordList: List[str]) -> int:
        if endWord not in wordList:
            return 0
                                                                 lst of neighbors = {
        lst of neighbors = collections.defaultdict(list)
                                                                      '*ot': ['hot', 'dot', 'lot'],
                                                                      <u>'h*t':</u> ['hot', 'hit'],
        wordList.append(beginWord)
                                                                       ho*': ['hot'],
                                                                      'd*t': ['dot'],
        for word in wordList:
                                                                      'do*': ['dot', 'dog'],
'*og': ['dog', 'log', 'cog'],
            for j in range(len(word)):
                pattern = word[:j] + "*" + word[j + 1 :]
                                                                      'd*g': ['dog'],
                lst of neighbors[pattern].append(word)
                                                                      '1*t': ['lot'],
                                                                      'lo*': ['lot', 'log'],
        visited = set([beginWord])
        q = deque([beginWord])
                                                                       'l*g': ['log'],
        counter = 1
                                                                      'c*g': ['cog'],
                                 if popped word is equal to end word,
                                                                      'co*': ['cog'],
        while q:
                                                                      '*it<u>':</u> ['hit'],
                                      then the algorithm ends
            for i in range(len(q)):
                                                                       hi*': ['hit
                                      return counter
                word = q.popleft()
                if word == endWord:
                    return counter
                for j in range(len(word)):
                                                                     create pattern
                    pattern = word[:j] + "*" + word[j + 1 :]
                    for neighboring word in lst of neighbors[pattern]:
                        if neighboring word not in visited:
                                                                   reference lst of neighbors[pattern]
                            visited.add(neighboring word)
                            q.append(neighboring_word)
            counter += 1
        return 0
                                               [1] Create an adjacency list of possible
                                               neighbors patterns
                                               [2] <u>visited</u> -> stores visited combinations
                                                             -> queue for permutations
                                                   counter -> result
                                               [3] bfs algorithm
```