# Leetcode 题解 - 搜索

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深度优先搜索和广度优先搜索广泛运用于树和图中，但是它们的应用远远不止如此。

## BFS

广度优先搜索一层一层地进行遍历，每层遍历都是以上一层遍历的结果作为起点，遍历一个距离能访问到的所有节点。需要注意的是，遍历过的节点不能再次被遍历。

第一层：

* 0 -> {6,2,1,5}

第二层：

* 6 -> {4}
* 2 -> {}
* 1 -> {}
* 5 -> {3}

第三层：

* 4 -> {}
* 3 -> {}

每一层遍历的节点都与根节点距离相同。设 di 表示第 i 个节点与根节点的距离，推导出一个结论：对于先遍历的节点 i 与后遍历的节点 j，有 di <= dj。利用这个结论，可以求解最短路径等 **最优解** 问题：第一次遍历到目的节点，其所经过的路径为最短路径。应该注意的是，使用 BFS 只能求解无权图的最短路径，无权图是指从一个节点到另一个节点的代价都记为 1。

在程序实现 BFS 时需要考虑以下问题：

* 队列：用来存储每一轮遍历得到的节点；
* 标记：对于遍历过的节点，应该将它标记，防止重复遍历。

### 1. 计算在网格中从原点到特定点的最短路径长度

1091. Shortest Path in Binary Matrix(Medium)

[Leetcode](https://leetcode.com/problems/shortest-path-in-binary-matrix/) / [力扣](https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/shortest-path-in-binary-matrix/)

[[1,1,0,1],  
 [1,0,1,0],  
 [1,1,1,1],  
 [1,0,1,1]]

题目描述：0 表示可以经过某个位置，求解从左上角到右下角的最短路径长度。

public int shortestPathBinaryMatrix(int[][] grids) {  
 if (grids == null || grids.length == 0 || grids[0].length == 0) {  
 return -1;  
 }  
 int[][] direction = {{1, -1}, {1, 0}, {1, 1}, {0, -1}, {0, 1}, {-1, -1}, {-1, 0}, {-1, 1}};  
 int m = grids.length, n = grids[0].length;  
 Queue<Pair<Integer, Integer>> queue = new LinkedList<>();  
 queue.add(new Pair<>(0, 0));  
 int pathLength = 0;  
 while (!queue.isEmpty()) {  
 int size = queue.size();  
 pathLength++;  
 while (size-- > 0) {  
 Pair<Integer, Integer> cur = queue.poll();  
 int cr = cur.getKey(), cc = cur.getValue();  
 if (grids[cr][cc] == 1) {  
 continue;  
 }  
 if (cr == m - 1 && cc == n - 1) {  
 return pathLength;  
 }  
 grids[cr][cc] = 1; // 标记  
 for (int[] d : direction) {  
 int nr = cr + d[0], nc = cc + d[1];  
 if (nr < 0 || nr >= m || nc < 0 || nc >= n) {  
 continue;  
 }  
 queue.add(new Pair<>(nr, nc));  
 }  
 }  
 }  
 return -1;  
 }

### 2. 组成整数的最小平方数数量

279. Perfect Squares (Medium)

[Leetcode](https://leetcode.com/problems/perfect-squares/description/) / [力扣](https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/perfect-squares/description/)

For example, given n = 12, return 3 because 12 = 4 + 4 + 4; given n = 13, return 2 because 13 = 4 + 9.

可以将每个整数看成图中的一个节点，如果两个整数之差为一个平方数，那么这两个整数所在的节点就有一条边。

要求解最小的平方数数量，就是求解从节点 n 到节点 0 的最短路径。

本题也可以用动态规划求解，在之后动态规划部分中会再次出现。

public int numSquares(int n) {  
 List<Integer> squares = generateSquares(n);  
 Queue<Integer> queue = new LinkedList<>();  
 boolean[] marked = new boolean[n + 1];  
 queue.add(n);  
 marked[n] = true;  
 int level = 0;  
 while (!queue.isEmpty()) {  
 int size = queue.size();  
 level++;  
 while (size-- > 0) {  
 int cur = queue.poll();  
 for (int s : squares) {  
 int next = cur - s;  
 if (next < 0) {  
 break;  
 }  
 if (next == 0) {  
 return level;  
 }  
 if (marked[next]) {  
 continue;  
 }  
 marked[next] = true;  
 queue.add(next);  
 }  
 }  
 }  
 return n;  
}  
  
/\*\*  
 \* 生成小于 n 的平方数序列  
 \* @return 1,4,9,...  
 \*/  
private List<Integer> generateSquares(int n) {  
 List<Integer> squares = new ArrayList<>();  
 int square = 1;  
 int diff = 3;  
 while (square <= n) {  
 squares.add(square);  
 square += diff;  
 diff += 2;  
 }  
 return squares;  
}

### 3. 最短单词路径

127. Word Ladder (Medium)

[Leetcode](https://leetcode.com/problems/word-ladder/description/) / [力扣](https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/word-ladder/description/)

Input:  
beginWord = "hit",  
endWord = "cog",  
wordList = ["hot","dot","dog","lot","log","cog"]  
  
Output: 5  
  
Explanation: As one shortest transformation is "hit" -> "hot" -> "dot" -> "dog" -> "cog",  
return its length 5.

Input:  
beginWord = "hit"  
endWord = "cog"  
wordList = ["hot","dot","dog","lot","log"]  
  
Output: 0  
  
Explanation: The endWord "cog" is not in wordList, therefore no possible transformation.

题目描述：找出一条从 beginWord 到 endWord 的最短路径，每次移动规定为改变一个字符，并且改变之后的字符串必须在 wordList 中。

public int ladderLength(String beginWord, String endWord, List<String> wordList) {  
 wordList.add(beginWord);  
 int N = wordList.size();  
 int start = N - 1;  
 int end = 0;  
 while (end < N && !wordList.get(end).equals(endWord)) {  
 end++;  
 }  
 if (end == N) {  
 return 0;  
 }  
 List<Integer>[] graphic = buildGraphic(wordList);  
 return getShortestPath(graphic, start, end);  
}  
  
private List<Integer>[] buildGraphic(List<String> wordList) {  
 int N = wordList.size();  
 List<Integer>[] graphic = new List[N];  
 for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {  
 graphic[i] = new ArrayList<>();  
 for (int j = 0; j < N; j++) {  
 if (isConnect(wordList.get(i), wordList.get(j))) {  
 graphic[i].add(j);  
 }  
 }  
 }  
 return graphic;  
}  
  
private boolean isConnect(String s1, String s2) {  
 int diffCnt = 0;  
 for (int i = 0; i < s1.length() && diffCnt <= 1; i++) {  
 if (s1.charAt(i) != s2.charAt(i)) {  
 diffCnt++;  
 }  
 }  
 return diffCnt == 1;  
}  
  
private int getShortestPath(List<Integer>[] graphic, int start, int end) {  
 Queue<Integer> queue = new LinkedList<>();  
 boolean[] marked = new boolean[graphic.length];  
 queue.add(start);  
 marked[start] = true;  
 int path = 1;  
 while (!queue.isEmpty()) {  
 int size = queue.size();  
 path++;  
 while (size-- > 0) {  
 int cur = queue.poll();  
 for (int next : graphic[cur]) {  
 if (next == end) {  
 return path;  
 }  
 if (marked[next]) {  
 continue;  
 }  
 marked[next] = true;  
 queue.add(next);  
 }  
 }  
 }  
 return 0;  
}

## DFS

广度优先搜索一层一层遍历，每一层得到的所有新节点，要用队列存储起来以备下一层遍历的时候再遍历。

而深度优先搜索在得到一个新节点时立即对新节点进行遍历：从节点 0 出发开始遍历，得到到新节点 6 时，立马对新节点 6 进行遍历，得到新节点 4；如此反复以这种方式遍历新节点，直到没有新节点了，此时返回。返回到根节点 0 的情况是，继续对根节点 0 进行遍历，得到新节点 2，然后继续以上步骤。

从一个节点出发，使用 DFS 对一个图进行遍历时，能够遍历到的节点都是从初始节点可达的，DFS 常用来求解这种 **可达性** 问题。

在程序实现 DFS 时需要考虑以下问题：

* 栈：用栈来保存当前节点信息，当遍历新节点返回时能够继续遍历当前节点。可以使用递归栈。
* 标记：和 BFS 一样同样需要对已经遍历过的节点进行标记。

### 1. 查找最大的连通面积

695. Max Area of Island (Medium)

[Leetcode](https://leetcode.com/problems/max-area-of-island/description/) / [力扣](https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/max-area-of-island/description/)

[[0,0,1,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0],  
 [0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1,1,0,0,0],  
 [0,1,1,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0],  
 [0,1,0,0,1,1,0,0,1,0,1,0,0],  
 [0,1,0,0,1,1,0,0,1,1,1,0,0],  
 [0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0],  
 [0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1,1,0,0,0],  
 [0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1,0,0,0,0]]

private int m, n;  
private int[][] direction = {{0, 1}, {0, -1}, {1, 0}, {-1, 0}};  
  
public int maxAreaOfIsland(int[][] grid) {  
 if (grid == null || grid.length == 0) {  
 return 0;  
 }  
 m = grid.length;  
 n = grid[0].length;  
 int maxArea = 0;  
 for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {  
 for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {  
 maxArea = Math.max(maxArea, dfs(grid, i, j));  
 }  
 }  
 return maxArea;  
}  
  
private int dfs(int[][] grid, int r, int c) {  
 if (r < 0 || r >= m || c < 0 || c >= n || grid[r][c] == 0) {  
 return 0;  
 }  
 grid[r][c] = 0;  
 int area = 1;  
 for (int[] d : direction) {  
 area += dfs(grid, r + d[0], c + d[1]);  
 }  
 return area;  
}

### 2. 矩阵中的连通分量数目

200. Number of Islands (Medium)

[Leetcode](https://leetcode.com/problems/number-of-islands/description/) / [力扣](https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/number-of-islands/description/)

Input:  
11000  
11000  
00100  
00011  
  
Output: 3

可以将矩阵表示看成一张有向图。

private int m, n;  
private int[][] direction = {{0, 1}, {0, -1}, {1, 0}, {-1, 0}};  
  
public int numIslands(char[][] grid) {  
 if (grid == null || grid.length == 0) {  
 return 0;  
 }  
 m = grid.length;  
 n = grid[0].length;  
 int islandsNum = 0;  
 for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {  
 for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {  
 if (grid[i][j] != '0') {  
 dfs(grid, i, j);  
 islandsNum++;  
 }  
 }  
 }  
 return islandsNum;  
}  
  
private void dfs(char[][] grid, int i, int j) {  
 if (i < 0 || i >= m || j < 0 || j >= n || grid[i][j] == '0') {  
 return;  
 }  
 grid[i][j] = '0';  
 for (int[] d : direction) {  
 dfs(grid, i + d[0], j + d[1]);  
 }  
}

### 3. 好友关系的连通分量数目

547. Friend Circles (Medium)

[Leetcode](https://leetcode.com/problems/friend-circles/description/) / [力扣](https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/friend-circles/description/)

Input:  
[[1,1,0],  
 [1,1,0],  
 [0,0,1]]  
  
Output: 2  
  
Explanation:The 0th and 1st students are direct friends, so they are in a friend circle.  
The 2nd student himself is in a friend circle. So return 2.

题目描述：好友关系可以看成是一个无向图，例如第 0 个人与第 1 个人是好友，那么 M[0][1] 和 M[1][0] 的值都为 1。

private int n;  
  
public int findCircleNum(int[][] M) {  
 n = M.length;  
 int circleNum = 0;  
 boolean[] hasVisited = new boolean[n];  
 for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {  
 if (!hasVisited[i]) {  
 dfs(M, i, hasVisited);  
 circleNum++;  
 }  
 }  
 return circleNum;  
}  
  
private void dfs(int[][] M, int i, boolean[] hasVisited) {  
 hasVisited[i] = true;  
 for (int k = 0; k < n; k++) {  
 if (M[i][k] == 1 && !hasVisited[k]) {  
 dfs(M, k, hasVisited);  
 }  
 }  
}

### 4. 填充封闭区域

130. Surrounded Regions (Medium)

[Leetcode](https://leetcode.com/problems/surrounded-regions/description/) / [力扣](https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/surrounded-regions/description/)

For example,  
X X X X  
X O O X  
X X O X  
X O X X  
  
After running your function, the board should be:  
X X X X  
X X X X  
X X X X  
X O X X

题目描述：使被 'X' 包围的 'O' 转换为 'X'。

先填充最外侧，剩下的就是里侧了。

private int[][] direction = {{0, 1}, {0, -1}, {1, 0}, {-1, 0}};  
private int m, n;  
  
public void solve(char[][] board) {  
 if (board == null || board.length == 0) {  
 return;  
 }  
  
 m = board.length;  
 n = board[0].length;  
  
 for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {  
 dfs(board, i, 0);  
 dfs(board, i, n - 1);  
 }  
 for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {  
 dfs(board, 0, i);  
 dfs(board, m - 1, i);  
 }  
  
 for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {  
 for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {  
 if (board[i][j] == 'T') {  
 board[i][j] = 'O';  
 } else if (board[i][j] == 'O') {  
 board[i][j] = 'X';  
 }  
 }  
 }  
}  
  
private void dfs(char[][] board, int r, int c) {  
 if (r < 0 || r >= m || c < 0 || c >= n || board[r][c] != 'O') {  
 return;  
 }  
 board[r][c] = 'T';  
 for (int[] d : direction) {  
 dfs(board, r + d[0], c + d[1]);  
 }  
}

### 5. 能到达的太平洋和大西洋的区域

417. Pacific Atlantic Water Flow (Medium)

[Leetcode](https://leetcode.com/problems/pacific-atlantic-water-flow/description/) / [力扣](https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/pacific-atlantic-water-flow/description/)

Given the following 5x5 matrix:  
  
 Pacific ~ ~ ~ ~ ~  
 ~ 1 2 2 3 (5) \*  
 ~ 3 2 3 (4) (4) \*  
 ~ 2 4 (5) 3 1 \*  
 ~ (6) (7) 1 4 5 \*  
 ~ (5) 1 1 2 4 \*  
 \* \* \* \* \* Atlantic  
  
Return:  
[[0, 4], [1, 3], [1, 4], [2, 2], [3, 0], [3, 1], [4, 0]] (positions with parentheses in above matrix).

左边和上边是太平洋，右边和下边是大西洋，内部的数字代表海拔，海拔高的地方的水能够流到低的地方，求解水能够流到太平洋和大西洋的所有位置。

private int m, n;  
private int[][] matrix;  
private int[][] direction = {{0, 1}, {0, -1}, {1, 0}, {-1, 0}};  
  
public List<List<Integer>> pacificAtlantic(int[][] matrix) {  
 List<List<Integer>> ret = new ArrayList<>();  
 if (matrix == null || matrix.length == 0) {  
 return ret;  
 }  
  
 m = matrix.length;  
 n = matrix[0].length;  
 this.matrix = matrix;  
 boolean[][] canReachP = new boolean[m][n];  
 boolean[][] canReachA = new boolean[m][n];  
  
 for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {  
 dfs(i, 0, canReachP);  
 dfs(i, n - 1, canReachA);  
 }  
 for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {  
 dfs(0, i, canReachP);  
 dfs(m - 1, i, canReachA);  
 }  
  
 for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {  
 for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {  
 if (canReachP[i][j] && canReachA[i][j]) {  
 ret.add(Arrays.asList(i, j));  
 }  
 }  
 }  
  
 return ret;  
}  
  
private void dfs(int r, int c, boolean[][] canReach) {  
 if (canReach[r][c]) {  
 return;  
 }  
 canReach[r][c] = true;  
 for (int[] d : direction) {  
 int nextR = d[0] + r;  
 int nextC = d[1] + c;  
 if (nextR < 0 || nextR >= m || nextC < 0 || nextC >= n  
 || matrix[r][c] > matrix[nextR][nextC]) {  
  
 continue;  
 }  
 dfs(nextR, nextC, canReach);  
 }  
}

## Backtracking

Backtracking（回溯）属于 DFS。

* 普通 DFS 主要用在 **可达性问题** ，这种问题只需要执行到特点的位置然后返回即可。
* 而 Backtracking 主要用于求解 **排列组合** 问题，例如有 { 'a','b','c' } 三个字符，求解所有由这三个字符排列得到的字符串，这种问题在执行到特定的位置返回之后还会继续执行求解过程。

因为 Backtracking 不是立即返回，而要继续求解，因此在程序实现时，需要注意对元素的标记问题：

* 在访问一个新元素进入新的递归调用时，需要将新元素标记为已经访问，这样才能在继续递归调用时不用重复访问该元素；
* 但是在递归返回时，需要将元素标记为未访问，因为只需要保证在一个递归链中不同时访问一个元素，可以访问已经访问过但是不在当前递归链中的元素。

### 1. 数字键盘组合

17. Letter Combinations of a Phone Number (Medium)

[Leetcode](https://leetcode.com/problems/letter-combinations-of-a-phone-number/description/) / [力扣](https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/letter-combinations-of-a-phone-number/description/)

Input:Digit string "23"  
Output: ["ad", "ae", "af", "bd", "be", "bf", "cd", "ce", "cf"].

private static final String[] KEYS = {"", "", "abc", "def", "ghi", "jkl", "mno", "pqrs", "tuv", "wxyz"};  
  
public List<String> letterCombinations(String digits) {  
 List<String> combinations = new ArrayList<>();  
 if (digits == null || digits.length() == 0) {  
 return combinations;  
 }  
 doCombination(new StringBuilder(), combinations, digits);  
 return combinations;  
}  
  
private void doCombination(StringBuilder prefix, List<String> combinations, final String digits) {  
 if (prefix.length() == digits.length()) {  
 combinations.add(prefix.toString());  
 return;  
 }  
 int curDigits = digits.charAt(prefix.length()) - '0';  
 String letters = KEYS[curDigits];  
 for (char c : letters.toCharArray()) {  
 prefix.append(c); // 添加  
 doCombination(prefix, combinations, digits);  
 prefix.deleteCharAt(prefix.length() - 1); // 删除  
 }  
}

### 2. IP 地址划分

93. Restore IP Addresses(Medium)

[Leetcode](https://leetcode.com/problems/restore-ip-addresses/description/) / [力扣](https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/restore-ip-addresses/description/)

Given "25525511135",  
return ["255.255.11.135", "255.255.111.35"].

public List<String> restoreIpAddresses(String s) {  
 List<String> addresses = new ArrayList<>();  
 StringBuilder tempAddress = new StringBuilder();  
 doRestore(0, tempAddress, addresses, s);  
 return addresses;  
}  
  
private void doRestore(int k, StringBuilder tempAddress, List<String> addresses, String s) {  
 if (k == 4 || s.length() == 0) {  
 if (k == 4 && s.length() == 0) {  
 addresses.add(tempAddress.toString());  
 }  
 return;  
 }  
 for (int i = 0; i < s.length() && i <= 2; i++) {  
 if (i != 0 && s.charAt(0) == '0') {  
 break;  
 }  
 String part = s.substring(0, i + 1);  
 if (Integer.valueOf(part) <= 255) {  
 if (tempAddress.length() != 0) {  
 part = "." + part;  
 }  
 tempAddress.append(part);  
 doRestore(k + 1, tempAddress, addresses, s.substring(i + 1));  
 tempAddress.delete(tempAddress.length() - part.length(), tempAddress.length());  
 }  
 }  
}

### 3. 在矩阵中寻找字符串

79. Word Search (Medium)

[Leetcode](https://leetcode.com/problems/word-search/description/) / [力扣](https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/word-search/description/)

For example,  
Given board =  
[  
 ['A','B','C','E'],  
 ['S','F','C','S'],  
 ['A','D','E','E']  
]  
word = "ABCCED", -> returns true,  
word = "SEE", -> returns true,  
word = "ABCB", -> returns false.

private final static int[][] direction = {{1, 0}, {-1, 0}, {0, 1}, {0, -1}};  
private int m;  
private int n;  
  
public boolean exist(char[][] board, String word) {  
 if (word == null || word.length() == 0) {  
 return true;  
 }  
 if (board == null || board.length == 0 || board[0].length == 0) {  
 return false;  
 }  
  
 m = board.length;  
 n = board[0].length;  
 boolean[][] hasVisited = new boolean[m][n];  
  
 for (int r = 0; r < m; r++) {  
 for (int c = 0; c < n; c++) {  
 if (backtracking(0, r, c, hasVisited, board, word)) {  
 return true;  
 }  
 }  
 }  
  
 return false;  
}  
  
private boolean backtracking(int curLen, int r, int c, boolean[][] visited, final char[][] board, final String word) {  
 if (curLen == word.length()) {  
 return true;  
 }  
 if (r < 0 || r >= m || c < 0 || c >= n  
 || board[r][c] != word.charAt(curLen) || visited[r][c]) {  
  
 return false;  
 }  
  
 visited[r][c] = true;  
  
 for (int[] d : direction) {  
 if (backtracking(curLen + 1, r + d[0], c + d[1], visited, board, word)) {  
 return true;  
 }  
 }  
  
 visited[r][c] = false;  
  
 return false;  
}

### 4. 输出二叉树中所有从根到叶子的路径

257. Binary Tree Paths (Easy)

[Leetcode](https://leetcode.com/problems/binary-tree-paths/description/) / [力扣](https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/binary-tree-paths/description/)

1  
 / \  
2 3  
 \  
 5

["1->2->5", "1->3"]

public List<String> binaryTreePaths(TreeNode root) {  
 List<String> paths = new ArrayList<>();  
 if (root == null) {  
 return paths;  
 }  
 List<Integer> values = new ArrayList<>();  
 backtracking(root, values, paths);  
 return paths;  
}  
  
private void backtracking(TreeNode node, List<Integer> values, List<String> paths) {  
 if (node == null) {  
 return;  
 }  
 values.add(node.val);  
 if (isLeaf(node)) {  
 paths.add(buildPath(values));  
 } else {  
 backtracking(node.left, values, paths);  
 backtracking(node.right, values, paths);  
 }  
 values.remove(values.size() - 1);  
}  
  
private boolean isLeaf(TreeNode node) {  
 return node.left == null && node.right == null;  
}  
  
private String buildPath(List<Integer> values) {  
 StringBuilder str = new StringBuilder();  
 for (int i = 0; i < values.size(); i++) {  
 str.append(values.get(i));  
 if (i != values.size() - 1) {  
 str.append("->");  
 }  
 }  
 return str.toString();  
}

### 5. 排列

46. Permutations (Medium)

[Leetcode](https://leetcode.com/problems/permutations/description/) / [力扣](https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/permutations/description/)

[1,2,3] have the following permutations:  
[  
 [1,2,3],  
 [1,3,2],  
 [2,1,3],  
 [2,3,1],  
 [3,1,2],  
 [3,2,1]  
]

public List<List<Integer>> permute(int[] nums) {  
 List<List<Integer>> permutes = new ArrayList<>();  
 List<Integer> permuteList = new ArrayList<>();  
 boolean[] hasVisited = new boolean[nums.length];  
 backtracking(permuteList, permutes, hasVisited, nums);  
 return permutes;  
}  
  
private void backtracking(List<Integer> permuteList, List<List<Integer>> permutes, boolean[] visited, final int[] nums) {  
 if (permuteList.size() == nums.length) {  
 permutes.add(new ArrayList<>(permuteList)); // 重新构造一个 List  
 return;  
 }  
 for (int i = 0; i < visited.length; i++) {  
 if (visited[i]) {  
 continue;  
 }  
 visited[i] = true;  
 permuteList.add(nums[i]);  
 backtracking(permuteList, permutes, visited, nums);  
 permuteList.remove(permuteList.size() - 1);  
 visited[i] = false;  
 }  
}

### 6. 含有相同元素求排列

47. Permutations II (Medium)

[Leetcode](https://leetcode.com/problems/permutations-ii/description/) / [力扣](https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/permutations-ii/description/)

[1,1,2] have the following unique permutations:  
[[1,1,2], [1,2,1], [2,1,1]]

数组元素可能含有相同的元素，进行排列时就有可能出现重复的排列，要求重复的排列只返回一个。

在实现上，和 Permutations 不同的是要先排序，然后在添加一个元素时，判断这个元素是否等于前一个元素，如果等于，并且前一个元素还未访问，那么就跳过这个元素。

public List<List<Integer>> permuteUnique(int[] nums) {  
 List<List<Integer>> permutes = new ArrayList<>();  
 List<Integer> permuteList = new ArrayList<>();  
 Arrays.sort(nums); // 排序  
 boolean[] hasVisited = new boolean[nums.length];  
 backtracking(permuteList, permutes, hasVisited, nums);  
 return permutes;  
}  
  
private void backtracking(List<Integer> permuteList, List<List<Integer>> permutes, boolean[] visited, final int[] nums) {  
 if (permuteList.size() == nums.length) {  
 permutes.add(new ArrayList<>(permuteList));  
 return;  
 }  
  
 for (int i = 0; i < visited.length; i++) {  
 if (i != 0 && nums[i] == nums[i - 1] && !visited[i - 1]) {  
 continue; // 防止重复  
 }  
 if (visited[i]){  
 continue;  
 }  
 visited[i] = true;  
 permuteList.add(nums[i]);  
 backtracking(permuteList, permutes, visited, nums);  
 permuteList.remove(permuteList.size() - 1);  
 visited[i] = false;  
 }  
}

### 7. 组合

77. Combinations (Medium)

[Leetcode](https://leetcode.com/problems/combinations/description/) / [力扣](https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/combinations/description/)

If n = 4 and k = 2, a solution is:  
[  
 [2,4],  
 [3,4],  
 [2,3],  
 [1,2],  
 [1,3],  
 [1,4],  
]

public List<List<Integer>> combine(int n, int k) {  
 List<List<Integer>> combinations = new ArrayList<>();  
 List<Integer> combineList = new ArrayList<>();  
 backtracking(combineList, combinations, 1, k, n);  
 return combinations;  
}  
  
private void backtracking(List<Integer> combineList, List<List<Integer>> combinations, int start, int k, final int n) {  
 if (k == 0) {  
 combinations.add(new ArrayList<>(combineList));  
 return;  
 }  
 for (int i = start; i <= n - k + 1; i++) { // 剪枝  
 combineList.add(i);  
 backtracking(combineList, combinations, i + 1, k - 1, n);  
 combineList.remove(combineList.size() - 1);  
 }  
}

### 8. 组合求和

39. Combination Sum (Medium)

[Leetcode](https://leetcode.com/problems/combination-sum/description/) / [力扣](https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/combination-sum/description/)

given candidate set [2, 3, 6, 7] and target 7,  
A solution set is:  
[[7],[2, 2, 3]]

public List<List<Integer>> combinationSum(int[] candidates, int target) {  
 List<List<Integer>> combinations = new ArrayList<>();  
 backtracking(new ArrayList<>(), combinations, 0, target, candidates);  
 return combinations;  
}  
  
private void backtracking(List<Integer> tempCombination, List<List<Integer>> combinations,  
 int start, int target, final int[] candidates) {  
  
 if (target == 0) {  
 combinations.add(new ArrayList<>(tempCombination));  
 return;  
 }  
 for (int i = start; i < candidates.length; i++) {  
 if (candidates[i] <= target) {  
 tempCombination.add(candidates[i]);  
 backtracking(tempCombination, combinations, i, target - candidates[i], candidates);  
 tempCombination.remove(tempCombination.size() - 1);  
 }  
 }  
}

### 9. 含有相同元素的组合求和

40. Combination Sum II (Medium)

[Leetcode](https://leetcode.com/problems/combination-sum-ii/description/) / [力扣](https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/combination-sum-ii/description/)

For example, given candidate set [10, 1, 2, 7, 6, 1, 5] and target 8,  
A solution set is:  
[  
 [1, 7],  
 [1, 2, 5],  
 [2, 6],  
 [1, 1, 6]  
]

public List<List<Integer>> combinationSum2(int[] candidates, int target) {  
 List<List<Integer>> combinations = new ArrayList<>();  
 Arrays.sort(candidates);  
 backtracking(new ArrayList<>(), combinations, new boolean[candidates.length], 0, target, candidates);  
 return combinations;  
}  
  
private void backtracking(List<Integer> tempCombination, List<List<Integer>> combinations,  
 boolean[] hasVisited, int start, int target, final int[] candidates) {  
  
 if (target == 0) {  
 combinations.add(new ArrayList<>(tempCombination));  
 return;  
 }  
 for (int i = start; i < candidates.length; i++) {  
 if (i != 0 && candidates[i] == candidates[i - 1] && !hasVisited[i - 1]) {  
 continue;  
 }  
 if (candidates[i] <= target) {  
 tempCombination.add(candidates[i]);  
 hasVisited[i] = true;  
 backtracking(tempCombination, combinations, hasVisited, i + 1, target - candidates[i], candidates);  
 hasVisited[i] = false;  
 tempCombination.remove(tempCombination.size() - 1);  
 }  
 }  
}

### 10. 1-9 数字的组合求和

216. Combination Sum III (Medium)

[Leetcode](https://leetcode.com/problems/combination-sum-iii/description/) / [力扣](https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/combination-sum-iii/description/)

Input: k = 3, n = 9  
  
Output:  
  
[[1,2,6], [1,3,5], [2,3,4]]

从 1-9 数字中选出 k 个数不重复的数，使得它们的和为 n。

public List<List<Integer>> combinationSum3(int k, int n) {  
 List<List<Integer>> combinations = new ArrayList<>();  
 List<Integer> path = new ArrayList<>();  
 backtracking(k, n, 1, path, combinations);  
 return combinations;  
}  
  
private void backtracking(int k, int n, int start,  
 List<Integer> tempCombination, List<List<Integer>> combinations) {  
  
 if (k == 0 && n == 0) {  
 combinations.add(new ArrayList<>(tempCombination));  
 return;  
 }  
 if (k == 0 || n == 0) {  
 return;  
 }  
 for (int i = start; i <= 9; i++) {  
 tempCombination.add(i);  
 backtracking(k - 1, n - i, i + 1, tempCombination, combinations);  
 tempCombination.remove(tempCombination.size() - 1);  
 }  
}

### 11. 子集

78. Subsets (Medium)

[Leetcode](https://leetcode.com/problems/subsets/description/) / [力扣](https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/subsets/description/)

找出集合的所有子集，子集不能重复，[1, 2] 和 [2, 1] 这种子集算重复

public List<List<Integer>> subsets(int[] nums) {  
 List<List<Integer>> subsets = new ArrayList<>();  
 List<Integer> tempSubset = new ArrayList<>();  
 for (int size = 0; size <= nums.length; size++) {  
 backtracking(0, tempSubset, subsets, size, nums); // 不同的子集大小  
 }  
 return subsets;  
}  
  
private void backtracking(int start, List<Integer> tempSubset, List<List<Integer>> subsets,  
 final int size, final int[] nums) {  
  
 if (tempSubset.size() == size) {  
 subsets.add(new ArrayList<>(tempSubset));  
 return;  
 }  
 for (int i = start; i < nums.length; i++) {  
 tempSubset.add(nums[i]);  
 backtracking(i + 1, tempSubset, subsets, size, nums);  
 tempSubset.remove(tempSubset.size() - 1);  
 }  
}

### 12. 含有相同元素求子集

90. Subsets II (Medium)

[Leetcode](https://leetcode.com/problems/subsets-ii/description/) / [力扣](https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/subsets-ii/description/)

For example,  
If nums = [1,2,2], a solution is:  
  
[  
 [2],  
 [1],  
 [1,2,2],  
 [2,2],  
 [1,2],  
 []  
]

public List<List<Integer>> subsetsWithDup(int[] nums) {  
 Arrays.sort(nums);  
 List<List<Integer>> subsets = new ArrayList<>();  
 List<Integer> tempSubset = new ArrayList<>();  
 boolean[] hasVisited = new boolean[nums.length];  
 for (int size = 0; size <= nums.length; size++) {  
 backtracking(0, tempSubset, subsets, hasVisited, size, nums); // 不同的子集大小  
 }  
 return subsets;  
}  
  
private void backtracking(int start, List<Integer> tempSubset, List<List<Integer>> subsets, boolean[] hasVisited,  
 final int size, final int[] nums) {  
  
 if (tempSubset.size() == size) {  
 subsets.add(new ArrayList<>(tempSubset));  
 return;  
 }  
 for (int i = start; i < nums.length; i++) {  
 if (i != 0 && nums[i] == nums[i - 1] && !hasVisited[i - 1]) {  
 continue;  
 }  
 tempSubset.add(nums[i]);  
 hasVisited[i] = true;  
 backtracking(i + 1, tempSubset, subsets, hasVisited, size, nums);  
 hasVisited[i] = false;  
 tempSubset.remove(tempSubset.size() - 1);  
 }  
}

### 13. 分割字符串使得每个部分都是回文数

131. Palindrome Partitioning (Medium)

[Leetcode](https://leetcode.com/problems/palindrome-partitioning/description/) / [力扣](https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/palindrome-partitioning/description/)

For example, given s = "aab",  
Return  
  
[  
 ["aa","b"],  
 ["a","a","b"]  
]

public List<List<String>> partition(String s) {  
 List<List<String>> partitions = new ArrayList<>();  
 List<String> tempPartition = new ArrayList<>();  
 doPartition(s, partitions, tempPartition);  
 return partitions;  
}  
  
private void doPartition(String s, List<List<String>> partitions, List<String> tempPartition) {  
 if (s.length() == 0) {  
 partitions.add(new ArrayList<>(tempPartition));  
 return;  
 }  
 for (int i = 0; i < s.length(); i++) {  
 if (isPalindrome(s, 0, i)) {  
 tempPartition.add(s.substring(0, i + 1));  
 doPartition(s.substring(i + 1), partitions, tempPartition);  
 tempPartition.remove(tempPartition.size() - 1);  
 }  
 }  
}  
  
private boolean isPalindrome(String s, int begin, int end) {  
 while (begin < end) {  
 if (s.charAt(begin++) != s.charAt(end--)) {  
 return false;  
 }  
 }  
 return true;  
}

### 14. 数独

37. Sudoku Solver (Hard)

[Leetcode](https://leetcode.com/problems/sudoku-solver/description/) / [力扣](https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/sudoku-solver/description/)

private boolean[][] rowsUsed = new boolean[9][10];  
private boolean[][] colsUsed = new boolean[9][10];  
private boolean[][] cubesUsed = new boolean[9][10];  
private char[][] board;  
  
public void solveSudoku(char[][] board) {  
 this.board = board;  
 for (int i = 0; i < 9; i++)  
 for (int j = 0; j < 9; j++) {  
 if (board[i][j] == '.') {  
 continue;  
 }  
 int num = board[i][j] - '0';  
 rowsUsed[i][num] = true;  
 colsUsed[j][num] = true;  
 cubesUsed[cubeNum(i, j)][num] = true;  
 }  
 backtracking(0, 0);  
}  
  
private boolean backtracking(int row, int col) {  
 while (row < 9 && board[row][col] != '.') {  
 row = col == 8 ? row + 1 : row;  
 col = col == 8 ? 0 : col + 1;  
 }  
 if (row == 9) {  
 return true;  
 }  
 for (int num = 1; num <= 9; num++) {  
 if (rowsUsed[row][num] || colsUsed[col][num] || cubesUsed[cubeNum(row, col)][num]) {  
 continue;  
 }  
 rowsUsed[row][num] = colsUsed[col][num] = cubesUsed[cubeNum(row, col)][num] = true;  
 board[row][col] = (char) (num + '0');  
 if (backtracking(row, col)) {  
 return true;  
 }  
 board[row][col] = '.';  
 rowsUsed[row][num] = colsUsed[col][num] = cubesUsed[cubeNum(row, col)][num] = false;  
 }  
 return false;  
}  
  
private int cubeNum(int i, int j) {  
 int r = i / 3;  
 int c = j / 3;  
 return r \* 3 + c;  
}

### 15. N 皇后

51. N-Queens (Hard)

[Leetcode](https://leetcode.com/problems/n-queens/description/) / [力扣](https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/n-queens/description/)

在 n\*n 的矩阵中摆放 n 个皇后，并且每个皇后不能在同一行，同一列，同一对角线上，求所有的 n 皇后的解。

一行一行地摆放，在确定一行中的那个皇后应该摆在哪一列时，需要用三个标记数组来确定某一列是否合法，这三个标记数组分别为：列标记数组、45 度对角线标记数组和 135 度对角线标记数组。

45 度对角线标记数组的长度为 2 \* n - 1，通过下图可以明确 (r, c) 的位置所在的数组下标为 r + c。

135 度对角线标记数组的长度也是 2 \* n - 1，(r, c) 的位置所在的数组下标为 n - 1 - (r - c)。

private List<List<String>> solutions;  
private char[][] nQueens;  
private boolean[] colUsed;  
private boolean[] diagonals45Used;  
private boolean[] diagonals135Used;  
private int n;  
  
public List<List<String>> solveNQueens(int n) {  
 solutions = new ArrayList<>();  
 nQueens = new char[n][n];  
 for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {  
 Arrays.fill(nQueens[i], '.');  
 }  
 colUsed = new boolean[n];  
 diagonals45Used = new boolean[2 \* n - 1];  
 diagonals135Used = new boolean[2 \* n - 1];  
 this.n = n;  
 backtracking(0);  
 return solutions;  
}  
  
private void backtracking(int row) {  
 if (row == n) {  
 List<String> list = new ArrayList<>();  
 for (char[] chars : nQueens) {  
 list.add(new String(chars));  
 }  
 solutions.add(list);  
 return;  
 }  
  
 for (int col = 0; col < n; col++) {  
 int diagonals45Idx = row + col;  
 int diagonals135Idx = n - 1 - (row - col);  
 if (colUsed[col] || diagonals45Used[diagonals45Idx] || diagonals135Used[diagonals135Idx]) {  
 continue;  
 }  
 nQueens[row][col] = 'Q';  
 colUsed[col] = diagonals45Used[diagonals45Idx] = diagonals135Used[diagonals135Idx] = true;  
 backtracking(row + 1);  
 colUsed[col] = diagonals45Used[diagonals45Idx] = diagonals135Used[diagonals135Idx] = false;  
 nQueens[row][col] = '.';  
 }  
}