Maze Report

Data Structure Used in Maze:

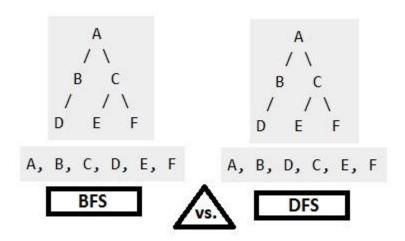
- 1) Arrays.
- 2) Single LinkedList.
- 3) Stack.
- 4) Queue.

Algorithms used in Maze:

- 1) Depth First Search.
- 2) Bredth First Search.

Comparison between the two algorithms:

Example showing the difference between BFS & DFS algorithms :



DFS	BFS
 DFS starts the traversal from the root node and explore the search as far as possible from the root node i.e. depth wise. In the example it starts with any node in second level B or C assume it chooses B it is still moving until the end point if found return Else return to the second root which is C And do the same work until found the end point . 	 BFS starts traversal from the root node and then explore the search in the level by level manner, as close as possible from the root node. In the example it starts with the first level which contains B,C If found return Else visit the second level which contains D,E,F If found return back End
 Using stack to implement 	 Using queue to implement
I think it 's faster	slower
 Using less memory 	 Using more memory

How to work:

- Input the file which contains the dimensions and the map.
- Choosing how to get the solution whether DFS or BFS.
- Reading the file and detect the dimensions and the map.
- Run the DFS algorithm on the map By
 Visting the Right , Left , Up then Down .
- Store the solution in Point form in Single LinkedList.
- Put the data from the LinkedList to the 2D array.
- Get the Solution and Printing it for the user.

Sample Runs:

(1) Test snake case:

```
5 5
S....
####.
..E#.
.###.
```

Solution:

(2) Test No path:

```
10 10
.....E
..#...##..
.##...##..
.....##..
..##..##..
..##..##..
.##...##..
.##...##..
.##...##..
```

Solution:

null

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(3) Test Big map with line path:

```
10 10
.....E
..#..##..
.##..##..
..##..##..
..##..##..
.##..##..
.##..##..
.##..##..
.##..##..
```

Solution:

(4) Test different Dimensions:

```
6 5
##..S
..#..
##...|
E....
```

Solution: