*Ryan Schwartz*

*ENGR 133, Team 001-07*

*Maze generation final report*

Individual Matlab Project

# Overview

This program uses a randomized version of the depth-first search algorithm to generate a maze of size *n* and difficulty *d*. The main function controls the rest of this program, so this is the only function that needs to be called in order to generate a maze. Descriptions of the created functions are listed below.

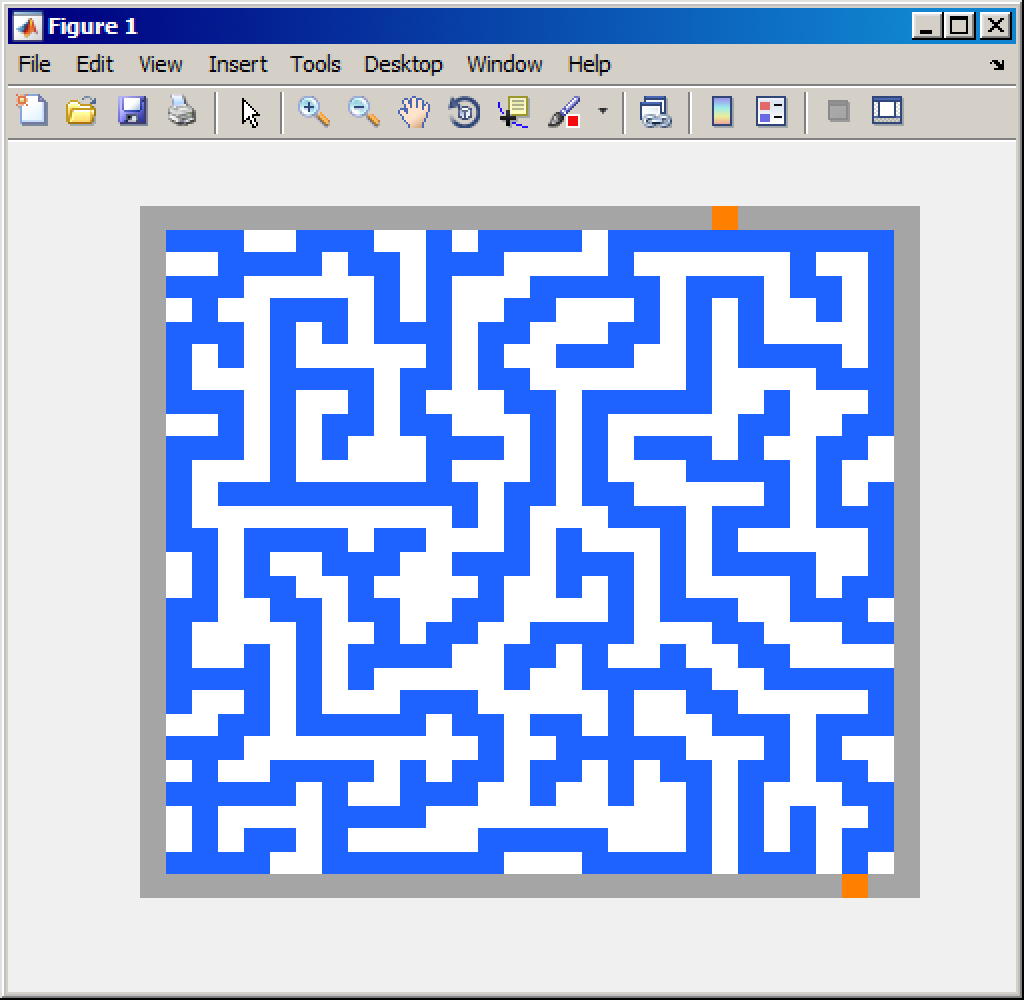
# Requirements

A reference to where each requirement can be found in the list below:

1. User input: main function lines 29 - 37
2. Functions: One main function with five subfunctions, setup, move, validateMove, adjustEnd, checkNodes, dispMaze
3. For loop: validateMove function lines 36 - 40
4. While loop: main function lines 33 - 37
5. Embedded loops: validateMove function lines 42 - 48
6. Matrix: main function lines 40 - 50
7. Conditional structure: adjustEnd function lines 35 - 45
8. 100 lines of code: Current code is about 300 lines without the function headers at the top

# User Manual

To use this program, simply navigate to the correct folder in Current Folder. Then, simply type main into the Command Window to begin. A window will pop up asking for a desired size and difficulty (as shown to the right). Size must be greater than 6, while difficulty must be between 1 and 10. After this is done, press OK to watch the maze be generated. Recommended values for the size of the maze is between 30 and 50, while the recommended values for the difficulty range is 5 for zero weighted directions.

For this example, a size of 30 and difficulty of 5 will be used. After pressing OK, watch as the maze is generated in real time. You can adjust the window size during this process. After the generation is complete, a message will pop up in the Command Window saying Completed successfully. At this point, feel free to solve the maze. The walls of the maze are white, while the path you follow is blue. An example maze can be seen to the right. Start at the bottom orange piece, and move your way around the maze to get to the top orange piece.

# Screenshots

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| Size: 30 | Difficulty: 1 | Size: 30 | Difficulty: 10 |

# Interaction Diagram

# Code Descriptions

#### main.m

Inputs: None   
Outputs: None (Note: displays maze with dispMaze function)   
This is the main function of the maze generation program. This uses the setup function to create an empty maze. Then, it uses the move function while there are no more nodes listed in the nodes list. The adjustEnd function is used to link the exit to the rest of the maze. Lastly, dispMaze function is called to format the maze to a viewable format.

#### setup.m

Inputs: size   
Outputs: maze, nodes, startPos, endPos   
This function takes a size parameter and generates a nxn matrix of that size. Next, the function creates a border of 8's around the outside edges. It then randomly generates a start and end point (which will be returned at the end of the function). The start point will be located at some point along the bottom row (where it will replace one of the 8's). The end point will be located at some point along the top row (where it will replace one of the 8's). A 1 (path) will be generated directly above the start point, and a node will be created at that point. The function then returns the created maze, a list of **nodes**, and the start/end positions of the maze.

#### move.m

Inputs: maze, position   
Outputs: maze, position, nodes   
This function takes a maze and generates one new point along its current path. This function is recursively called within the main function until there are zero nodes. This function first calls validateMove to get a list of possible directions the function can go. If there are 0 possible directions and the current position is a node, the node is removed and the current position is set to the last node on the list. If there are 0 possible directions and the current position is not a node, the current position is set to the last node on the list. If there are 1, 2, 3, or 4 possible directions, the function does a couple of things. It first finds a random direction using the weighting described in the [movement](https://github.com/RyanSchw/MazeGeneration#movement) section of this README. It then finds the position of the previous position (whatever point was created just before this one). It then calls the checkNodes function. If it returns true, then add the current point to the node list. Regardless, the currentPoint is set equal to the futurePoint and that point in the maze is set to 1. maze, pos, and nodes are all returned in order to make this function easy to be called recursively.

#### validateMove.m

Inputs: maze, position   
Outputs: position   
The purpose of this function is to tell the move function where the current position could possibly go. This function will return a matrix called directions that will return either a 1 or a 0 for each direction. The format for directions is up, down, left, right. Valid movements are checked using a valid movement matrix outlined below.

#### adjustEnd.m

Inputs: maze, endPos   
Outputs: maze   
This function connects the end piece to the rest of the maze. Because the movement constraints are set to not directly touch the border (8's), a connection must be made to the generated maze. This is done by traversing straight down from the end position until a connection has been made to the rest of the maze. This is indicated by looking left, right, and down to see if there is a 1 next to it. This outputs the adjusted maze at the end of this function.

#### checkNode.m

Credit to Bailey Keel for helping me come up with this idea.   
Inputs: futurePoint, previousPoint   
Outputs: result   
This function checks to see if the movement would result in the creation of a node. Most simply, a node is created when there is a change in the direction of a path. In all cases, the generated point (futurePoint) will be in a different row and column than the last point (previousPoint, **not** currentPoint). If a node is found, returns true.

#### dispMaze.m

Inputs: maze   
Outputs: None (Note: displays maze)   
This function formats the matrix to be graphed via heatmap. This is a two dimensional graph in which there are different colors based on the value in the matrix. That way, the walls can be grey, paths blue, and start/end orange.

#### point.m

Point class   
Properties: row, col   
Methods: point(a, b), adjust(maze, position, value), mazeValue(maze, position, a, b), same(a, nodes)   
The purpose of this class is to prevent the need for x and y components for all points throughout the maze. These functions are mostly one liners whos purpose is to make adjustments to the maze and positions simpler.

# Code

## main

function [] = main()

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

% ENGR 132 Program Description

% This function This is the main function of the maze generation program.

% This uses the setup function to create an empty maze. Then, it uses the

% move function while there are no more nodes listed in the nodes list.

% At the very end, it uses the adjustEnd function to link the exit to the

% rest of the maze.

%

% Function Call

% function [] = main()

%

% Input Arguments

% 1. None

%

% Output Arguments

% 1. None

%

% Assignment Information

% Assignment: MATLAB Individual Project

% Author: Ryan Schwartz, schwar95@purdue.edu

% Team ID: 001-07

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

%% INITIALIZATION ---

% Grabs user input for size and difficulty

% Constraints for size: Positive number greater than 5

% Constraints for difficulty: 1 < d < 10

res = inputdlg({'Enter size of maze:', 'Enter difficulty of maze:'}, 'Input', 1);

size = str2num(res{1});

difficulty = str2num(res{2});

% Verify numbers are correct

while size <= 5 || difficulty < 1 || difficulty > 10

res = inputdlg({'Enter size of maze:', 'Enter difficulty of maze:'}, 'Input', 1);

size = str2num(res{1});

difficulty = str2num(res{2});

end

%% CALCULATIONS ---

[maze, nodes, position, endPoint] = setup(size);

% Runs generation process until there are no more nodes left

while numel(nodes) > 0

[maze, position, nodes] = move(maze, position, nodes, difficulty);

dispMaze(maze);

end

maze = adjustEnd(maze, endPoint);

%% FORMATTED TEXT & FIGURE DISPLAYS ---

dispMaze(maze);

fprintf('Completed successfully\n');

%% COMMAND WINDOW OUTPUTS ---

%% ACADEMIC INTEGRITY STATEMENT ---

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% source, either modified or unmodified. Neither have I/we provided

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% is my/our own original work.

%

## setup

function [maze, nodes, position, endPos] = setup(size)

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

% ENGR 132 Program Description

% This function This function takes a size parameter and generates a nxn

% matrix of that size. Next, the function creates a border of 8's around

% the outside edges. It then randomly generates a start and end point

% (which will be returned at the end of the function). The start point

% will be located at some point along the bottom row (where it will

% replace one of the 8's). The end point will be located at some point

% along the top row (where it will replace one of the 8's). A 1 (path)

% will be generated directly above the start point, and a node will be

% created at that point. The function then returns the created maze, a

% list of nodes, and the start/end positions of the maze.

%

% Function Call

% function [maze, nodes, position, endPos] = setup(size)

%

% Input Arguments

% 1. size: User-defined maze size

%

% Output Arguments

% 1. maze: Blank maze template of size x size dimensions

% 2. nodes: Initial list of nodes

% 3. position: Initial position

% 4. endPos: Position of ending block

%

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%% INITIALIZATION ---

% Generate maze, create borders of 8s

maze = zeros(size);

maze(1, 1:end) = 8;

maze(1:end, 1) = 8;

maze(end, 1:end) = 8;

maze(1:end, end) = 8;

%% CALCULATIONS ---

% Generate random starting and ending points

position = point(size, randi([2 (size - 1)]));

maze = setMazePosition(maze, position, 3);

position = adjust(position, -1, 0);

maze = setMazePosition(maze, position, 1);

nodes(1, 1) = position.row;

nodes(2, 1) = position.col;

endPos = point(1, randi([2 (size - 1)]));

maze = setMazePosition(maze, endPos, 4);

%% FORMATTED TEXT & FIGURE DISPLAYS ---

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%

## move

function [maze, position, nodes] = move(maze, position, nodes, difficulty)

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

% ENGR 132 Program Description

% This function his function takes a maze and generates one new point along its current path. This function is

% recursively called within the main function until there are zero nodes. This function first calls validateMove to

% get a list of possible directions the function can go. If there are 0 possible directions and the current position

% is a node, the node is removed and the current position is set to the last node on the list. If there are 0 possible

% directions and the current position is not a node, the current position is set to the last node on the list. If

% there are 1, 2, 3, or 4 possible directions, the function does a couple of things. It first finds a random direction

% using the weighting described in the movement section of this README. It then finds the position of the previous

% position (whatever point was created just before this one). It then calls the checkNodes function. If it returns

% true, then add the current point to the node list. Regardless, the currentPoint is set equal to the futurePoint and

% that point in the maze is set to 1. maze, pos, and nodes are all returned in order to make this function easy to be

% called recursively.

%

% Function Call

% function [maze, position, nodes] = move(maze, position)

%

% Input Arguments

% 1. maze: Current maze

% 2. position: Current position

% 3. nodes: Current list of nodes

% 4. difficulty: User-defined difficulty (1 low, 10 high)

%

% Output Arguments

% 1. maze: Updated maze

% 2. position: Updated position

% 3. nodes: Updated list of nodes

%

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%% INITIALIZATION ---

% directions = [up, down, left, right]

% up, down, left, right can be 1 for OK or 0 for NO

[directions] = validateMove(maze, position);

%% CALCULATIONS ---

% Check if that route can continue or not

if any(directions) == 0

if same(position, nodes) == 1

% Remove last node because all positions are exhausted

nodes = nodes(:, 1 : end - 1);

else

position = point(nodes(1, end), nodes(2, end));

end

else

% sum(directions) = 1, 2, 3

% Random direction

locations = directions .\* floor(100.0/sum(directions));

% Adusts difficulty

% Increase in upward tendency if difficulty is 1

locations(1) = locations(1) \* (1 - ((difficulty - 5.0)/14));

locations(2) = locations(2) \* (1 + ((difficulty - 5.0)/14));

locations(3) = locations(3) \* (1 + ((difficulty - 5.0)/14));

locations(4) = locations(4) \* (1 + ((difficulty - 5.0)/14));

if sum(locations) ~= 100

for k = 1:4

if directions(k) == 1

locations(k) = locations(k) + 100 - sum(locations);

end

end

end

% Choose random direction

r = randi([1 100]);

if r <= locations(1)

futurePosition = point(position.row - 1, position.col);

elseif r <= locations(2) + locations(1)

futurePosition = point(position.row + 1, position.col);

elseif r <= locations(3) + locations(2) + locations(1)

futurePosition = point(position.row, position.col - 1);

else

futurePosition = point(position.row, position.col + 1);

end

% Find previous number 1

if mazeValue(maze, position, -1, 0) == 1

previousPosition = point(position.row - 1, position.col);

elseif mazeValue(maze, position, 1, 0) == 1

previousPosition = point(position.row + 1, position.col);

elseif mazeValue(maze, position, 0, -1) == 1

previousPosition = point(position.row , position.col - 1);

else % mazeValue(maze, position, 0, 1) == 1

previousPosition = point(position.row, position.col + 1);

end

% Check if node created

if checkNode(futurePosition, previousPosition) == 1

nodes(1, end + 1) = position.row;

nodes(2, end) = position.col;

end

position = futurePosition;

maze = setMazePosition(maze, position, 1);

end

%% FORMATTED TEXT & FIGURE DISPLAYS ---

%% COMMAND WINDOW OUTPUTS ---

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%

## validateMove

function [positions] = validateMove(maze, position)

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

% ENGR 132 Program Description

% This function telsl the move function where the current position could

% possibly go. This function will return a matrix called directions that

% will return either a 1 or a 0 for each direction. The format for

% directions is up, down, left, right. Valid movements are checked using

% a valid movement matrix outlined on GitHub.

%

% Function Call

% function [positions] = validateMove(maze, position)

%

% Input Arguments

% 1. maze: Current maze

% 2. position: Current position

%

% Output Arguments

% 1. positions: Matrix that shows what available directions can be used.

% Formatted in [up down left right], where 1's are viable movements.

%

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%% INITIALIZATION ---

positions = [1 1 1 1]; % Up, down, left, right

[numrow, numcol] = size(maze);

%% CALCULATIONS ---

% Check up

if position.row == 2

positions(1) = 0;

elseif position.row == 3

for z = [-1 0 1]

if mazeValue(maze, position, -1, z) == 1

positions(1) = 0;

end

end

else

for k = [-2 -1]

for z = [-1 0 1]

if mazeValue(maze, position, k, z) == 1

positions(1) = 0;

end

end

end

end

% Check down

if position.row == numrow - 1

positions(2) = 0;

elseif position.row == numrow - 2

for z = [-1 0 1]

if mazeValue(maze, position, 1, z) == 1

positions(2) = 0;

end

end

else

for k = [1 2]

for z = [-1 0 1]

if mazeValue(maze, position, k, z) == 1

positions(2) = 0;

end

end

end

end

% Check left

if position.col == 2

positions(3) = 0;

elseif position.col == 3

for z = [-1 0 1]

if mazeValue(maze, position, z, -1) ==1

positions(3) = 0;

end

end

else

for k = [-1 0 1]

for z = [-2 -1]

if mazeValue(maze, position, k, z) == 1

positions(3) = 0;

end

end

end

end

% Check right

if position.col == numcol - 1

positions(4) = 0;

elseif position.col == numcol - 2

for z = [-1 0 1]

if mazeValue(maze, position, z, 1) == 1

positions(4) = 0;

end

end

else

for k = [-1 0 1]

for z = [1 2]

if mazeValue(maze, position, k, z) == 1

positions(4) = 0;

end

end

end

end

%% FORMATTED TEXT & FIGURE DISPLAYS ---

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%

## adjustEnd

function [maze] = adjustEnd(maze, endPosition)

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

% ENGR 132 Program Description

% This function This function connects the end piece to the rest of the

% maze. Because the movement constraints are set to not directly touch

% the border (8's), a connection must be made to the generated maze. This

% is done by traversing straight down from the end position until a

% connection has been made to the rest of the maze. This is indicated by

% looking left, right, and down to see if there is a 1 next to it. This

% outputs the adjusted maze at the end of this function.

%

% Function Call

% function [maze] = adjustEnd(maze, endPosition)

%

% Input Arguments

% 1. maze: Current maze

% 2. endPosition: (point class) Position of end point

%

% Output Arguments

% 1. maze: Current maze

%

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%% INITIALIZATION ---

% Set position below end point to be a 1 (start the connection process)

position = point(endPosition.row + 1, endPosition.col);

maze = setMazePosition(maze, position, 1);

connection = 0;

while connection == 0

% Search if there are any 1's in down, left, right positions

if mazeValue(maze, position, 1, 0) == 1

connection = 1;

elseif mazeValue(maze, position, 0, -1) == 1

connection = 1;

elseif mazeValue(maze, position, 0, 1) == 1

connection = 1;

else

% If there are no surrounding 1's, move down

position = adjust(position, 1, 0);

maze = setMazePosition(maze, position, 1);

end

end

%% CALCULATIONS ---

%% FORMATTED TEXT & FIGURE DISPLAYS ---

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%

## checkNode

function [result] = checkNode(fPosition, pPosition)

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

% ENGR 132 Program Description

% This function This function checks to see if the movement would result

% in the creation of a node. Most simply, a node is created when there is

% a change in the direction of a path. In all cases, the generated point

% (futurePoint) will be in a different row and column than the last point

% (previousPoint, not currentPoint). If a node is found, returns true.

%

% Function Call

% function [result] = checkNode(fPosition, pPosition)

%

% Input Arguments

% 1. fPosition: Future position the maze is thinking about going to

% 2. pPosition: Previous position the maze was just at

%

% Output Arguments

% 1. result: 1 or 0 based on if there is a node or not (changed both row

% and column)

%

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%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

%% INITIALIZATION ---

%% CALCULATIONS ---

if fPosition.row ~= pPosition.row && fPosition.col ~= pPosition.col

result = 1;

else

result = 0;

end

%% FORMATTED TEXT & FIGURE DISPLAYS ---

%% COMMAND WINDOW OUTPUTS ---

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%

## dispMaze

function [] = dispMaze(maze)

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

% ENGR 132 Program Description

% This function This function formats the matrix to be graphed via

% heatmap. This is a two dimensional graph in which there are different

% colors based on the value in the matrix. That way, the walls can be

% grey, paths blue, and start/end orange.

%

% Function Call

% function [] = dispMaze(maze)

%

% Input Arguments

% 1. maze: Current maze

%

% Output Arguments

% 1. None

%

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%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

%% INITIALIZATION ---

cmap = [1 1 1; .12 .39 1; 1 1 1; 1 .5 0; 1 .5 0; 1 1 1; 1 1 1; .65 .65 .65];

%% CALCULATIONS ---

hmo = imagesc(maze);

colormap(cmap);

set(gca, 'XColor', 'none');

set(gca, 'Ycolor', 'none');

drawnow

%% FORMATTED TEXT & FIGURE DISPLAYS ---

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%

## point

classdef point

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

% ENGR 132 Program Description

% The purpose of this class is to prevent the need for x and y components

% for all points throughout the maze. These functions are mostly one

% liners whos purpose is to make adjustments to the maze and positions

% simpler.

%

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%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

properties

row

col

end

methods

% Constructor

function [obj] = point(a, b)

obj.row = a;

obj.col = b;

end

% Functions

function [maze] = setMazePosition(maze, position, value)

maze(position.row, position.col) = value;

end

function [positionNew] = adjust(position, row1, col1)

positionNew = point(position.row + row1, position.col + col1);

end

function [val] = mazeValue(maze, position, a, b)

val = maze(position.row + a, position.col + b);

end

function t = same(a, nodes)

if a.row == nodes(1, end) && a.col == nodes(2, end)

t = 1;

else

t = 0;

end

end

end

end