

Algorithm Design & Problem Solving: Tower of Hanoi



Contents



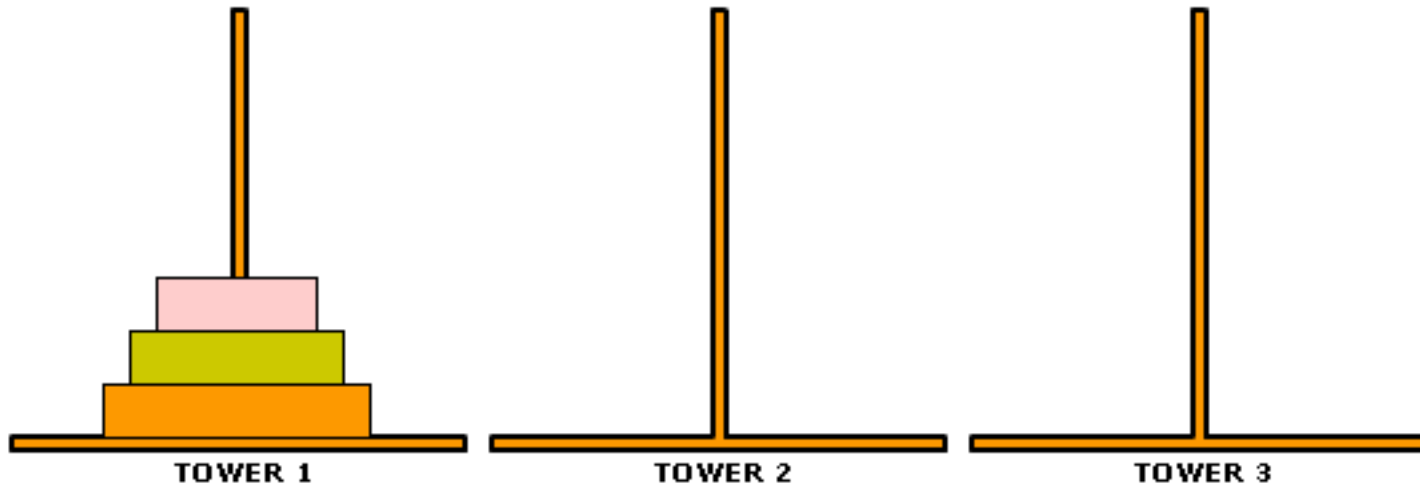
1

Tower of Hanoi

2

A look at Monday's lab

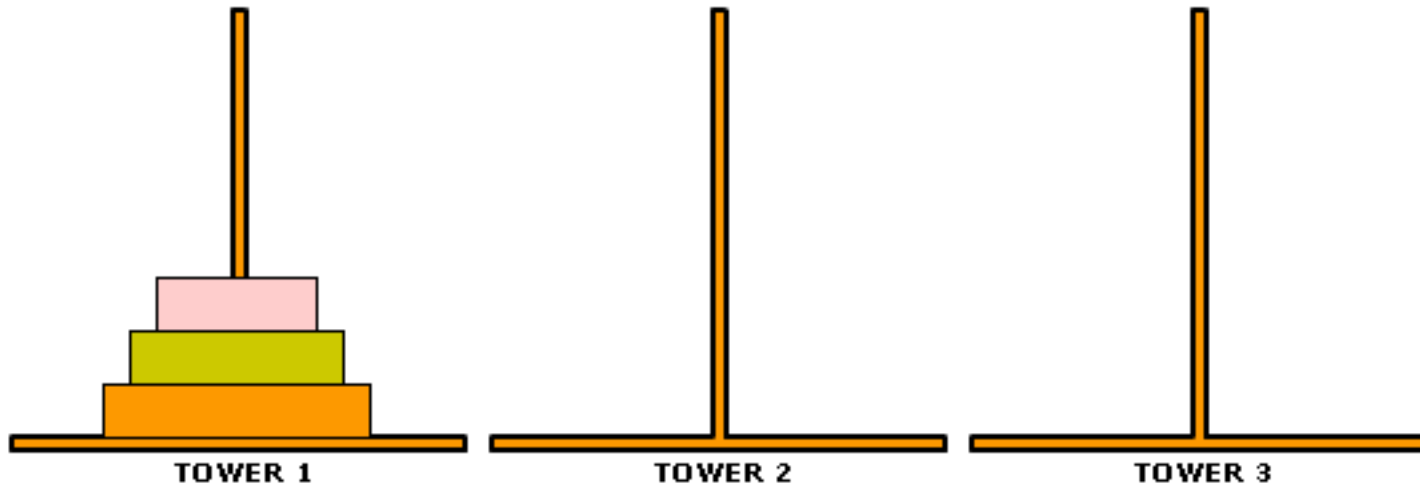
The Tower of Hanoi



❖ Rules

- Move all disks to Tower 3
- Only one disk can be moved at a time
- A disk can never be put on a smaller disk

The Tower of Hanoi



❖ What is the problem?

- Move the largest disk, **disk2**, to Tower 3
- Move the middle disk, **disk1**, to Tower 3
- Move smallest disk, **disk0**, to Tower 3

The Tower of Hanoi



❖ To move disk0, disk1 and disk2 from 1 to 3:

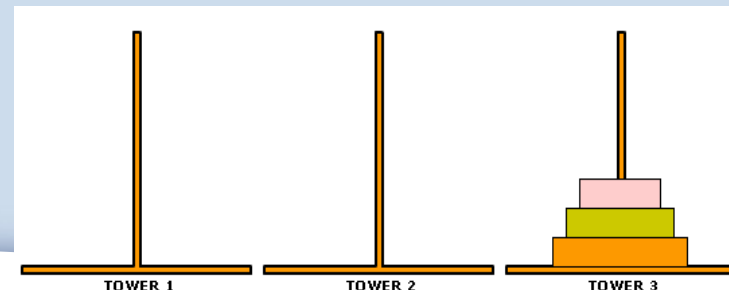
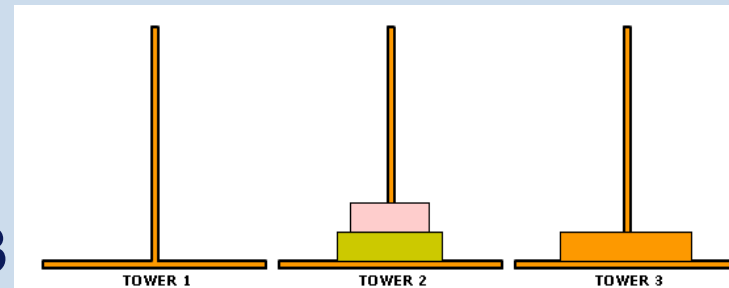
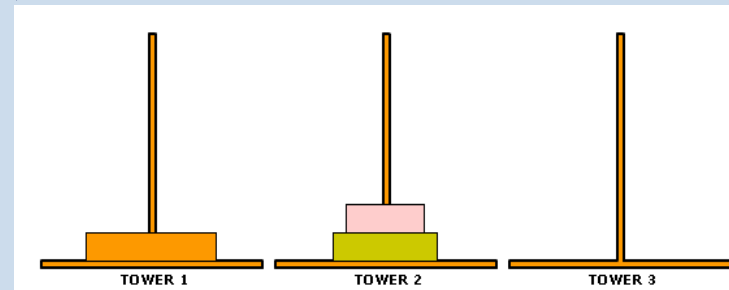
1. Move disk0 and disk1 from 1 to 2,

- i. Move disk0 from 1 to 3, and
- ii. Move disk1 from 1 to 2, and
- iii. Move disk0 from 3 to 2

2. Move disk2 from 1 to 3

3. Move disk0 and disk1 from 2 to 3

- i. Move disk0 from 2 to 1, and
- ii. Move disk1 from 2 to 3, and
- iii. Move disk0 from 1 to 3



Towers of Hanoi



❖ Why is this suitable for **recursion**?

- Because there is a base case
- The problem is iteratively getting smaller

The Tower of Hanoi



Source

Spare

Dest

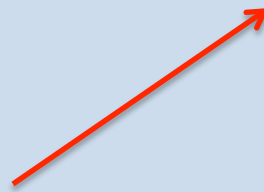
Towers of Hanoi: A recursive algorithm



Which disk am I moving?



moveTower (**disks**, **source**, **dest**, spare)



From which tower?



To which tower?

In your TOH handout from yesterday, fill up the column “Relevant function call”

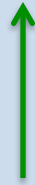
Towers of Hanoi: A recursive algorithm..... Start of



moveTower (disks, source, dest, spare)

If disk = 0

Move disk from source to dest



Base case: if it is the smallest disk then move it

Towers of Hanoi: A recursive algorithm



moveTower (disks, source, dest, spare)

If disk = 0

Move disk from source to dest

else

moveTower (disk-1, source, spare, dest)

move disk from source to dest

moveTower (disk-1, spare, dest, source)

Base case: only
small disk can be
moved

Towers of Hanoi: A recursive algorithm



moveTower (disks, source, dest, spare)

 If disk = 0

 Move disk from source to dest

 else

moveTower (disk-1, source, spare, dest)

 move disk from source to dest

moveTower (disk-1, spare, dest, source)

This moves the big
& medium disks

Towers of Hanoi: A recursive algorithm



moveTower (disks, source, dest, spare)

 If disk = 0

 Move disk from source to dest

 else

moveTower (disk-1, source, spare, dest)

Recursive calls

 move disk from source to dest

moveTower (disk-1, spare, dest, source)

Towers of Hanoi: A recursive algorithm



moveTower (disks, source, dest, spare)

If disk = 0

Move disk from source to dest

else

moveTower (disk-1, source, spare, dest)

move disk from source to dest

moveTower (disk-1, spare, dest, source)

Note how the towers
change position in
the call

Towers of Hanoi: A recursive algorithm



```
1 moveTower (disks, source, dest, spare)
2 If disk = 0
3     Move disk from source to dest
4 Else
5     moveTower (disk-1, source, spare, dest)
6     move disk from source to dest
7     moveTower (disk-1, spare, dest, source)
```

In your TOH handout, fill up the column “Line of code that move takes place”

Towers of Hanoi: A recursive algorithm



Call Stack

```
1 moveTower (disks, source, dest, spare)
2 If disk = 0
3     Move disk from source to dest
4 Else
5     moveTower (disk-1, source, spare, dest)
6     move disk from source to dest
7     moveTower (disk-1, spare, dest, source)
```

moveTower(2, Tower1, Tower3, Tower2)

Towers of Hanoi: A recursive algorithm



Call Stack

moveTower(2, Tower1, Tower3, Tower2)

TOP OF STACK

```
1 moveTower (disks, source, dest, spare)
2 If disk = 0
3     Move disk from source to dest
4 Else
5     moveTower (disk-1, source, spare, dest)
6     move disk from source to dest
7     moveTower (disk-1, spare, dest, source)
```

Towers of Hanoi: A recursive algorithm



The call was made at line 5



5

Call Stack

moveTower(2, Tower1, Tower3, Tower2)
moveTower(1, Tower1, Tower2, Tower3)

```
1 moveTower (disks, source, dest, spare)
2 If disk = 0
3   Move disk from source to dest
4 Else
5   moveTower (disk-1, source, spare, dest)
6   move disk from source to dest
7   moveTower (disk-1, spare, dest, source)
```

Towers of Hanoi: A recursive algorithm



Call Stack

```
1 moveTower (disks, source, dest, spare)
2   If disk = 0
3     Move disk from source to dest
4   Else
5     moveTower (disk-1, source, spare, dest)
6     move disk from source to dest
7     moveTower (disk-1, spare, dest, source)
```

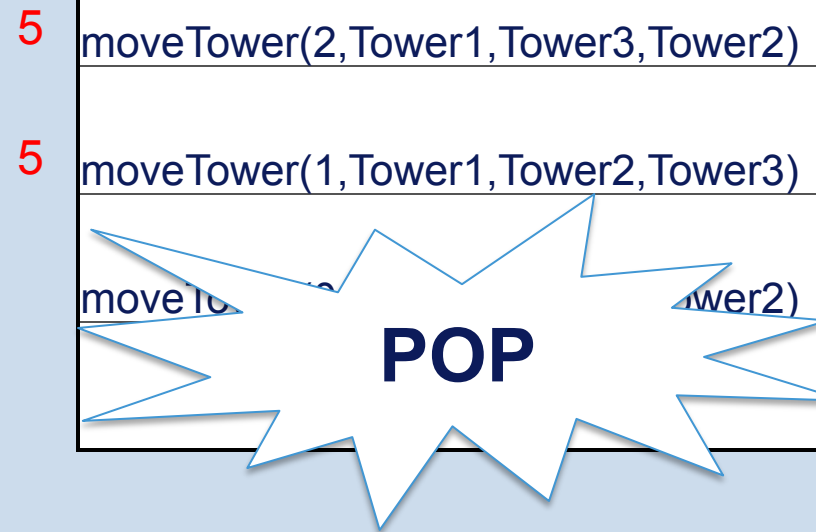
5	moveTower(2, Tower1, Tower3, Tower2)
5	moveTower(1, Tower1, Tower2, Tower3)
	moveTower(0, Tower1, Tower3, Tower2)

Towers of Hanoi: A recursive algorithm



```
1 moveTower (disks, source, dest, spare)
2   If disk = 0
3     Move disk from source to dest
4   Else
5     moveTower (disk-1, source, spare, dest)
6     move disk from source to dest
7     moveTower (disk-1, spare, dest, source)
```

Call Stack



1(i) Move disk0 from 1 to 3

Towers of Hanoi: A recursive algorithm

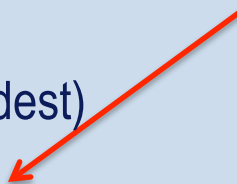


Call Stack

	moveTower(2, Tower1, Tower3, Tower2)
	moveTower(1, Tower1, Tower2, Tower3)

5

5



```
1 moveTower (disks, source, dest, spare)
2 If disk = 0
3     Move disk from source to dest
4 Else
5     moveTower (disk-1, source, spare, dest)
6     move disk from source to dest
7     moveTower (disk-1, spare, dest, source)
```

1(ii) Move disk1 from 1 to 2

Towers of Hanoi: A recursive algorithm



Call Stack

```
1 moveTower (disks, source, dest, spare)
2   If disk = 0
3     Move disk from source to dest
4   Else
5     moveTower (disk-1, source, spare, dest)
6     move disk from source to dest
7     moveTower (disk-1, spare, dest, source)
```

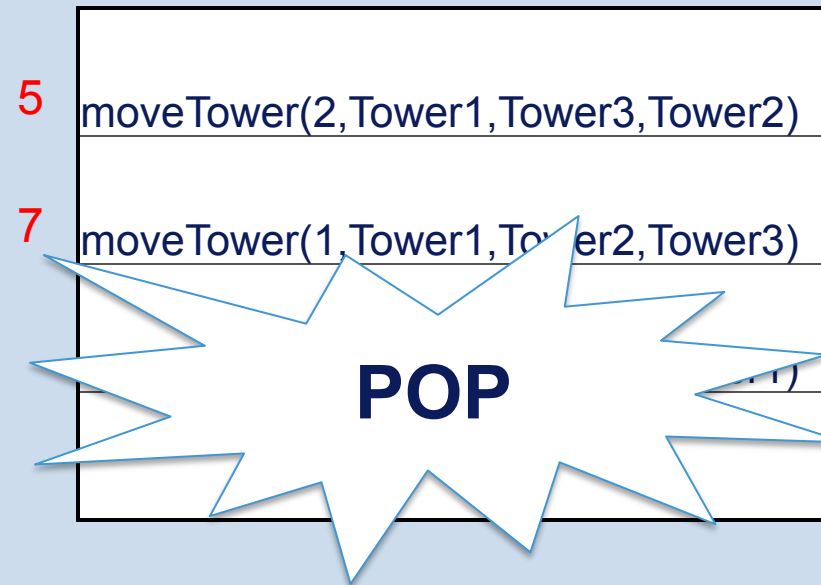
5	moveTower(2, Tower1, Tower3, Tower2)
7	moveTower(1, Tower1, Tower2, Tower3)
	moveTower(0, Tower3, Tower2, Tower1)

Towers of Hanoi: A recursive algorithm



```
1 moveTower (disks, source, dest, spare)
2 If disk = 0
3   Move disk from source to dest
4 Else
5   moveTower (disk-1, source, spare, dest)
6   move disk from source to dest
7   moveTower (disk-1, spare, dest, source)
```

Call Stack



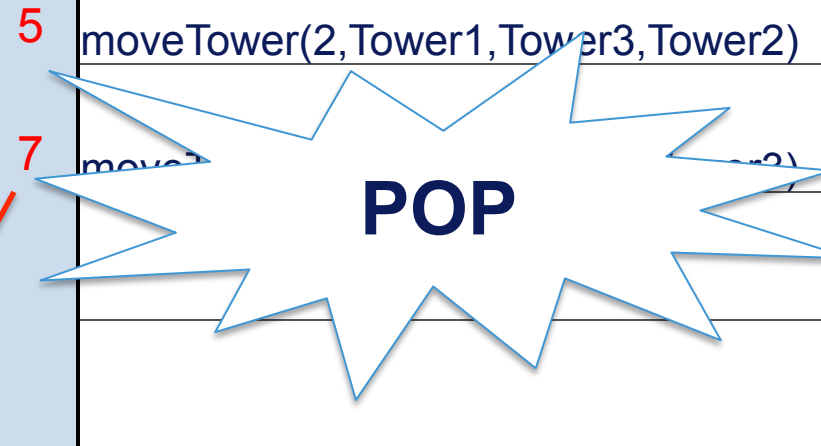
1(iii) Move disk0 from 3 to 2

Towers of Hanoi: A recursive algorithm



```
1 moveTower (disks, source, dest, spare)
2 If disk = 0
3   Move disk from source to dest
4 Else
5   moveTower (disk-1, source, spare, dest)
6   move disk from source to dest
7   moveTower (disk-1, spare, dest, source)
```

Call Stack



Towers of Hanoi: A recursive algorithm



Call Stack

moveTower(2, Tower1, Tower3, Tower2)

5



```
1 moveTower (disks, source, dest, spare)
2 If disk = 0
3   Move disk from source to dest
4 Else
5   moveTower (disk-1, source, spare, dest)
6   move disk from source to dest
7   moveTower (disk-1, spare, dest, source)
```

2. Move disk2 from 1 to 3

Towers of Hanoi: A recursive algorithm



Call Stack

```
1 moveTower (disks, source, dest, spare)
2   If disk = 0
3     Move disk from source to dest
4   Else
5     moveTower (disk-1, source, spare, dest)
6     move disk from source to dest
7     moveTower (disk-1, spare, dest, source)
```

7

moveTower(2, Tower1, Tower3, Tower2)

moveTower(1, Tower2, Tower3, Tower1)

Towers of Hanoi: A recursive algorithm



Call Stack

```
1 moveTower (disks, source, dest, spare)
2 If disk = 0
3     Move disk from source to dest
4 Else
5     moveTower (disk-1, source, spare, dest)
6     move disk from source to dest
7     moveTower (disk-1, spare, dest, source)
```

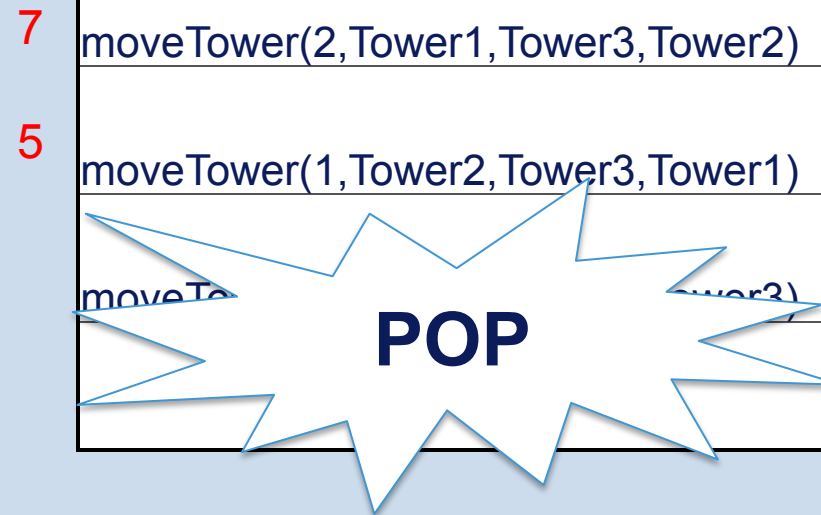
7	moveTower(2, Tower1, Tower3, Tower2)
5	moveTower(1, Tower2, Tower3, Tower1)
	moveTower(0, Tower2, Tower1, Tower3)

Towers of Hanoi: A recursive algorithm



```
1 moveTower (disks, source, dest, spare)
2 If disk = 0
3   Move disk from source to dest
4 Else
5   moveTower (disk-1, source, spare, dest)
6   move disk from source to dest
7   moveTower (disk-1, spare, dest, source)
```

Call Stack



3(i) Move disk0 from 2 to 1

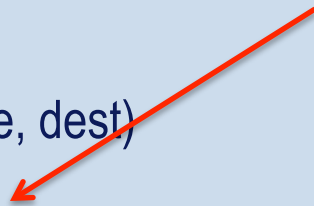
Towers of Hanoi: A recursive algorithm



Call Stack

7	moveTower(2, Tower1, Tower3, Tower2)
5	moveTower(1, Tower2, Tower3, Tower1)

```
1 moveTower (disks, source, dest, spare)
2 If disk = 0
3   Move disk from source to dest
4 Else
5   moveTower (disk-1, source, spare, dest)
6   move disk from source to dest
7   moveTower (disk-1, spare, dest, source)
```



3(ii) Move disk1 from 2 to 3

Towers of Hanoi: A recursive algorithm



Call Stack

```
1 moveTower (disks, source, dest, spare)
2 If disk = 0
3   Move disk from source to dest
4 Else
5   moveTower (disk-1, source, spare, dest)
6   move disk from source to dest
7   moveTower (disk-1, spare, dest, source)
```

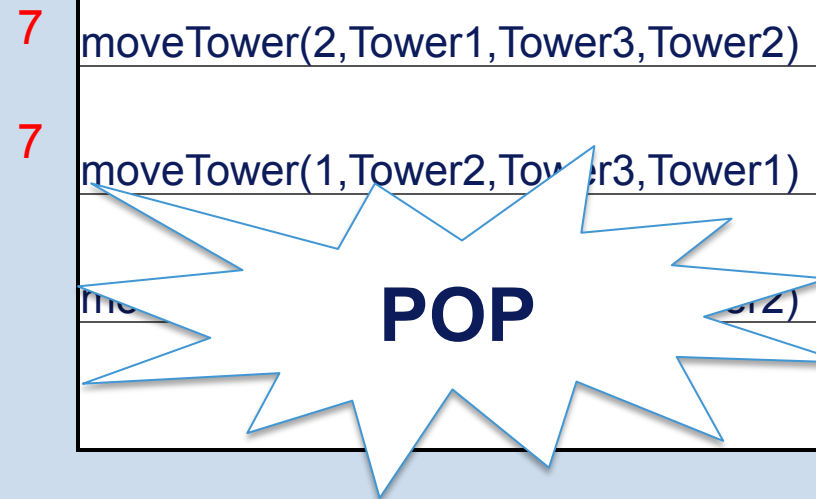
7	moveTower(2, Tower1, Tower3, Tower2)
7	moveTower(1, Tower2, Tower3, Tower1)
	moveTower(0, Tower1, Tower3, Tower2)

Towers of Hanoi: A recursive algorithm



```
1 moveTower (disks, source, dest, spare)
2 If disk = 0
3   Move disk from source to dest
4 Else
5   moveTower (disk-1, source, spare, dest)
6   move disk from source to dest
7   moveTower (disk-1, spare, dest, source)
```

Call Stack



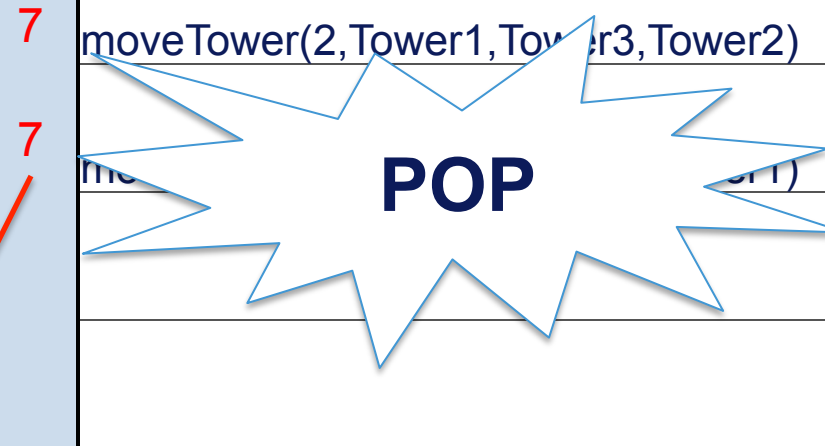
3(iii) Move disk0 from 1 to 3

Towers of Hanoi: A recursive algorithm



```
1 moveTower (disks, source, dest, spare)
2 If disk = 0
3   Move disk from source to dest
4 Else
5   moveTower (disk-1, source, spare, dest)
6   move disk from source to dest
7   moveTower (disk-1, spare, dest, source)
```

Call Stack



Towers of Hanoi: A recursive algorithm

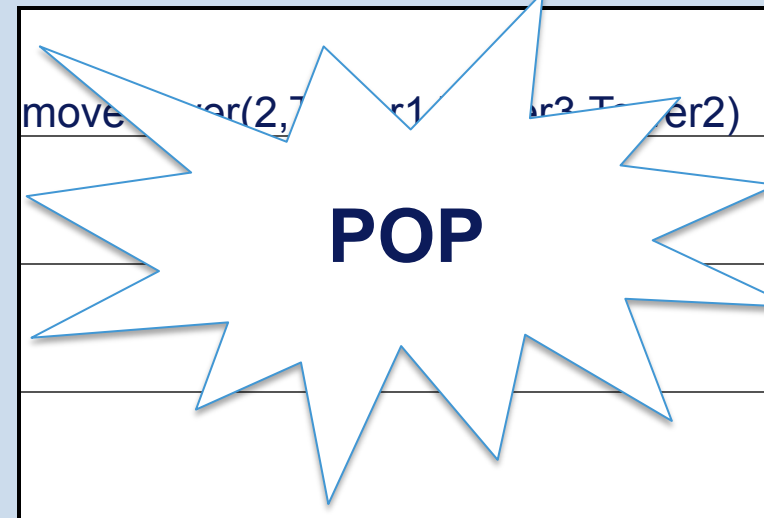


```
1 moveTower (disks, source, dest, spare)
2 If disk = 0
3   Move disk from source to dest
4 Else
5   moveTower (disk-1, source, spare, dest)
6   move disk from source to dest
7   moveTower (disk-1, spare, dest, source)
```

7



Call Stack



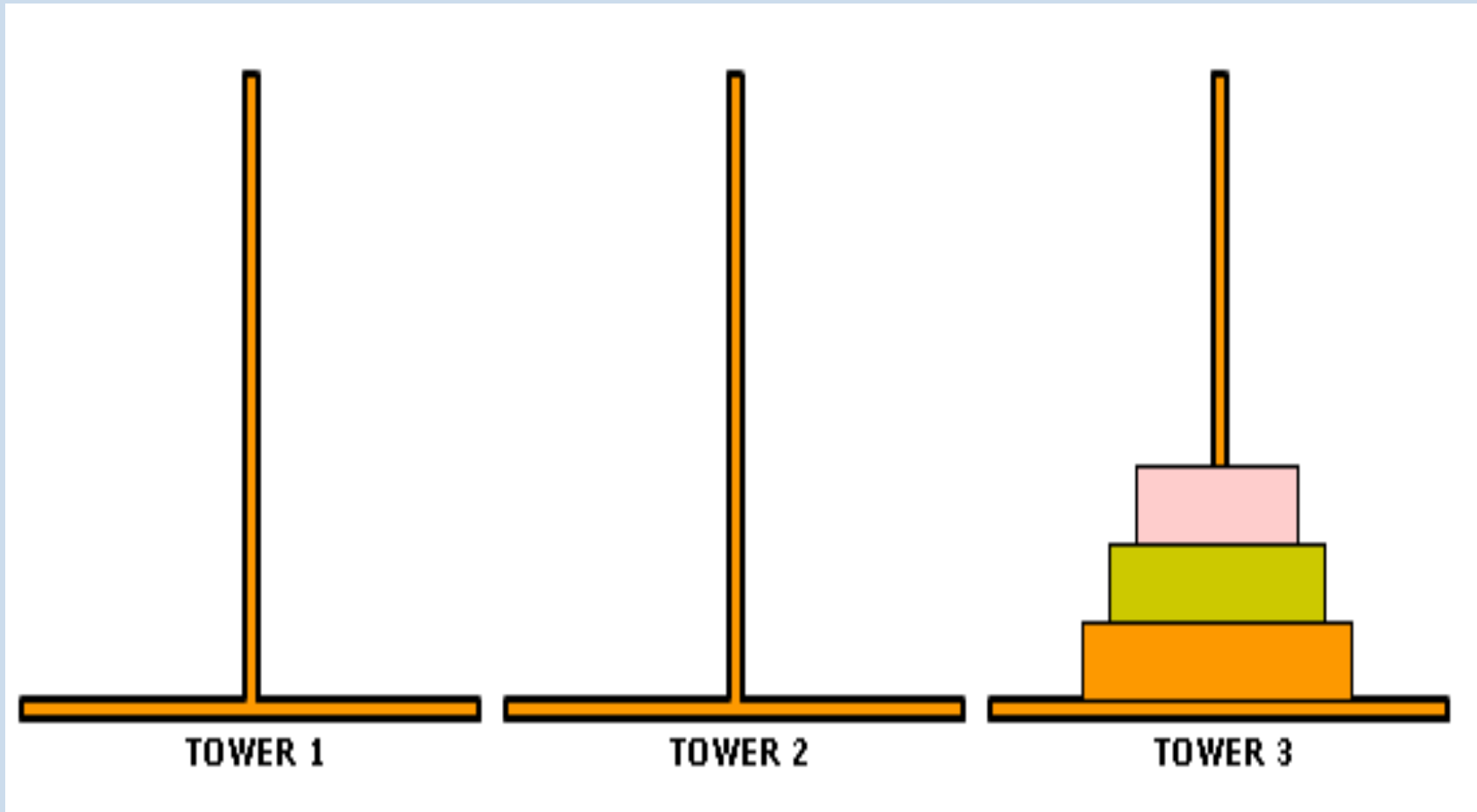
Towers of Hanoi: Bingo!!!

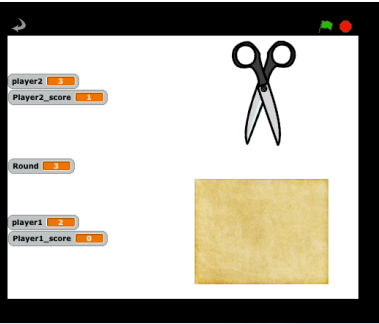


Call Stack

```
1 moveTower (disks, source, dest, spare)
2 If disk = 0
3   Move disk from source to dest
4 Else
5   moveTower (disk-1, source, spare, dest)
6   move disk from source to dest
7   moveTower (disk-1, spare, dest, source)
```


Towers of Hanoi: Bingo!!!

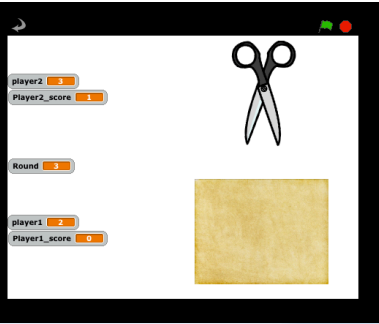




Rock Paper Scissors

❖ Rules:

- There are 2 players (you and the computer)
- If a player wins, their score is incremented by 1
- If it is a draw, neither player receives any points
- You choose the number of rounds
- *Scissors* beats *paper*
- *Paper* beats *rock*
- *Rock* beats *scissors*



A solution

scissors= 1, paper=2, rock = 3

Enter number of rounds

While round!=0

 Enter player1ans

 player2ans = random choice

 if player1ans = scissors and player2ans = paper

 player1score = player1score + 1

 else if player1ans = paper and player2ans = scissors

 player2score = player2score + 1

.....

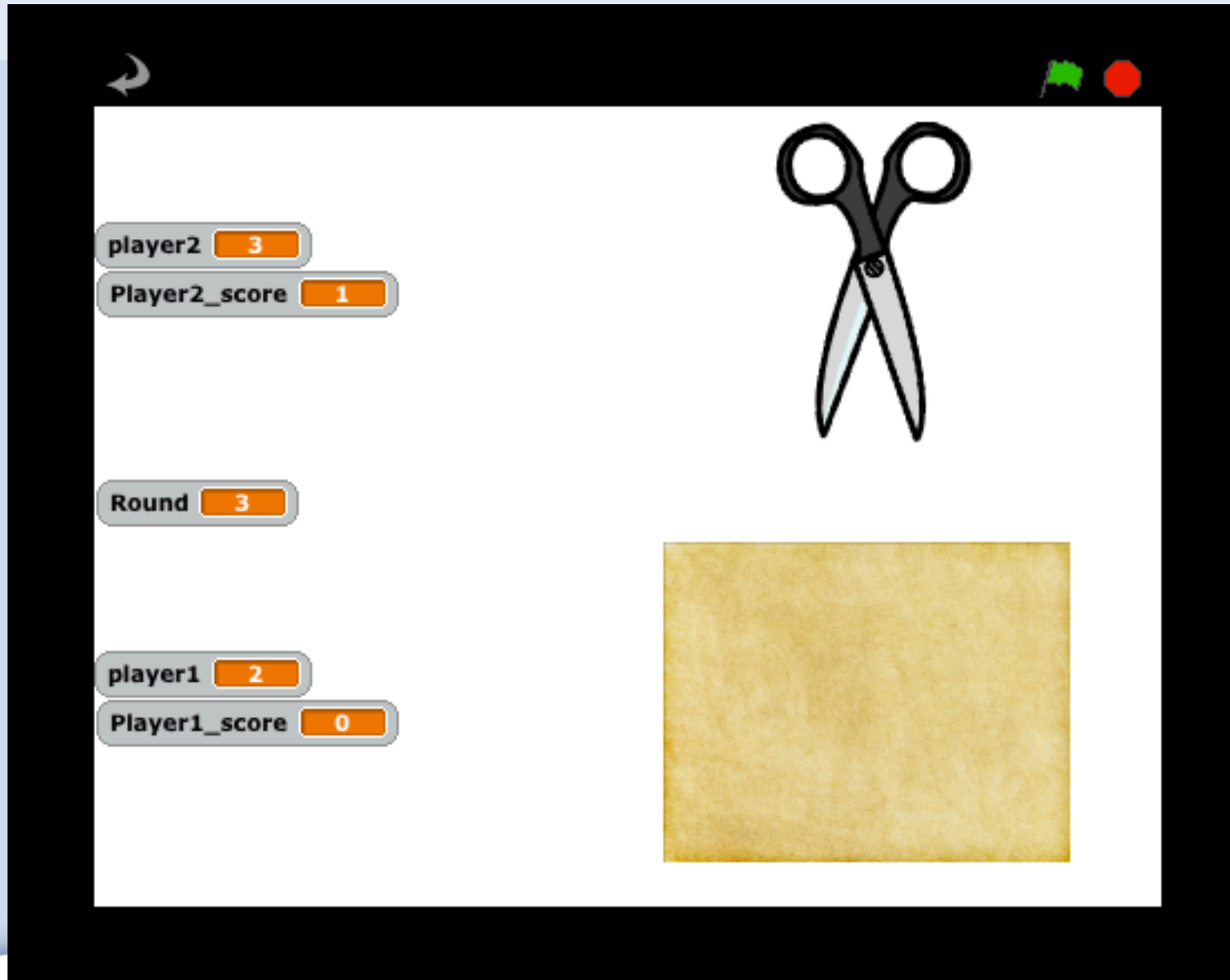
Rock Paper Scissors



```
repeat (answer)
  wait 2 secs
  ask What's your choice? and wait
  set player1 to answer
  if player1 = 1
    broadcast Rock
  if player1 = 2
    broadcast Paper
  if player1 = 3
    broadcast Scissors
  set player2 to pick random 1 to 3
  if player2 = 1
    broadcast Rock
  if player2 = 2
    broadcast Paper
  if player2 = 3
    broadcast scissors
  if player1 = 1 and player2 = 2
    change Player2_score by 1
  if player1 = 2 and player2 = 1
```

```
when I receive Scissors
  show
  play sound Scissors Sounds
  if player1 = 3 and player2 = 2
    say YOU WIN for 2 secs
    hide
  if player1 = 3 and player2 = 1
    say YOU LOSE for 2 secs
    hide
  if player1 = 3 and player2 = 3
    say DRAW for 2 secs
    hide
```

Rock Paper Scissors



Tree-Drawing Algorithm



Size 4 tree			
Line		Spaces	Asterisks
1	*	3	1
2	***	2	3
3	*****	1	5
4	*****	0	7
5	*	3	1
		size - line	2 * line - 1

Size 3 tree			
Line		Spaces	Asterisks
1	*	2	1
2	***	1	3
3	*****	0	5
4	*	2	1
		size - line	2 * line - 1

Trunk spacing is always size - 1

Size 4 tree			
Line		Spaces	Asterisks
1	*	3	1
2	***	2	3
3	*****	1	5
4	*****	0	7
5	*	3	1

size - line	2 * line - 1
size - line	1

Trunk spacing is always size - 1

Tree-Drawing Algorithm



Read in size (the size of the tree)

Loop over the lines in the tree (that's what the size represents)

Write out some spaces (tree size minus the line we're on)
 Write out some asterisks (line times 2 minus 1)

Draw a trunk (that's tree size - 1 spaces followed by a '*')

Size 4 tree			
Line		Spaces	Asterisks
1	*	3	1
2	***	2	3
3	*****	1	5
4	*****	0	7
5	*	3	1

Size 3 tree			
Line		Spaces	Asterisks
1	*	2	1
2	***	1	3
3	*****	0	5
4	*	2	1

Size 2 tree			
Line		Spaces	Asterisks
1	*	1	1
2	***	0	3
3	*	1	1

Trunk spacing is always size - 1

Tree-Drawing Algorithm



read size

(the size of the tree)

for i=1, i<=size

(that's what the size represents)

for j=0, j<size-i
print ' '

(tree size minus the line we're on)

for k=0, k<((i*2)-1)
print '*'

(line times 2 minus 1)

for j=0, j< size-1

(that's tree size - 1 spaces followed by a '*')

print ' '

print '*'

Test it! Does it work??

Thank You !

