THE MAZE

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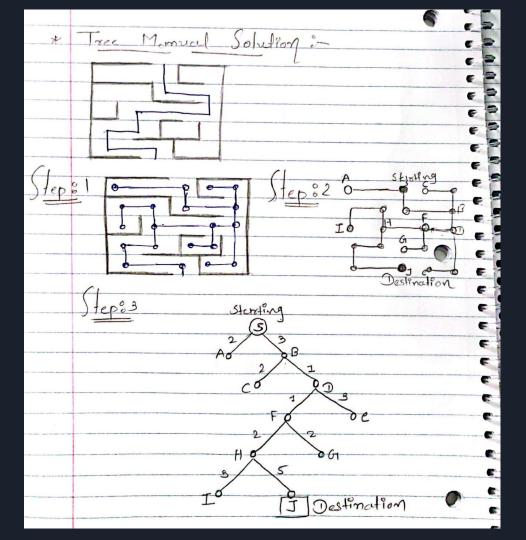
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INTRODUCTION

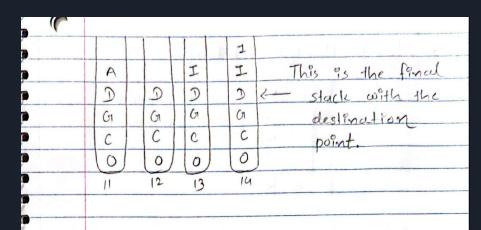
- The depth-first search algorithm is randomized in this algorithm. This method, which is frequently used with a stack, is one of the easiest for creating mazes.
- The algorithm picks a random neighboring cell that hasn't been visited yet after starting from a random cell.
- In order to facilitate backtracking, the algorithm breaks down the wall separating the two cells, marks the new cell as visited, and adds it to the stack.
- This process is carried out repeatedly by the algorithm, with a cell that has no unexplored neighbors being regarded as a dead end.

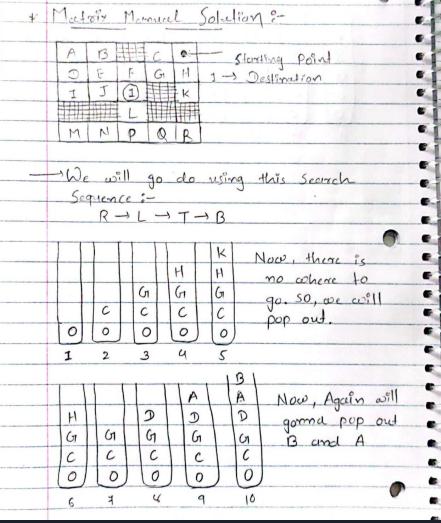
DESIGN

Tree Structure:-



Matrix Solution





IMPLEMENTATION

```
from typing import List
     class Solution:
         def DFS(self, maze: List[List[int]], start: List[int], destination: List
              direction = [(1,0), (-1,0), (0,-1), (0,1)]
             m = len(maze)
              n = len(maze[0])
              stack = []
              seen = set()
              stack.append((start[0], start[1]))
              seen.add((start[0], start[1]))
              while stack:
                  cur_i, cur_j = stack.pop()
                  for d in direction:
                      i = cur_i
                      j = cur_j
                      while 0 \le i \le m and 0 \le j \le n and maze[i][j] == 0:
                          i += d[0]
                          j += d[1]
                      i -= d[0]
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                      j -= d[1]
                      if i ==destination[0] and j == destination[1]:
                          return True
                      if (i, j) not in seen:
                          stack.append((i,j))
                          seen.add((i, j))
              return False
```

```
def main():
        obj = Solution()
        maze = []
        val = int(input("How many array do you want to enter : "))
        for i in range(0, val):
            arr = []
            n = int(input("How many elements do you want to enter : "))
            for j in range(0, n):
                ele = int(input("Enter array values : "))
                arr.append(ele)
            maze.append(arr)
        print()
        val = 2
        destination = []
        starting_position = []
        for k in range(0, val):
            pos = int(input("Enter the start position : "))
            destination.append(pos)
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        print()
        for d in range(0, val):
            pos = int(input("Enter the position for Destination : "))
            starting position.append(pos)
        print()
        result = obj.DFS(maze, destination, starting position)
        print("----")
        print("The Maze output will be :-", '"', result, '"')
        print("----")
     if name == ' main ':
        main()
```

TEST

```
PROBLEMS
           OUTPUT
                     DEBUG CONSOLE
                                      TERMINAL
                                                 JUPYTER: VARIABLES
dipaligajera@Dipalis-MBP Algoritham % /usr/bin/python3 "/Users/dipaligajera/Desktop/untitled folder 2/Algoritham
/Maze/Final.py"
How many array do you want to enter: 5
How many elements do you want to enter: 5
Enter array values: 0
Enter array values: 0
Enter array values: 1
Enter array values: 0
Enter array values: 0
How many elements do you want to enter: 5
Enter array values: 0
How many elements do you want to enter : 5
Enter array values: 0
Enter array values: 0
Enter array values: 0
Enter array values: 1
Enter array values: 0
How many elements do you want to enter: 5
Enter array values: 1
Enter array values: 1
Enter array values: 0
Enter array values: 1
Enter array values: 1
How many elements do you want to enter: 5
Enter array values: 0
Enter the start position: 0
Enter the start position: 4
Enter the position for Destination: 4
Enter the position for Destination: 4
The Maze output will be :- " True "
dipaligajera@Dipalis-MBP Algoritham %
```

```
PROBLEMS
           OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE
                                      TERMINAL
                                                 JUPYTER: VARIABLES
dipaligajera@Dipalis-MBP Algoritham % /usr/bin/python3 "/Users/dipaligajera/Desktop/untitled folder 2/Algoritham
/Maze/Final.py"
How many array do you want to enter: 5
How many elements do you want to enter: 5
Enter array values: 0
Enter array values: 0
Enter array values: 1
Enter array values: 0
Enter array values: 0
How many elements do you want to enter: 5
Enter array values: 0
How many elements do you want to enter: 5
Enter array values: 0
Enter array values: 0
Enter array values: 0
Enter array values: 1
Enter array values: 0
How many elements do you want to enter: 5
Enter array values: 1
Enter array values: 1
Enter array values: 0
Enter array values: 1
Enter array values : 1
How many elements do you want to enter: 5
Enter array values: 0
Enter the start position: 0
Enter the start position: 4
Enter the position for Destination: 3
Enter the position for Destination : 2
The Maze output will be :- " False "
```

dipaligajera@Dipalis-MBP Algoritham %

```
PROBLEMS OUTPUT
                     DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL JUPYTER: VARIABLES
dipaligajera@Dipalis-MBP Algoritham % /usr/bin/python3 "/Users/dipaligajera/Desktop/untitled folder 2/Algoritham
/Maze/Final.py"
How many array do you want to enter: 5
How many elements do you want to enter : 5
Enter array values: 0
How many elements do you want to enter: 5
Enter array values: 1
Enter array values: 1
Enter array values: 0
Enter array values: 0
Enter array values: 1
How many elements do you want to enter: 5
Enter array values: 0
How many elements do you want to enter: 5
Enter array values: 0
Enter array values : 1
Enter array values: 0
Enter array values: 0
Enter array values: 1
How many elements do you want to enter: 5
Enter array values: 0
Enter array values: 1
Enter array values: 0
Enter array values: 0
Enter array values: 0
Enter the start position: 4
Enter the start position: 3
Enter the position for Destination: 0
Enter the position for Destination: 1
The Maze output will be :- " False "
dipaligajera@Dipalis-MBP Algoritham %
```

ENHANCEMENT IDEAS

- This maze problem, we can also solve this using shortest path algorithm. Like, Dijkstra's Algorithm and Bellman Ford's Algorithm.
- ❖ Another way for this problem is using shortest path, Minimum Spanning Tree(MST).
- Converting the maze into X and Y squares is the either way and convert into tree using nodes.
- This shortest path is the easiest way to solve this maze problem.
- We can apply this algorithm in real world.
 - For example; Map.

CONCLUSION

- From this project, i learned a lot about Depth First Search(DFS) Algorithm and also compare with the other algorithms.
- The N, E, W, and S make it easier to move in the necessary directions in order to arrive to the target.

REFERENCE

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THANK YOU