

Duration: 15 mins

Python

PyQt5 + Numpy ?

Modern GUI

# Minesweeper

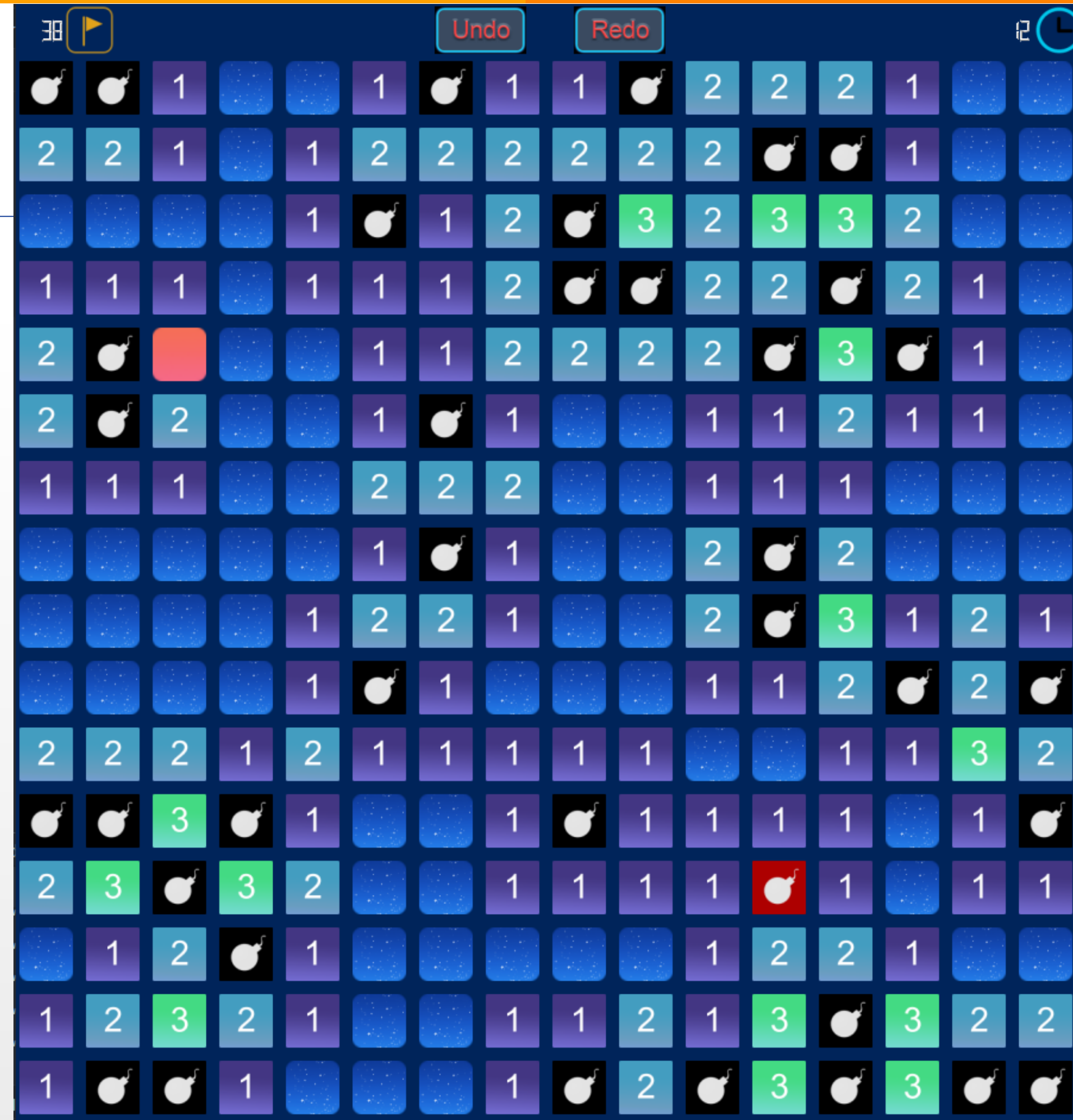
## Course Project

### Team Members

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- Phạm Công Tuấn (ITITIU19060)
- Trần Ngọc Tiến (ITITIU19217)

**Course:** Data Structure & Algorithms

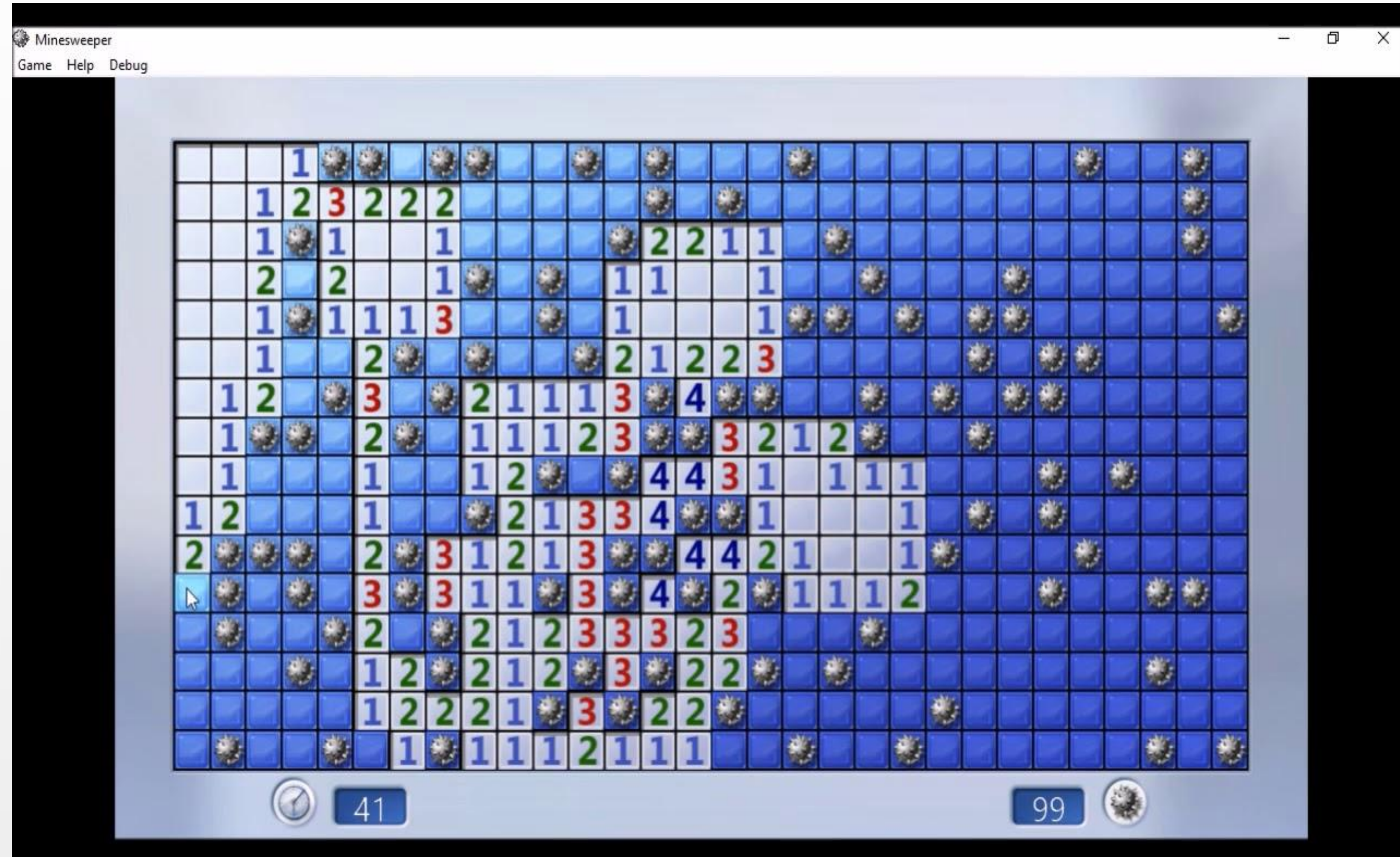
**Instructor:** Mr. T. T. Tùng





# Introduction

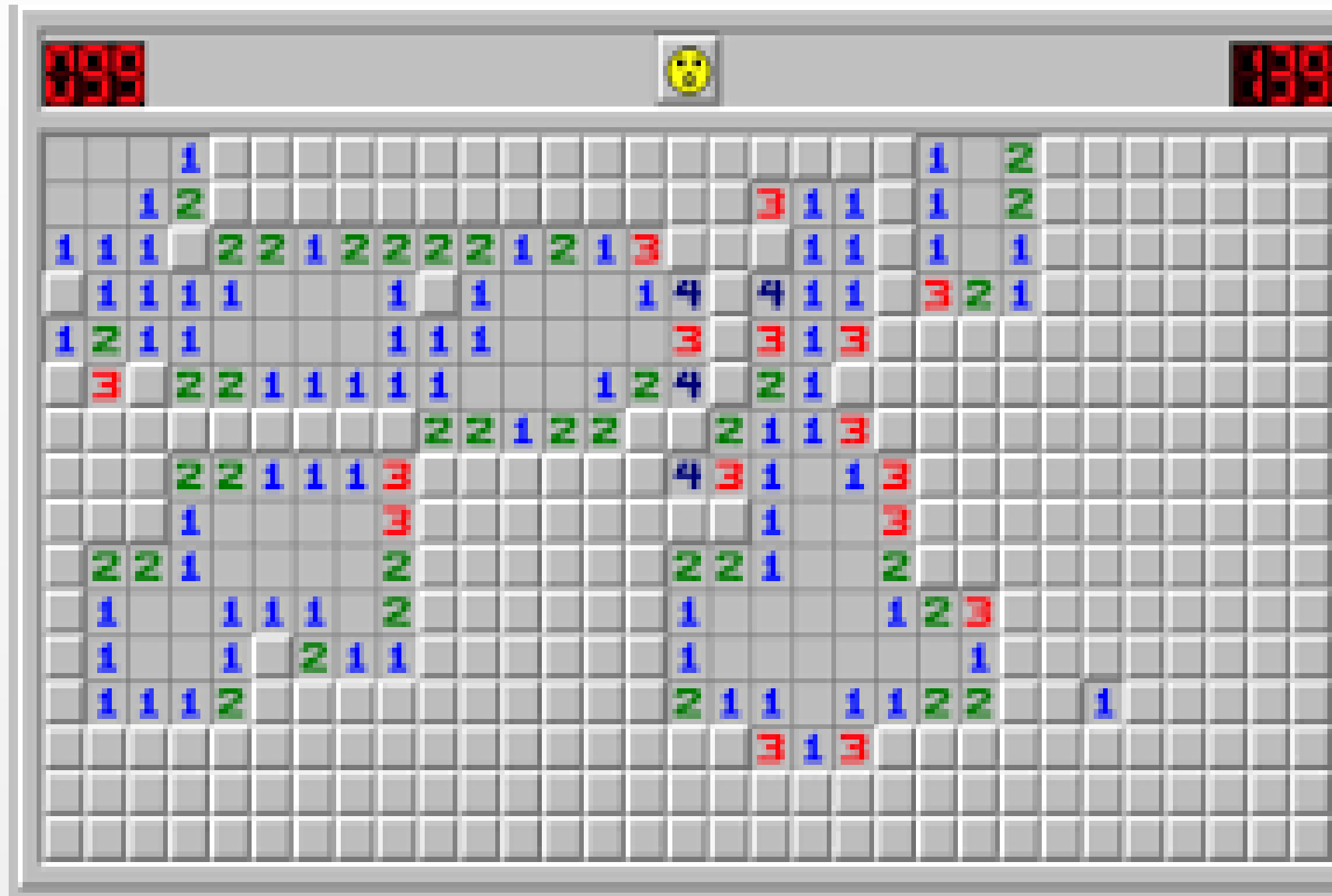
- **Minesweeper** is a single-player puzzle video game. The objective of the game is to clear a rectangular board containing hidden "mines" or bombs without detonating any of them, with help from clues about the number of neighboring mines in each field.



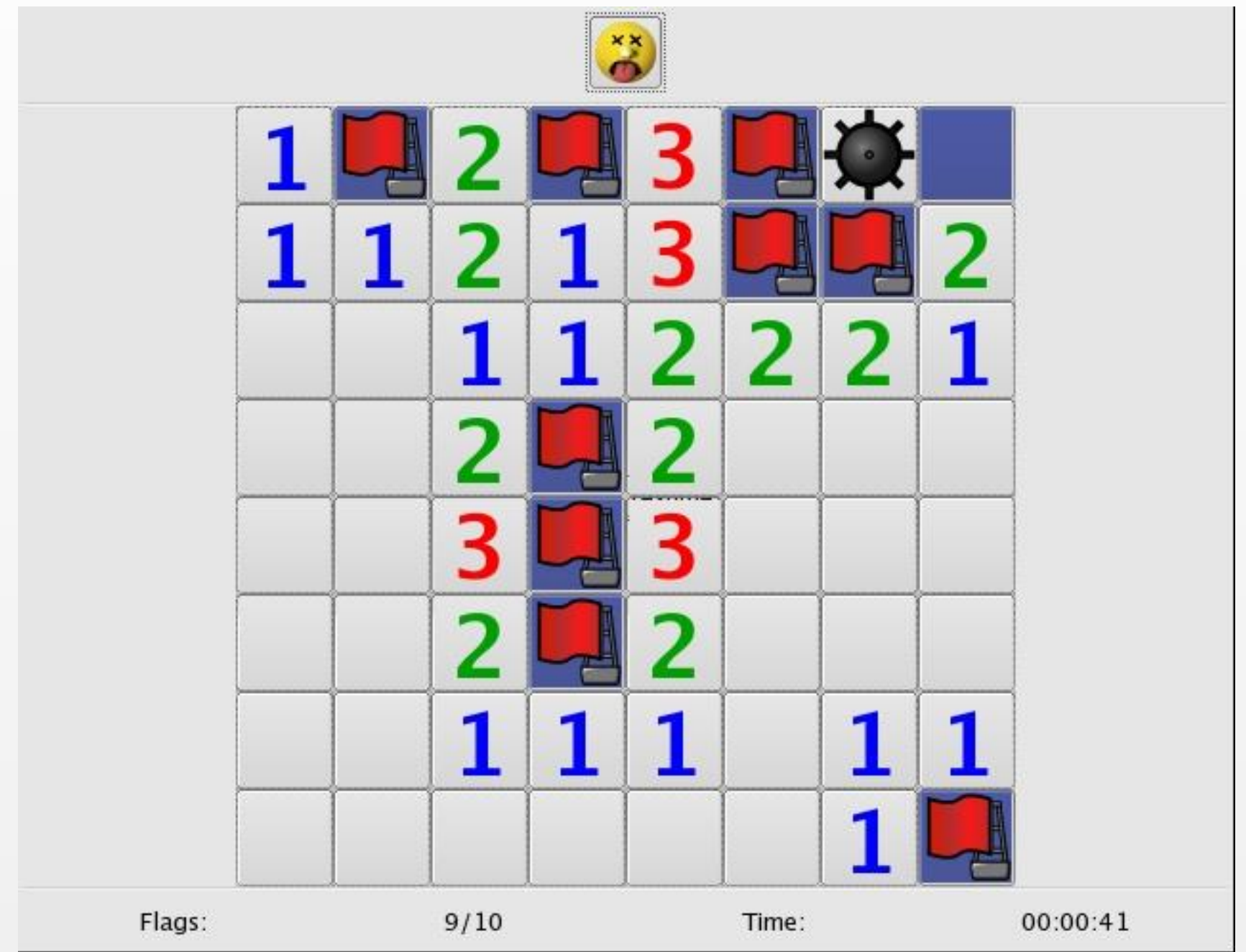
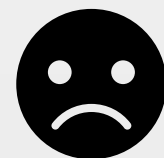


WHAT DO WE HAVE ?

# MODERN GUI



## WINDOWS 7

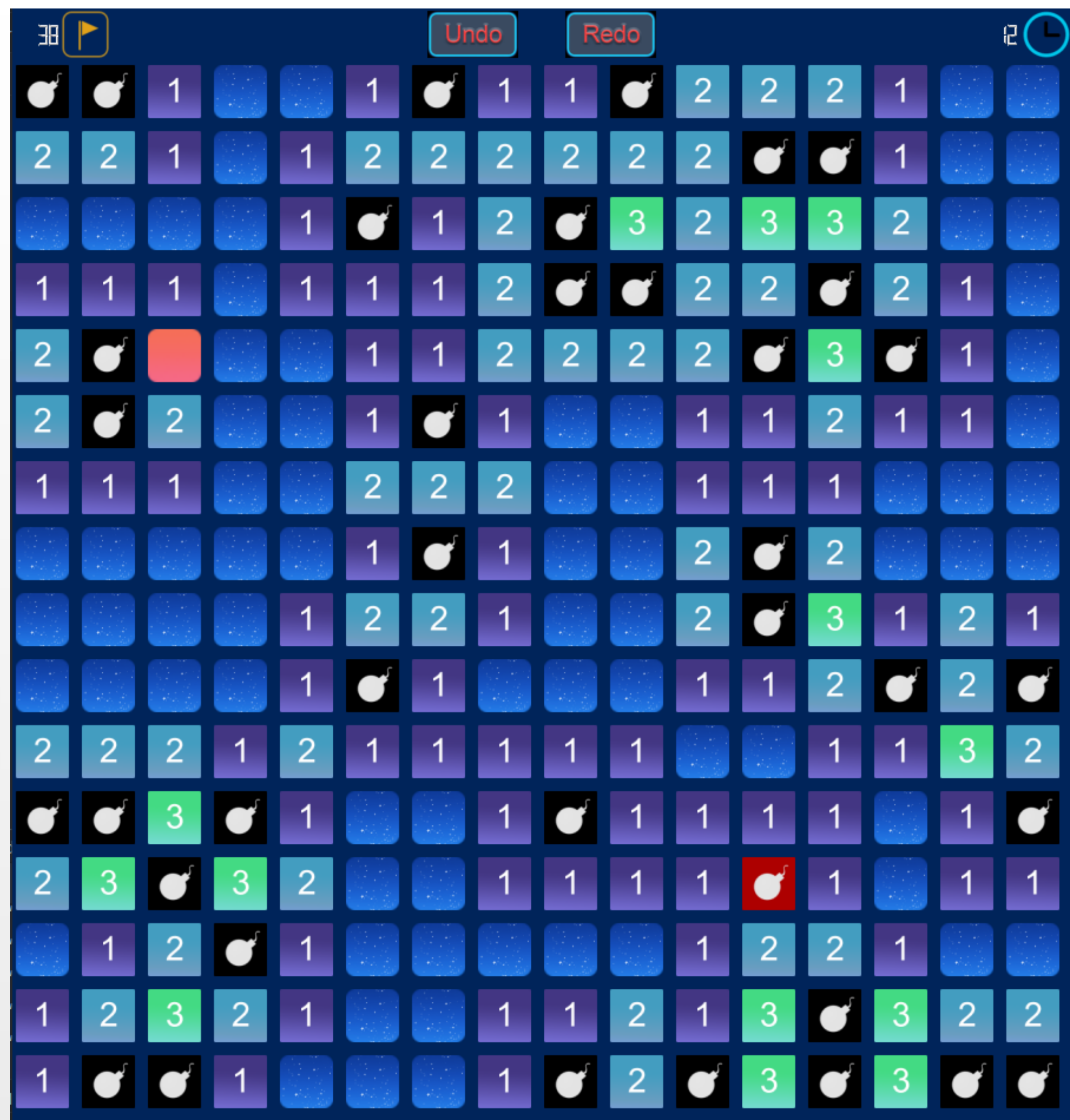


## DEVELOPMENT



WHAT DO WE HAVE ?

😊 FINAL PRODUCT

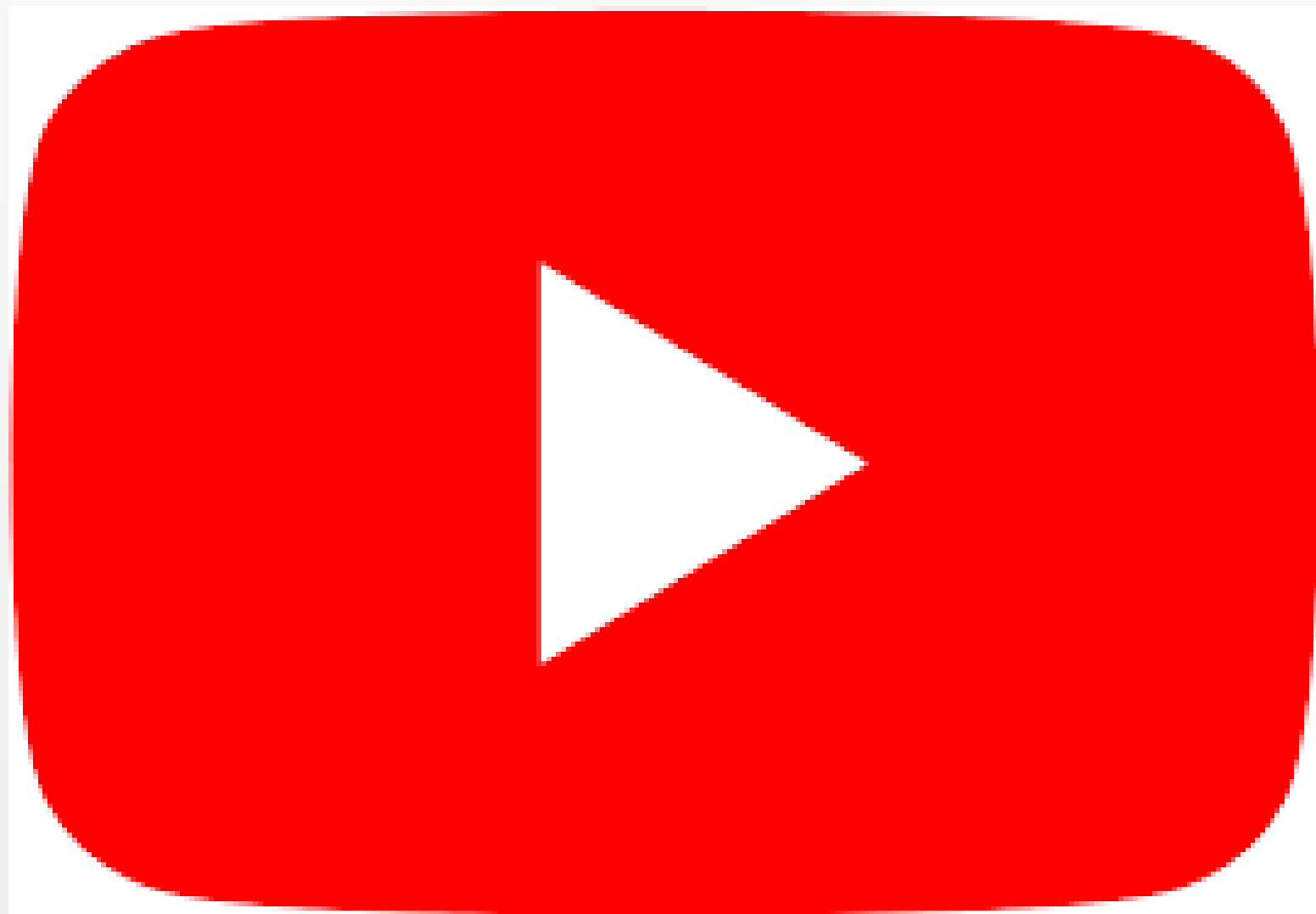


WHAT DO WE HAVE ?

# *OPTIMAL GRAPH*

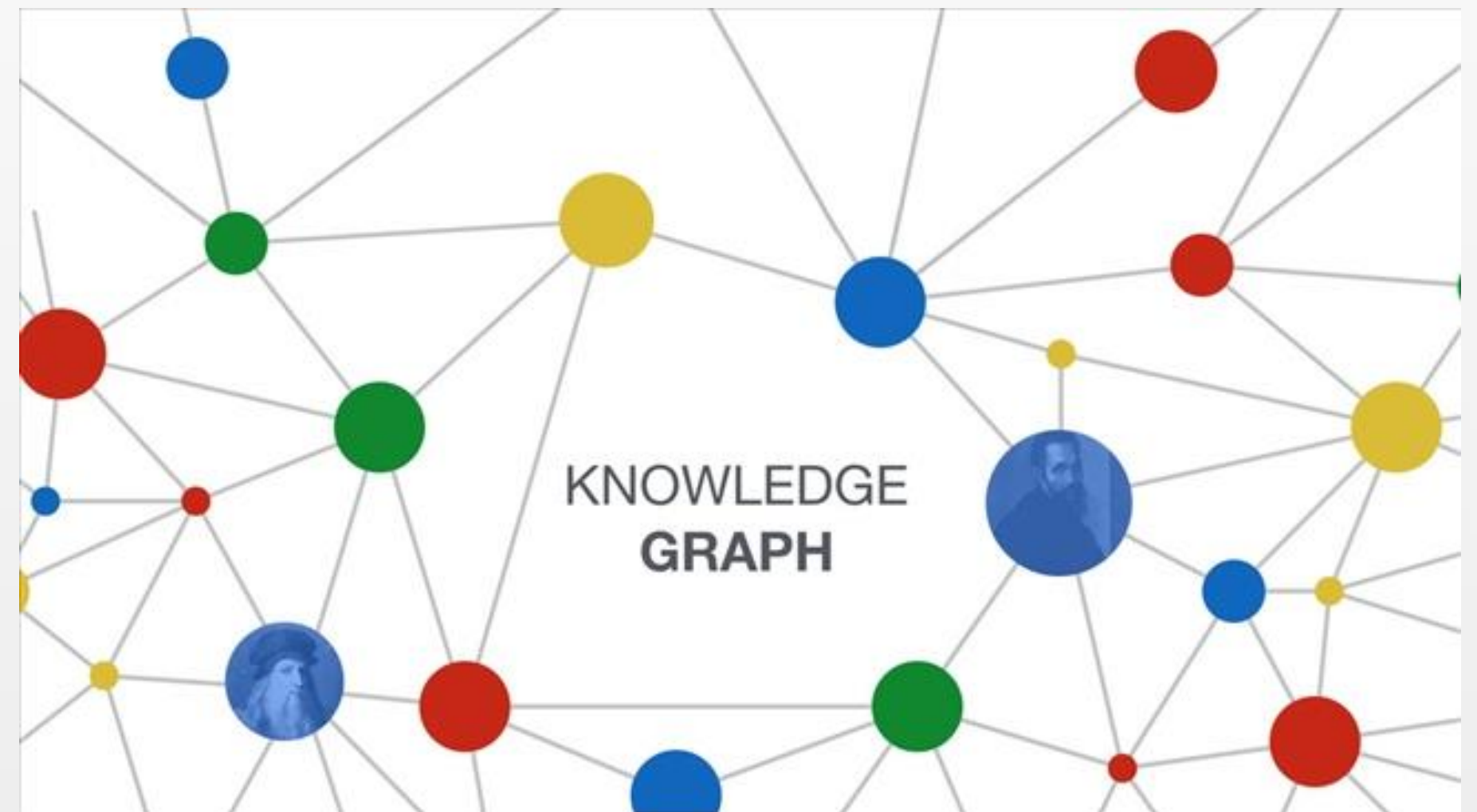
**How to Trigger** when clicked on *empty block*?

**Youtube + (Normal) Posts (Blogs)**



Click XYZ, Open ZYZ

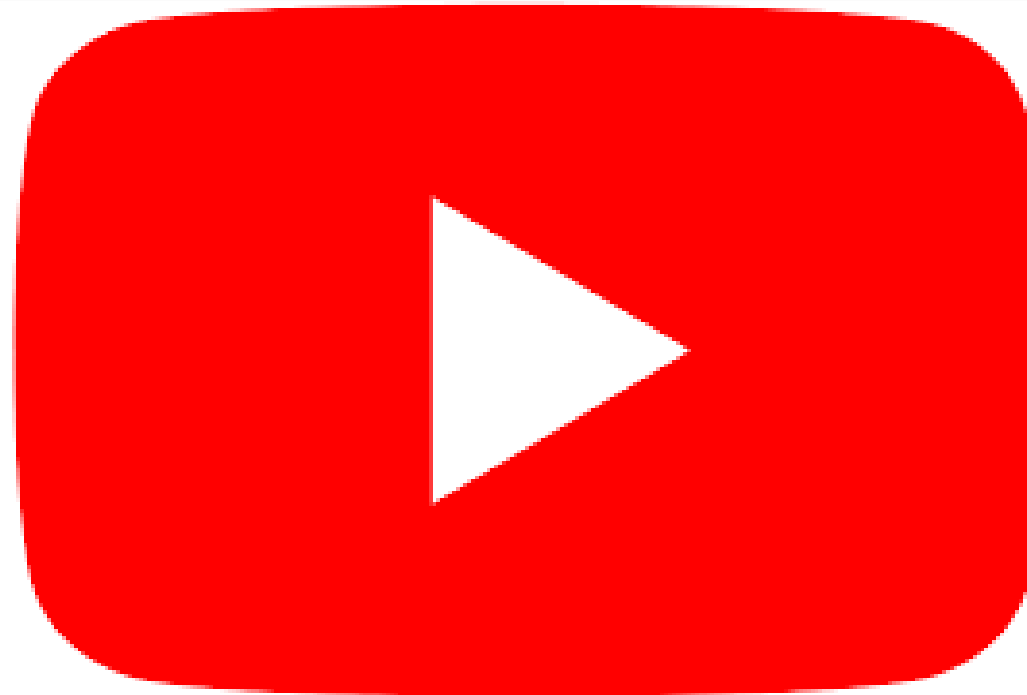
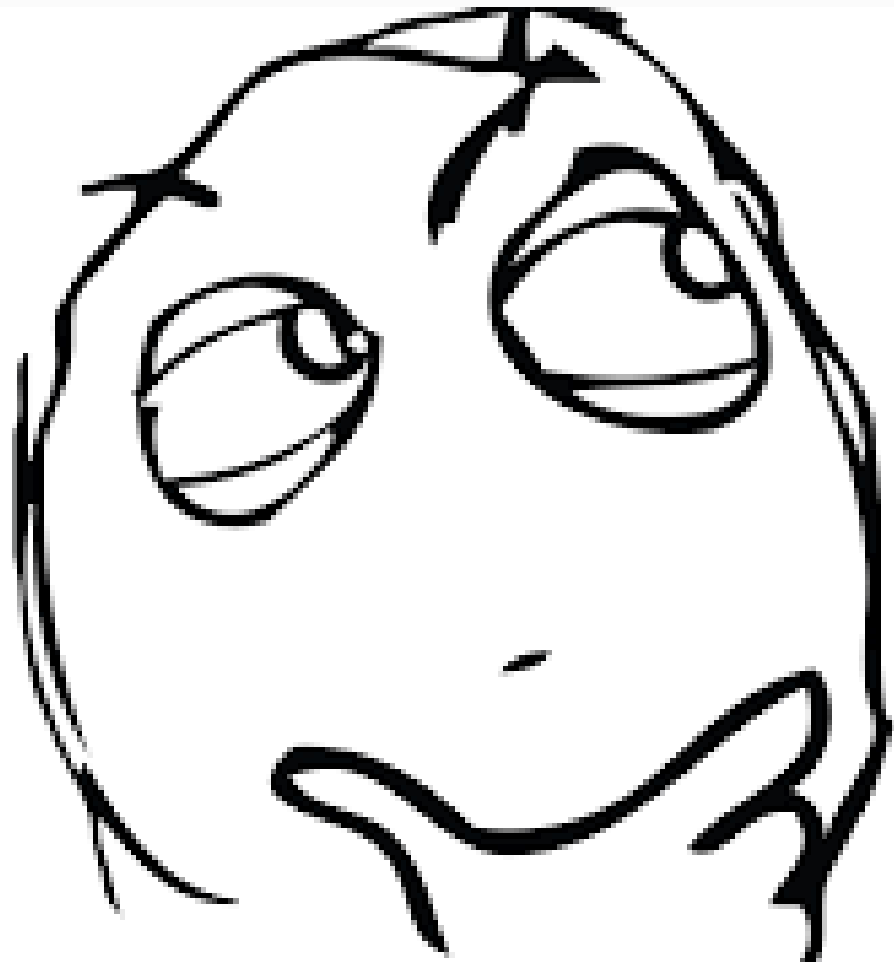
**(Normal) Graph Design**



Click A, Open A + B + ...

WHAT DO WE HAVE ?

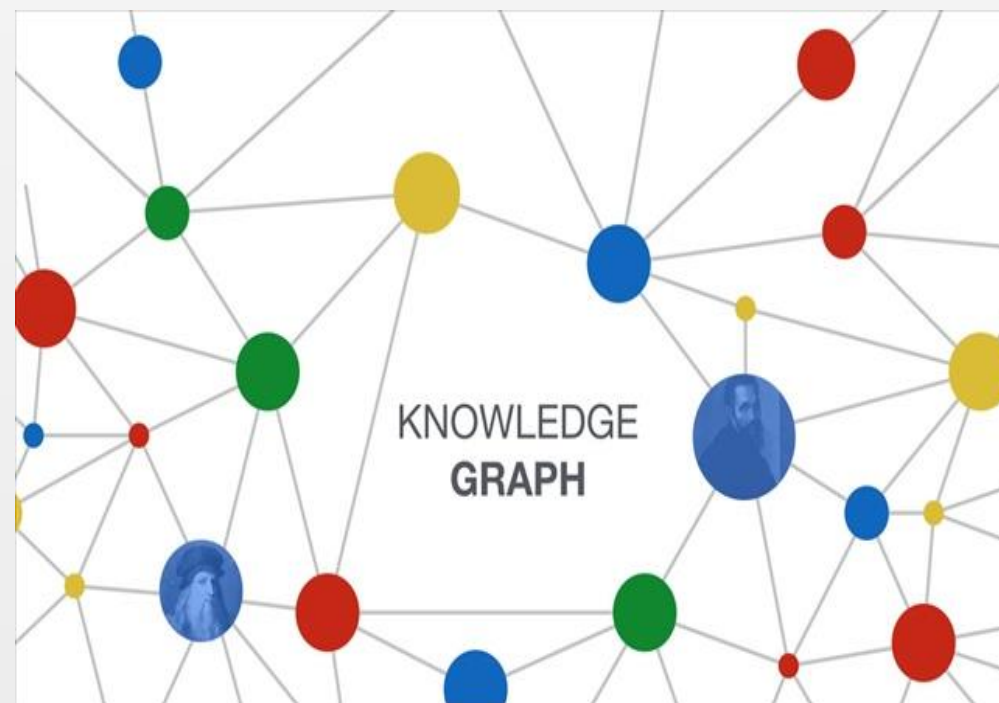
# *OPTIMAL GRAPH*



- Memory **Efficiency**
- **Easy** to Code & Debug

**BORING !!!**

**HOW ???**



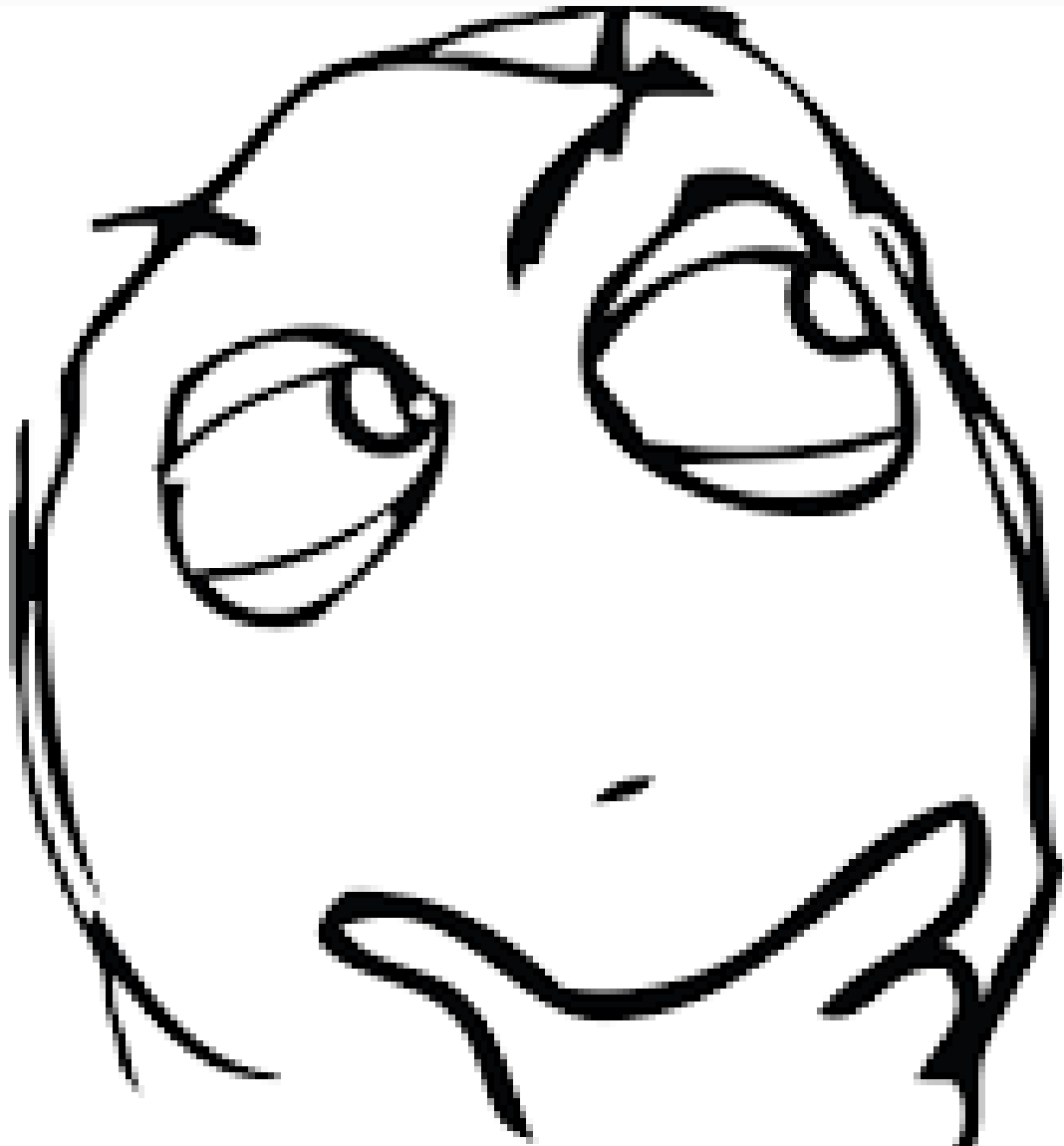
- Memory **Inefficiency**
- **Hard** to Code & Debug

**FUNNY !!!**



WHAT DO WE HAVE ?

# OPTIMAL GRAPH



HOW ???

A dense collection of physics formulas and diagrams on a dark green background. The formulas include:

- $F = \frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \epsilon r^2}$ ,  $\Phi = \int \vec{B} \cos \alpha \, ds$ ,  $f = \frac{1}{T}$ ,  $W_n = \frac{h(\Delta\nu)^2}{2}$ ,  $C_v = \frac{1}{2}R$ ,  $I = \frac{U}{R}$ ,  $\langle D \rangle = \frac{R_2 - R_1}{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2}$ ,  $\vec{a} = \vec{a}_n + \vec{a}_t$ ,  $\langle v \rangle = \frac{\Delta S}{\Delta t}$ ,  $\Delta S = S_2 - S_1$ ,  $v = \cos \alpha$ ,  $A = A_0 e^{-\mu t}$ ,  $A = p(V_2 - V_1)$ ,  $A = \frac{2\pi k T}{h \nu}$ ,  $Q = \Delta U + A$ ,  $c = \frac{dQ}{dt}$ ,  $C = c \cdot \mu$ ,  $S_2 - S_1 = \int \frac{dQ}{T}$ .
- $\vec{E} = \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{E}_i$ ,  $\Psi(x)$ ,  $\frac{1}{\lambda} = R Z^2 \left( \frac{1}{m^2} - \frac{1}{n^2} \right)$ ,  $h = 6,63 \cdot 10^{-34} \text{ Дж} \cdot \text{с}$ ,  $\rho = mg$ ,  $C = \frac{\epsilon_0 \epsilon S}{d}$ ,  $L = \mu \mu_0 n^2 V$ ,  $T_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$ ,  $\chi = \ln \frac{f(t)}{f(t-T)}$ ,  $\Psi_n = \sqrt{\frac{2}{l}} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$ ,  $\omega = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \beta^2}$ ,  $v_k = \frac{A}{h}$ ,  $R = \sigma T^4$ ,  $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$ ,  $\chi = pT$ ,  $E = mc^2$ ,  $h\nu = A + \frac{mv_{mo}^2}{2}$ ,  $\Delta m > 0$ ,  $\Delta m < 0$ ,  $C = c \cdot \mu$ ,  $m_0 = -$ ,  $\langle \lambda \rangle = (\sqrt{2\pi d^2 n})^{-1}$ ,  $\sigma = 5,67 \cdot 10^{-8} \frac{\text{Вт}}{\text{м}^2 \cdot \text{К}^4}$ ,  $W = |\Psi|^2$ ,  $p = \frac{mv}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$ ,  $E = h\nu = h \frac{c}{\lambda}$ ,  $R = \frac{W}{t \cdot S}$ ,  $\rho = \frac{W}{t \cdot S \cdot c} = \frac{1}{c}$ ,  $u = \frac{v}{v_0}$ ,  $\beta = \frac{v}{2m}$ ,  $\Delta N = N \frac{4}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-u^2} du$ ,  $\rho = \frac{1}{c} \sqrt{W_x(W_x + 2E_0)}$ ,  $\Delta m = Z m_p + N m_n - m$ ,  $\langle Z \rangle = \sqrt{2\pi d^2 n} \langle v \rangle$ ,  $\lambda_m = \frac{b}{T}$ ,  $b = 2,9 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ м} \cdot \text{К}$ ,  $\varphi = \arctg \frac{A_1 \sin \alpha_1 + A_2 \sin \alpha_2}{A_1 \cos \alpha_1 + A_2 \cos \alpha_2}$ ,  $\lambda = vT$ ,  $k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$ ,  $\Delta = m\lambda$ ,  $m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ ,  $A_p = \frac{f_0}{2\beta \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \beta^2}}$ ,  $W = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2$ ,  $\xi = A \cos(\omega t - kx)$ ,  $\lambda = \frac{2\pi}{k}$ ,  $M = F \cdot l$ ,  $\Delta \varphi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \Delta x$ ,  $\rho = nkT$ ,  $\langle \epsilon \rangle = \frac{3}{2} kT$ ,  $\eta = \frac{1}{3} \rho \langle v \rangle \langle \lambda \rangle$ ,  $U = \frac{1}{2} \frac{m}{A} RT$ ,  $\frac{pV}{T} = \frac{m}{\mu} R = \nu M$ ,  $\nu = \frac{N}{N_A} = \frac{n}{\rho} \cdot \frac{\rho}{M}$ ,  $\sigma = en(u_n + u_p)$ ,  $E_n = \frac{h^2}{8mL^2} n^2$ ,  $t_0 = \frac{h}{m}$ ,  $\lambda = \frac{h}{p}$ ,  $\varphi = \frac{W}{q_0}$ ,  $f(v) = 4\pi \left( \frac{2mkT}{\pi m} \right)^{3/2} v^2 e^{-\frac{mv^2}{2kT}}$ ,  $\Delta u = \frac{\Delta v}{v_0}$ ,  $\lambda_k = \frac{hc}{A}$ ,  $\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{F}}{q}$ ,  $W = mgh$ ,  $F_{tr} = \mu N$ ,  $\langle v \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{8kT}{\pi m_0}} = \sqrt{\frac{8RT}{\pi \mu}}$ ,  $\epsilon_3 = -L \frac{dI}{dt}$ ,  $A = F \Delta x \cos \alpha$ .

Diagrams include:

- A sine wave labeled  $\Psi(x)$ .
- A Bohr-style atomic model with a central nucleus and three elliptical electron orbits.
- A diagram of a particle in a potential well, showing energy levels and wavefunctions.
- A diagram of a particle in a box, showing a sine wave representing the wavefunction.
- A diagram of a particle in a circular orbit, showing a central nucleus and two concentric circular electron orbits.



## Depth First Flow in Minesweeper

- Inherited from Depth First Search
- Apply Mathematical Function
- Expand to Boundary from Center to any positions

## RESULTS

- **Time Complexity:**  $O(V^2 \parallel V + E)$  -  $> O(N)$
- **Space Complexity:** No Extra Adjacency Matrix | Dictionary

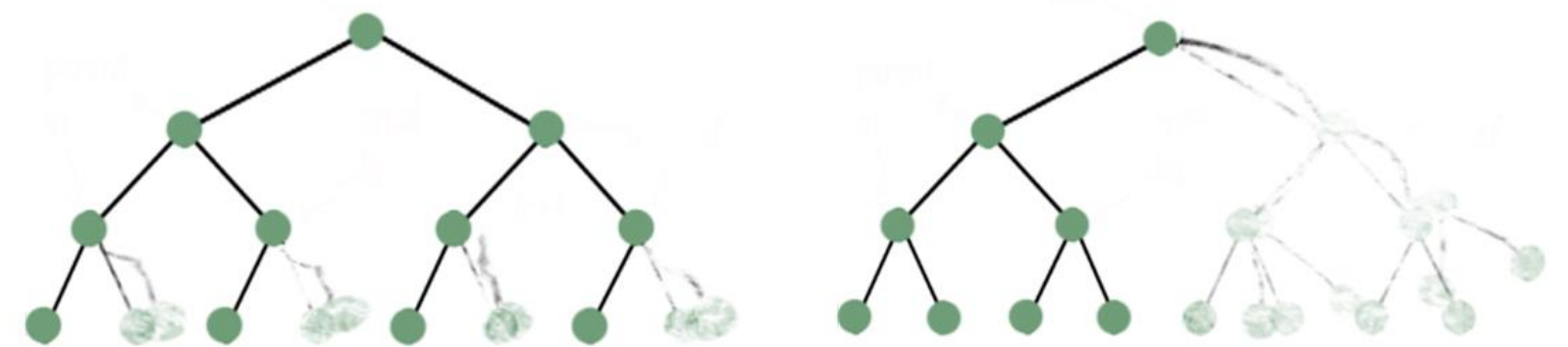
If Thanos snapped his fingers at a binary tree, would it end up



like this

or

like this?





## WHAT DO WE HAVE ?

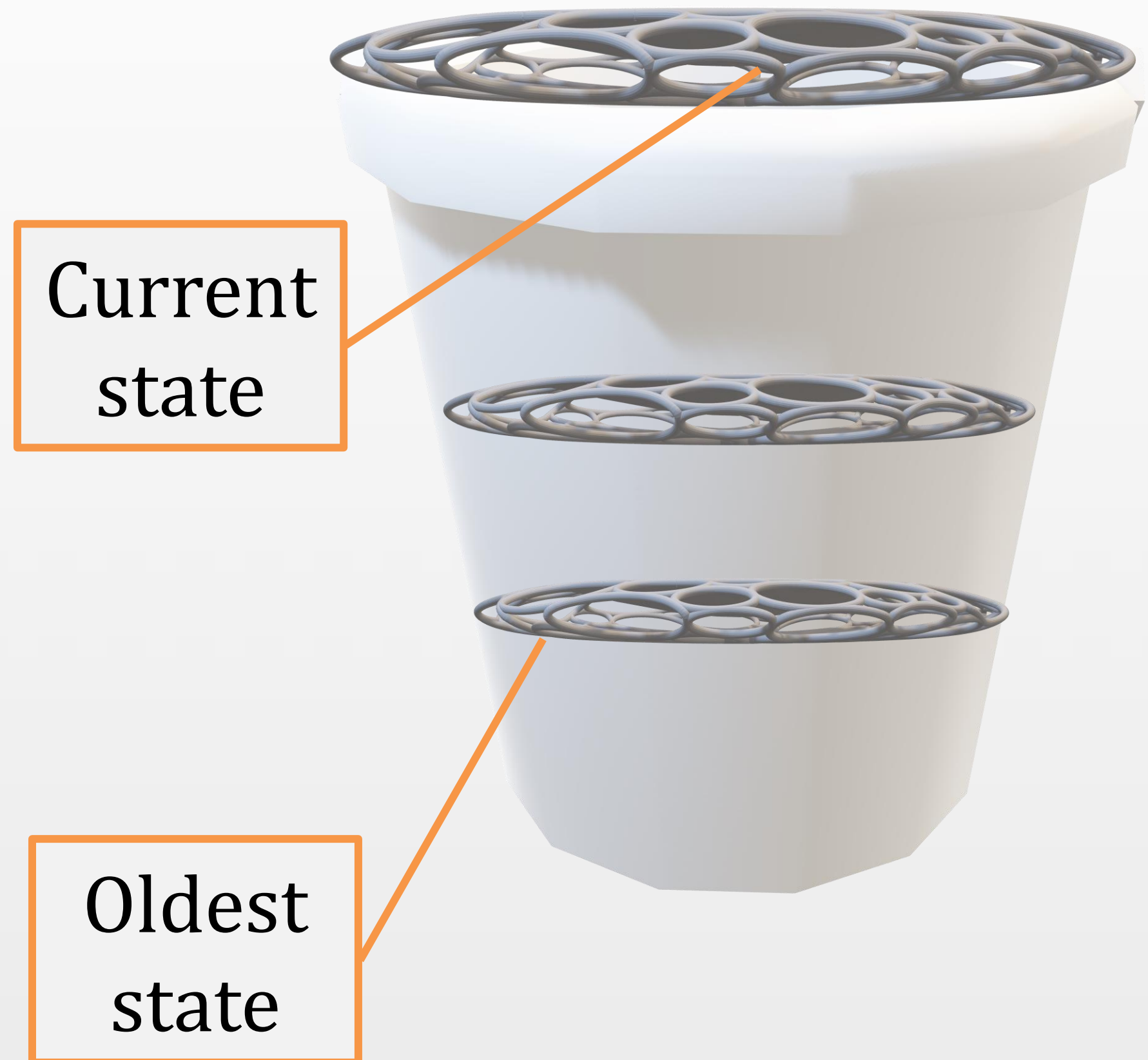
# *REDO-UNDO*

## STACK

1. Save current state into another stack.
2. Get value from the clicked stack
3. Set that value as representation
4. Remove the “another” stack if overflowed

## RESULTS

- Balancing memory
- Record the current state for replay



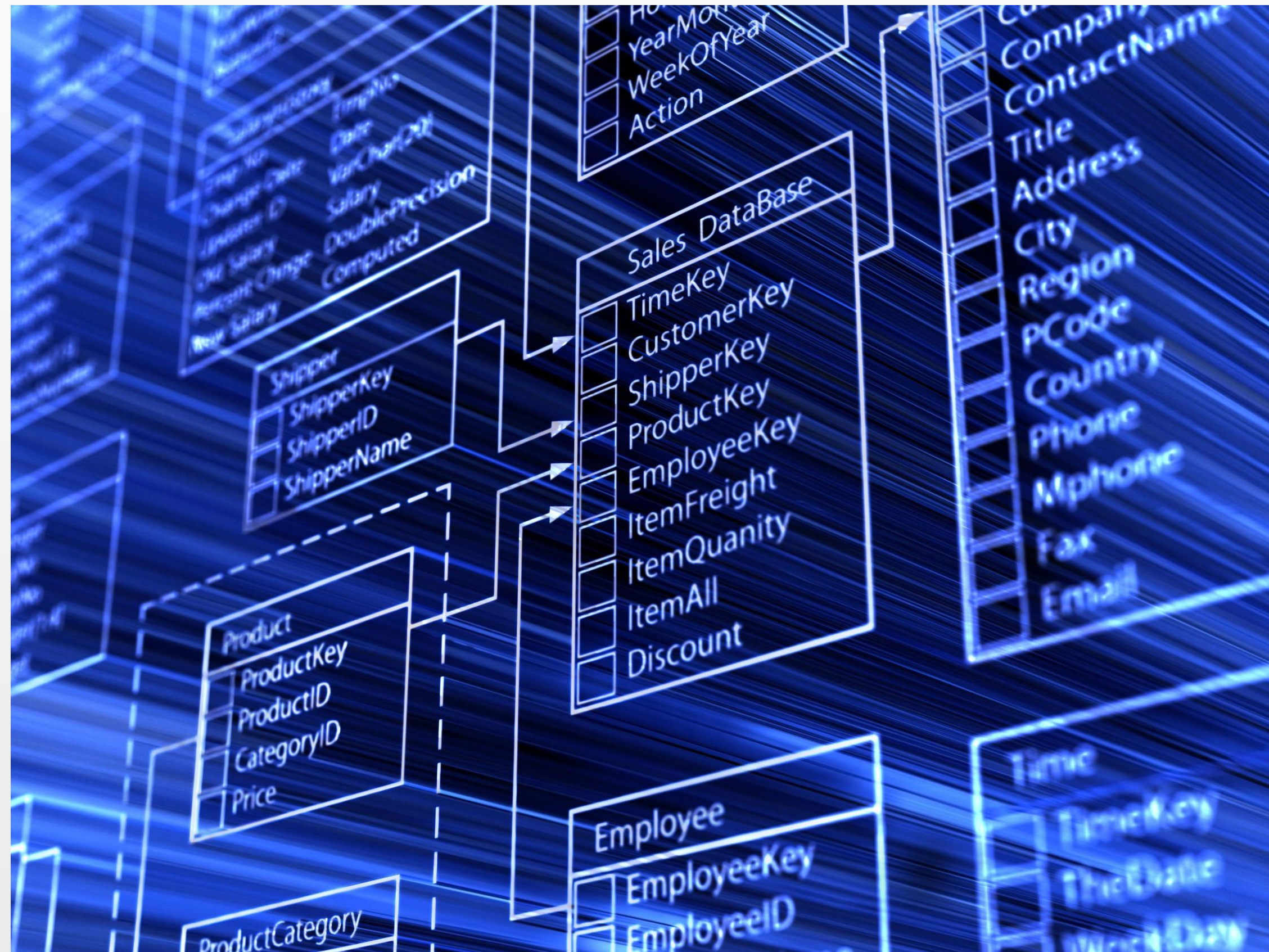


WHAT DO WE HAVE ?

# PERFORMANCE

## Database Recording

1. Finished Playing game
2. Acquire Performance
3. Insert First into the Database
4. Display your first 20 latest performance recorded associated with gaming level





## **Singleton Design Pattern**

- This pattern was implemented through out the project (all classes) to ensure that each object was run by its own
- Dependency state was transferred by message. There are no hidden attribute stored on other object.

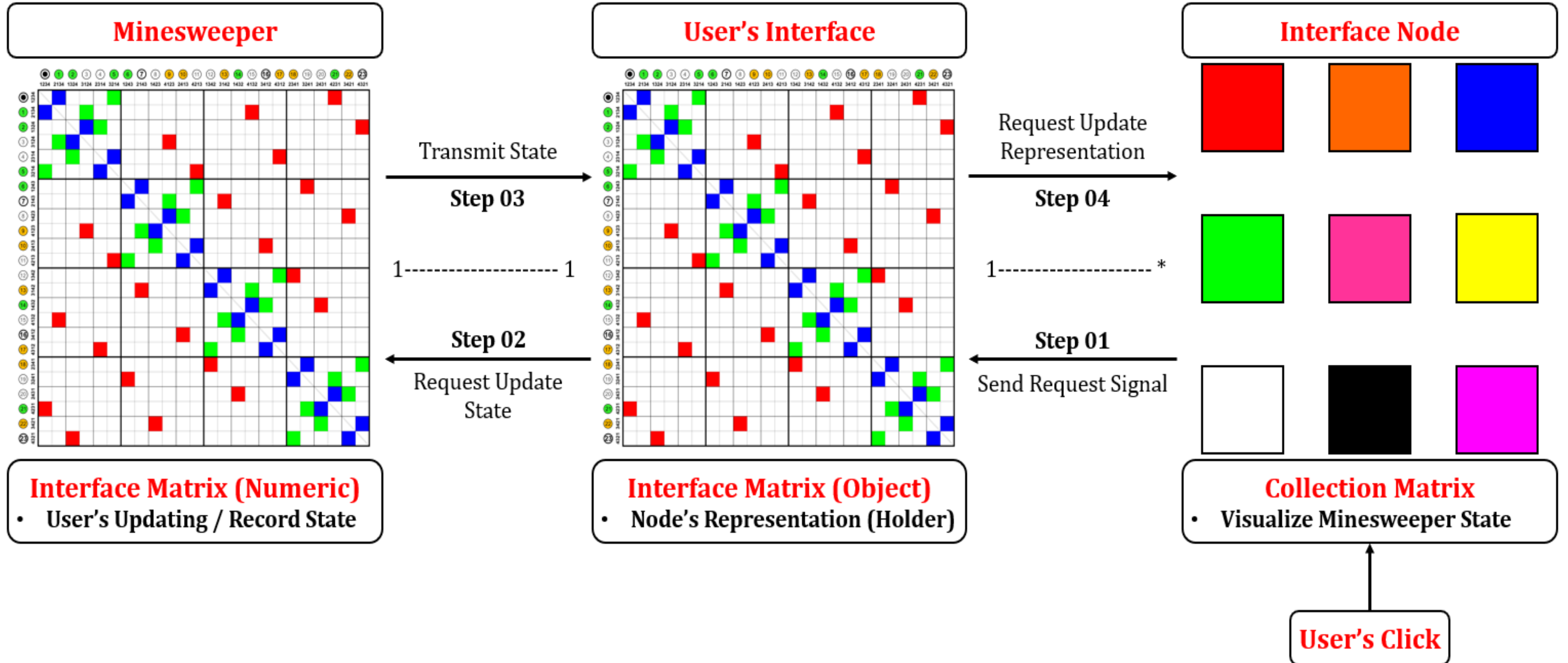
## Observer Design Pattern

- The observer pattern is a software design pattern in which an object, named the subject, maintains a list of its dependents, called observers, and notifies them automatically of any state changes, usually by calling one of their methods.
- It is mainly used for implementing distributed event handling systems, in "event driven" software. In those systems, the subject is usually named a "stream of events" or "stream source of events", while the observers are called "sinks of events. This pattern then perfectly suits any process where data arrives from some input that is not available to the CPU at startup, but instead arrives "at random" (HTTP requests, GPIO data, user input from keyboard/mouse/..., distributed databases and blockchains, ...).



# DESIGN PATTERN

# OBSERVER



# DESIGN PATTERN

# OBSERVER

```
def _revealAllNodes(self) -> None:
    for y in range(0, self.__gameCore.getNumberOfNodesInVerticalAxis()):
        for x in range(0, self.__gameCore.getNumberOfNodesInHorizontalAxis()):
            self.interface_matrix[y][x].updateStatus(interfaceStatus=self.__gameCore.getInterfaceNode(y=y, x=x))
            self.interface_matrix[y][x].reveal()

def _updateGamingStatus(self) -> None:
    for y in range(0, self.__gameCore.getNumberOfNodesInVerticalAxis()):
        for x in range(0, self.__gameCore.getNumberOfNodesInHorizontalAxis()):
            self.interface_matrix[y][x].updateStatus(interfaceStatus=self.__gameCore.getInterfaceNode(y=y, x=x))
            self.interface_matrix[y][x].updateGamingImage()
```

```
def clickOnNodes(self, y: int, x: int, mouse: str):
    # Attached function that become an observer to receive - transmit communication
    # [1]: Update the core matrix
    self.__gameCore.click(y=y, x=x, message=mouse)

    # [2]: Get the interface matrix & Update
    # If the core does not allow to continue playing. Stopping the game
    if self.__gameCore.checkIfPlayable() is True:
        self._updateGamingStatus()
    else:
        self._revealAllNodes()

    # [3]: Update when needed
    self.update()
```

```
def mouseReleaseEvent(self, e: QMouseEvent):
    if e.button() not in self._message.keys():
        self.currentSignal.emit(self.y, self.x, self._message[Qt.LeftButton])
        self.currentSignal.emit(self.y, self.x, self._message[e.button()])

def eventFilter(self, a0: 'QObject', a1: 'QEvent') -> bool:
    # a1.type() == QPushButton.enterEvent
    if a1.type() == QEvent.HoverEnter:
        self.enterEvent(a1.type())
        return True

    elif a1.type() == QEvent.HoverLeave:
        self.leaveEvent(a1.type())
        return True

    return False

def enterEvent(self, a0: QEvent) -> None:
    if self._interfaceStatus != 1:
        self.setPixmap(QPixmap(getBombNumberImage(key="NULL")))
        self.update()

def leaveEvent(self, a0: QEvent) -> None:
    self.setPixmap(QPixmap(self._currentImage))
    self.update()
```



# UML Design

# Dependency

## 3<sup>rd</sup>-party Library:

- **numpy:** build the matrix and calculate current state by pre-defined function
- **memory\_profiler:** profile memory in a running instance
- **pandas:** Record player's Performance

## Built-in Module:

- **sys:** get the directory
- **typing:** object's type hint (data type alias)
- **logging:** display warning message to highlight transmission state
- **time & datetime:** acquire real-time

## PyQt5 Library

QtCore

QtGUI

QtWidgets

QTimer

QMainWindow

QPixmap

QLCD\_Number

QFont

QPushButton

QIcon

QLabel

QAbstractTable  
...

## Python-Minesweeper

### Importance Modules:

- *CORE.py: class Minesweeper*
- *Interface.py: class Interface*

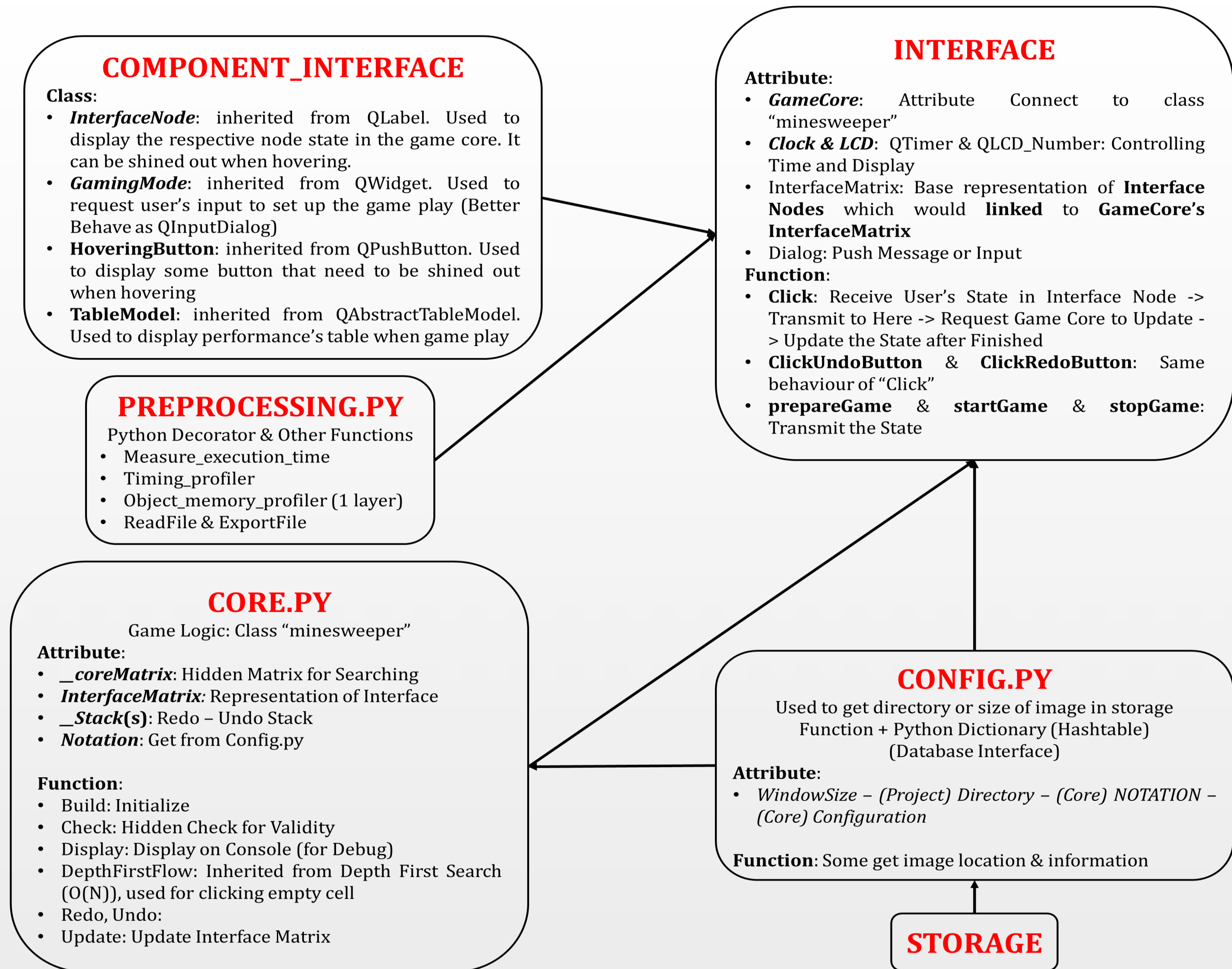
### Attached Modules:

- *Config.py: declare project's consistency*
- *Component\_Interface.py: complex interface that needs to be built again for better adaptation*

### Other Modules:

- *Preprocessing.py: Functions that not necessary but helps to reduce code length & boost optimization*

You can separate module config.py into core\_config and interface\_config to get better design pattern







a = 0.125



→ 0.125



0



1

b = 0.15



→ 0.15



0



1

c = 0.2



→ 0.2



0



1

d = 0.25



→ 0.25



0



1

k = 1.825



→ 1.825

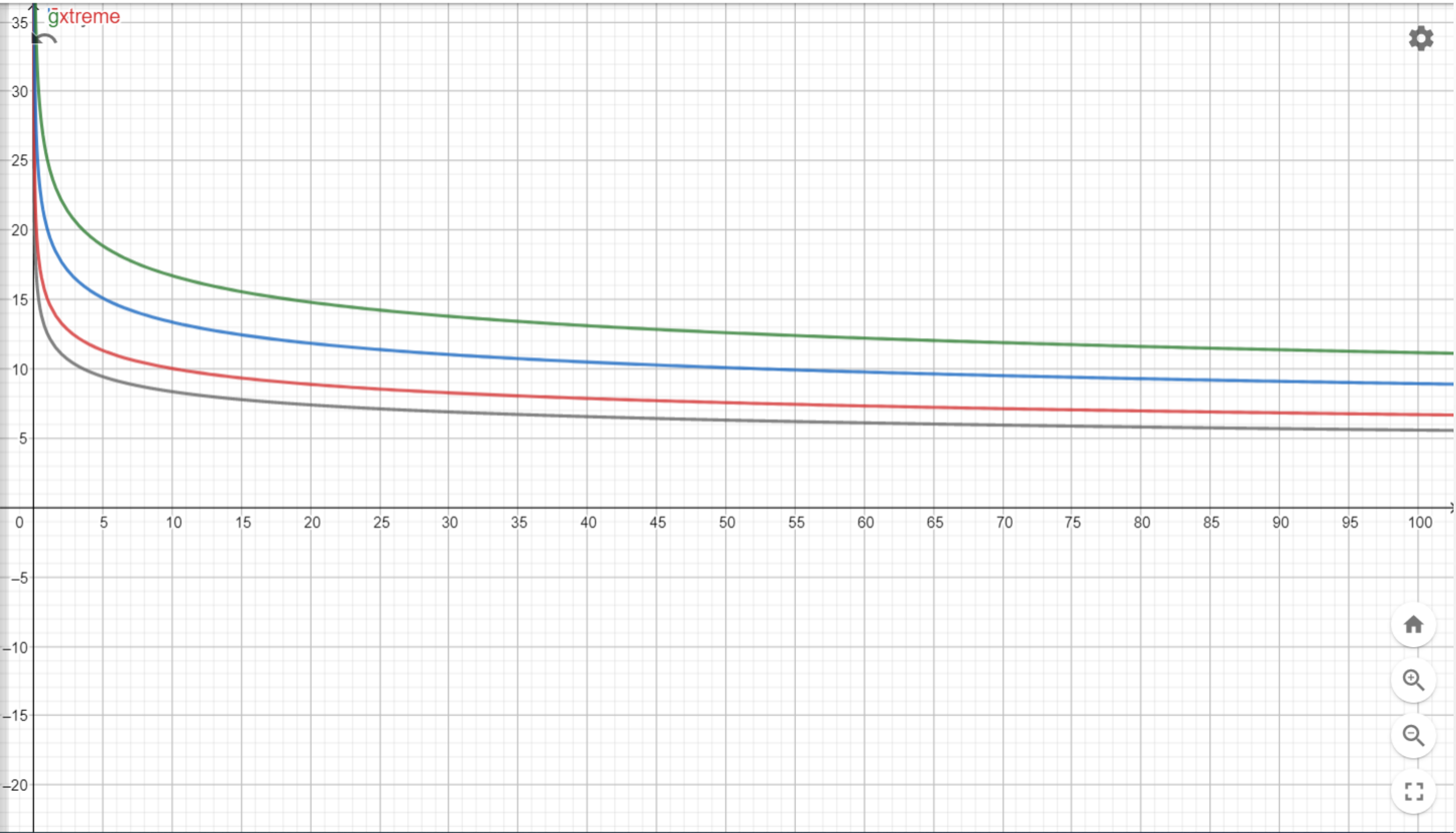


1.5



2.5

$f(x) = \frac{100 a x^k}{x^2}$





***DEMO***





Thanks for Listening!

Lifeliqe 