Lab 7Report

The task is to modify the maze program in which it removes n -1 walls as well as create breadth depth first searches.

As well as create the maze by asking the user for n and m values. Also to nofity the user that A path from source to destination is not guaranteed when m < n − 1 The is a unique path from source to destination when m = n – 1 and there is at least one path from source to destination when m > n – 1

Conclusion

Depth first search using recursion takes more time then using a stack. Breadth first search finds multiple paths to end if there are more than one and depth first search only finds one.

Academic Certification statement

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Apendix

# Starting point for program to build and draw a maze

# Modify program using disjoint set forest to ensure there is exactly one

# simple path joiniung any two cells

# Programmed by Olac Fuentes

# Last modified March 28, 2019

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

import numpy as np

import random

def draw\_maze(walls,maze\_rows,maze\_cols,cell\_nums=False):

fig, ax = plt.subplots()

for w in walls:

if w[1]-w[0] ==1: #vertical wall

x0 = (w[1]%maze\_cols)

x1 = x0

y0 = (w[1]//maze\_cols)

y1 = y0+1

else:#horizontal wall

x0 = (w[0]%maze\_cols)

x1 = x0+1

y0 = (w[1]//maze\_cols)

y1 = y0

ax.plot([x0,x1],[y0,y1],linewidth=1,color='k')

sx = maze\_cols

sy = maze\_rows

ax.plot([0,0,sx,sx,0],[0,sy,sy,0,0],linewidth=2,color='k')

if cell\_nums:

for r in range(maze\_rows):

for c in range(maze\_cols):

cell = c + r\*maze\_cols

ax.text((c+.5),(r+.5), str(cell), size=10,

ha="center", va="center")

ax.axis('off')

ax.set\_aspect(1.0)

def wall\_list(maze\_rows, maze\_cols):

# Creates a list with all the walls in the maze

w =[]

for r in range(maze\_rows):

for c in range(maze\_cols):

cell = c + r\*maze\_cols

if c!=maze\_cols-1:

w.append([cell,cell+1])

if r!=maze\_rows-1:

w.append([cell,cell+maze\_cols])

return w

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# Implementation of disjoint set forest

# Programmed by Olac Fuentes

# Last modified March 28, 2019

from scipy import interpolate

def DisjointSetForest(size):

return np.zeros(size,dtype=np.int)-1

def dsfToSetList(S):

#Returns aa list containing the sets encoded in S

sets = [ [] for i in range(len(S)) ]

for i in range(len(S)):

sets[find(S,i)].append(i)

sets = [x for x in sets if x != []]

return sets

def find(S,i):

# Returns root of tree that i belongs to

if S[i]<0:

return i

return find(S,S[i])

def find\_c(S,i): #Find with path compression

if S[i]<0:

return i

r = find\_c(S,S[i])

S[i] = r

return r

def union(S,i,j):

# Joins i's tree and j's tree, if they are different

ri = find(S,i)

rj = find(S,j)

if ri!=rj:

S[rj] = ri

def union\_c(S,i,j):

# Joins i's tree and j's tree, if they are different

# Uses path compression

ri = find\_c(S,i)

rj = find\_c(S,j)

if ri!=rj:

S[rj] = ri

def union\_by\_size(S,i,j):

# if i is a root, S[i] = -number of elements in tree (set)

# Makes root of smaller tree point to root of larger tree

# Uses path compression

ri = find\_c(S,i)

rj = find\_c(S,j)

if ri!=rj:

if S[ri]>S[rj]: # j's tree is larger

S[rj] += S[ri]

S[ri] = rj

else:

S[ri] += S[rj]

S[rj] = ri

def draw\_dsf(S):

scale = 30

fig, ax = plt.subplots()

for i in range(len(S)):

if S[i]<0: # i is a root

ax.plot([i\*scale,i\*scale],[0,scale],linewidth=1,color='k')

ax.plot([i\*scale-1,i\*scale,i\*scale+1],[scale-2,scale,scale-2],linewidth=1,color='k')

else:

x = np.linspace(i\*scale,S[i]\*scale)

x0 = np.linspace(i\*scale,S[i]\*scale,num=5)

diff = np.abs(S[i]-i)

if diff == 1: #i and S[i] are neighbors; draw straight line

y0 = [0,0,0,0,0]

else: #i and S[i] are not neighbors; draw arc

y0 = [0,-6\*diff,-8\*diff,-6\*diff,0]

f = interpolate.interp1d(x0, y0, kind='cubic')

y = f(x)

ax.plot(x,y,linewidth=1,color='k')

ax.plot([x0[2]+2\*np.sign(i-S[i]),x0[2],x0[2]+2\*np.sign(i-S[i])],[y0[2]-1,y0[2],y0[2]+1],linewidth=1,color='k')

ax.text(i\*scale,0, str(i), size=20,ha="center", va="center",

bbox=dict(facecolor='w',boxstyle="circle"))

ax.axis('off')

ax.set\_aspect(1.0)

if \_\_name\_\_ == "\_\_main\_\_":

plt.close("all")

S = DisjointSetForest(8)

print(S)

draw\_dsf(S)

union(S,7,6)

print(S)

draw\_dsf(S)

union(S,0,2)

print(S)

draw\_dsf(S)

union(S,6,3)

print(S)

draw\_dsf(S)

union(S,5,2)

print(S)

draw\_dsf(S)

union(S,4,6)

print(S)

draw\_dsf(S)

print('Sets encoded by DSF:',dsfToSetList(S))

T = DisjointSetForest(8)

union(T, 7 , 0 )

union(T, 1 , 6 )

union(T, 3 , 0 )

union(T, 0 , 6 )

union(T, 3 , 4 )

union(T, 2 , 5 )

union(T, 6 , 0 )

union(T, 0 , 3 )

union(T, 4 , 2 )

union(T, 1 , 7 )

print(T)

draw\_dsf(T)

print('Sets encoded by DSF:',dsfToSetList(T))

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plt.close("all")

maze\_rows = 10

maze\_cols = 15

walls = wall\_list(maze\_rows,maze\_cols)

draw\_maze(walls,maze\_rows,maze\_cols,cell\_nums=True)

for i in range(len(walls)//2): #Remove 1/2 of the walls

d = random.randint(0,len(walls)-1)

print('removing wall ',walls[d])

walls.pop(d)

draw\_maze(walls,maze\_rows,maze\_cols)